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ABSTRACT

To provide full opportunity for all workers, efforts are underway to reform manpower programs and improve their effectiveness, and to develop a broader national manpower policy integrated into the overall economic policy for achieving the nation's economic and social objectives. This 10th annual report describes manpower problems and issues and explains the policies needed to achieve the human resources development goals which are part of an active manpower policy. Problem areas which are considered include: (1) Federal manpower policies, (2) employment and unemployment, (3) manpower programs, (4) youth unemployment, and (5) professional job market. (BH)

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MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS MARCH 1972

MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

INCLUDING

A REPORT ON MANPOWER
REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES,
UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING

BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS MARCH 1972

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To the Congress of the United States:

This is the tenth annual *Manpower Report of the President* and the third of my Administration. The information in this volume, as in its predecessors, will help to deepen the Nation's understanding of manpower problems and issues and to point the way toward achievement of our human resources development goals.

The second decade of an active manpower policy, which begins in March of this year, is dedicated to attaining full opportunity for all American workers.

Our tactics for pursuing this objective are twofold: First, to accomplish much needed and long overdue reform of the manpower programs set up under the Manpower Development and Training Act and subsequent legislation and thus increase their effectiveness in enhancing the employability of jobless workers; and, second, to move toward a broader national manpower policy which will be an important adjunct of economic policy in achieving our Nation's economic and social objectives.

My Administration has made substantial progress in improving the operation of manpower programs under existing legislative authorizations, as described in this report. Fundamental reform of these programs, however, requires new legislation. For this reason, in the recent Special Message to the Congress which forms the first part of this volume, I again urged speedy enactment of a Manpower Revenue Sharing Act, to make possible coordinated and flexible manpower programs administered by local governments in accordance with local needs.

The need for a comprehensive national manpower policy which is sensitive to the manpower implications of government actions in many fields is also documented in this report. There is hardly any major aspect of government policy which does not significantly affect the utilization, size, and skills of the country's work force.

Yet during the 1960's, efforts to appraise the employment impact of new and changing policies and programs were fragmentary, at best—leading to avoidable inefficiencies in program operations and unnecessarily severe adjustments for workers, industries, and local communities.

Both the efficiency of our economy and the well-being of the country's workers will be served by more systematic assessment of the manpower consequences of government policies and programs. Accordingly, I am instructing the Secretary of Labor to develop for my consideration recommendations with respect to the most effective mechanisms for achieving such an assessment and for assuring the findings receive appropriate attention in the government's decisionmaking processes.

The upturn in employment late in 1971, in response to the New Economic Policy which I announced in August, is another subject discussed in this report. The outlook is now favorable for economic and employment expansion. However, as I said in my *Economic Report* in January, unemployment must be further reduced. This will be accomplished by the

stimulus given to employment through our fiscal and monetary policies and by a number of special measures discussed in the present report, among them:

—The expansion in enrollments in federally assisted manpower programs to record figures, providing a substantial increase in opportunities for Negroes and other minorities;

—The new program of public service employment, which serves two purposes simultaneously—opening transitional jobs for unemployed workers and filling unmet needs for essential public services;

—Better matching of workers and jobs through computerized job banks; and

—Special programs to aid the reemployment of veterans and persons displaced because of cutbacks in the defense and aerospace programs.

Teenage workers have by far the highest jobless rate of any group—more than four times the rate for adult workers in 1971. The remedial action underway and needed to meet their special problems is discussed in depth in this report. In particular, we propose a special, lower youth minimum wage to help overcome employers' reluctance to hire inexperienced young workers.

A new approach to career education in the public schools is also being developed. This would give young people more realistic career preparation and help to build an easier, more effective school-to-work transition, paving the way toward a real solution to the problems of jobless youth.

The final focus of the report is on the professions. Scientists and engineers, teachers, doctors, and other professional and technical personnel represent only about 1 out of every 7 workers, but they carry a responsibility for the country's economic and social well-being, its defense and position of world leadership, out of all proportion to their numbers.

We have two major objectives with respect to professional personnel. In the immediate future, we must promote full utilization of their talents and training, and we are moving strongly toward that goal through the special programs we have undertaken to aid the reemployment of the relatively small numbers of scientists and engineers now out of work or underemployed.

In the longer view, we must assure a supply of new entrants into the professions adequate to meet national needs. As the findings of this report indicate, this objective is in process of accomplishment in the major professional fields, including the health professions. With the increased Federal funds for medical and nursing education that I have recommended to implement the new 1971 health manpower legislation, rapid progress will be possible in achieving a better standard of health care for all Americans.

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report on manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training as required under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 1972.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

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To the Congress of the United States:

There are few issues of greater concern today, to the Congress and to the President, than the state of the American economy. We are passing from a period when the economy was inflated by the strains of war to a time when it will be challenged by the needs of peace.

Adding to the inevitable problems of transition has been the increasingly vigorous economic competition of other countries. We welcome this competition, but we must also realize that it requires us to give renewed attention to increasing American productivity—not only to ensure the continued improvement in our own standard of living, but also to keep our Nation's goods competitive in the world's markets, thereby providing jobs for American workers.

During the late fifties and early sixties our annual rate of increase in labor productivity averaged 3.4 percent. But by the mid-sixties it had begun its drop to an average of only 1.8 percent.

We are taking important steps to revive the productivity of American labor. Our New Economic Policy is shrinking the bulge of inflation. We are proposing a new program to promote technological progress—for advances in research and development are essential ingredients of rising productivity. But technological advance is not the whole story: increases in the skills of our labor force also play a large part.

We are not interested in the competitiveness of our labor force for its own sake. We are concerned about the individual American—concerned that he learn the skills to gain employment or learn more skills to gain better employment. We are concerned about the health of our economy, knowing that a strong, highly productive economy is the individual American's best insurance against unemployment. This is why the Federal Government provides manpower training—to increase the opportunities of jobless Americans to share in the abundance of America.

Today, I again urge that the Congress enable us to improve our manpower programs by enacting the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act.

Ten years ago, the Congress recognized Federal responsibility for comprehensive manpower training by passing the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. The MDTA and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 have grown to include over a dozen separate, narrow grant programs, each with its own purposes. Yet, even though manpower programs have grown in number, the need for manpower training has outpaced the capability of these older programs to provide services. Our commitment is strong but we have not bridged the gap between the promises and the performance of Federal manpower programs. Something better is needed—on this we can all agree.

THE OLD WAY: A NEED FOR REFORM

Like the field of manpower training, many other areas of Federal assistance are suffering from a hardening of governmental arteries. Federal programs are meant to meet the needs of individual citizens living in 50 States and in

thousands of communities, but those diverse needs are not being met by rigid, standardized Federal programs. Instead, the pressure on State and local resources is building to the breaking point. The traditional answer would be the establishment of even more separate categories of Federal aid.

Federal aid is needed, but the proliferation of Federal plans, programs, categories, and requirements has compounded the individual problems faced by American communities today. Frequently, Federal involvement has merely generated a false sense of security—a security which has been betrayed by the continuing multiplication of communities' social needs and the failure of government to meet those needs.

Federal aid outlays account for 21 percent of State and local revenues today, but many Federal grants require State and local officials to match some percentage of Federal aid with local money which could be better spent in other ways to solve local problems. In many cases, State and local officials must decide either to accept Federal aid with its accompanying allocation of State and local funds or to receive no Federal aid at all.

Federal maintenance of effort provisions further distort local priorities by requiring State and local governments to continue projects irrespective of their effectiveness in meeting their own needs. Once again, our communities lose more of the flexibility which would enable them to meet what they consider their most pressing needs.

Frustrating and time-consuming project approval requirements, a jungle of red tape, often make it impossible for State and local governments to count on having Federal money when it is needed. No matter how pressing some needs may be, communities must wait, sometimes months or even years, for the slowly grinding wheels of bureaucracy to consider each grant in minute detail.

The real problem lies not with the Federal Government's intentions, but with how it tries to meet communities' needs—by undertaking one narrow, inflexible program after another. The number of separate categories has grown until no one is sure of their boundaries. In 1963, there were only 160 individual grant programs amounting to about $8.6 billion, but now there are over 1,000 such programs amounting to almost $40 billion. Each rigid category of additional aid reflects the worst kind of arrogance: the presumption that only the Federal Government knows local needs and how to meet them.

If we have faith in the American people—and I for one do—then we must recognize that in thousands of communities, each with its own problems and priorities, there live people quite capable of determining and meeting their own needs and in all probability doing a better job of it than the Washington bureaucracy. Quite simply, today's local needs are likely to be met best by local solutions.

The time has clearly come to reform the way in which the Federal Government aids local and State authorities. The time has clearly come when those who serve at the State and local level and are charged with the responsibility for finding workable solutions to State and local problems should be given a chance. Clearly, it is time that Federal aid became truly that, aid, not rigid and often confusing control.

Waste, confusion, and inefficiency are too often the price paid by local and State governments for Federal aid under the present system. Last year the Federal Government discovered the following cases, to cite just a few examples:

—One North Central State had 93 people on its government payroll to do nothing but apply for Federal *education* grants.

—A study of grant programs in one Western city revealed that only 15 percent of the Federal funds to that city went through its mayor or elected government.

—Federal demands on the time and attention of local officials are particularly serious. In one small Midwestern city, a part-time major had to attend 16 separate evening meetings per month, one with Federal officials from each of the 16 separate grant programs in which his small city participates.

THE NEW WAY: SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING

In a series of special messages to the Congress last year, I proposed Special Revenue Sharing, a new system of Federal aid which would serve the purposes of our State and local governments better than the system of narrow Federal grant programs now operating. I proposed that funds be made available to States and localities for six broad purposes—manpower, law enforcement, education, transportation, urban community development, and rural community development—to be used, for each of these purposes, as they see fit to meet their particular needs. Those proposals, if enacted, would consolidate over 130 separate programs into six general purpose areas. Under our Special Revenue Sharing proposals, in the first full year of operation, $12.3 billion in Federal funds would be provided to States and localities for those six broad purposes. These funds would be free from matching requirements, maintenance of effort restrictions, presently rigid prior Federal project approval requirements, and, best of all, inflexible Federal plans. But there are two major stipulations: (1) The money is subject to all the civil rights requirements of title VI of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964, and (2) no government unit would receive less money under these proposals than it did under the old system of narrow Federal grants.

Special Revenue Sharing is not a wholesale dismantling of the Federal grants system, as some critics have charged. It is a careful effort to decide which level of government can best deal with a particular problem and then to move the necessary funds and decisionmaking power to that level of government. When a Federal approach is needed we should take that road, but when a local approach is better we should move the resources and power to that level.

I realize that these are challenging concepts, which have major implications for the structure of American government—Federal, State, and local—and for the effectiveness with which government serves the people. They require us in Washington to give up some of our power, so that more power can be returned to the States, to the localities, and to the people, where it will be better used. It is appropriate, therefore, that the Congress give full consideration to all of these proposals for fundamental reform and move rapidly to create effective programs to meet today's needs.

MANPOWER SERVICES FOR THE SEVENTIES

I recognize that it is incumbent upon those who propose change to justify the changes. I believe our experience with Federal manpower programs over the last 10 years justifies the changes we are proposing.

All those represented in the current array of patchwork manpower programs—the schools, private employers, public agencies, nonprofit groups, not to mention the unemployed workers—know that the present system is not delivering the jobs, the training, and the other manpower services that this Nation needs and has a right to expect.

As we begin the second decade of comprehensive manpower assistance for our unemployed and underemployed citizens, we know we must do better, and we can do better. It is time for a change.

Manpower experts throughout the Nation agree that the necessary reform of the Nation's system of manpower training should have as its three basic goals the decategorization, the decentralization, and the consolidation of existing manpower development efforts.

The Manpower Revenue Sharing Act that I have proposed would allow us to achieve those goals. It would benefit citizens in every corner of the Nation and offer renewed hope to members of our society who have lacked opportunity—hope for jobs, for advancement, and for a better standard of living. It would establish a new framework of constructive partnership for manpower training among Federal, State, and local governments. Its principles are simple and fundamental, yet far-reaching.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MANPOWER SPECIAL REVENUE SHARING

First, the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act does *not mandate* any existing categorical program or guarantee its perpetuation—irrespective of its performance—in any community. However, it would *not prohibit* the continuation of any project which a particular locality feels effectively serves its own and its workers' needs. It is time to end the restrictiveness of the old, narrow programs which have frustrated communities' efforts to develop manpower programs geared to their own needs and circumstances.

In its first full year of operation, the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act would provide $2 billion for manpower purposes, of which $1.7 billion would be divided among State and local units of government—without unnecessary red tape—using a formula based on the size of their labor force and the numbers of unemployed and disadvantaged. The remainder would be used by the Secretary of Labor to meet the generalized national needs of this new system.

It would authorize a broad range of services, including:

—Classroom instruction in both remedial education and occupational skills.

—Training on the job with both public and private employers, aided by manpower subsidies.

—Job opportunities, including work experience and short-term employment for special age groups and the temporarily unemployed, and transitional public service employment at all levels of government.

These services, all designed to help move people toward self-supporting employment, augmented by temporary income support, relocation assistance, child care, and other supportive services authorized by the act, would make it possible for our communities to mount integrated manpower development programs truly responsive to their own priority needs.

The *second* major goal of Manpower Special Revenue Sharing is to increase substantially reliance upon State and local governments to manage major manpower activities. Local governments are often powerless when jobs are not to be had. It is time we equipped our local governments with the resources and decisionmaking power to meet their responsibilities.

The Manpower Revenue Sharing Act meets this objective. It would provide communities with the resources they need to help get people into jobs and job training. Decisions on what needs to be done to improve specific local manpower conditions cannot and should not be made in Washington. They should be delegated to the area where the unemployed person lives and wants to work.

The *third* way to move toward a new era in manpower development is through consolidation of the multiple, frequently inconsistent, funding authorizations for manpower activities. Even members of the congressional Appropriations Committees frequently chafe under the unmanageable task of sorting out the confusing array of alphabetical "programs" created by existing manpower enactments. While a good deal of untangling has been done by administrative action, the only durable solution is an overall reform.

The Manpower Revenue Sharing Act would replace the two major pieces of legislation which have spawned most of the acronym programs—the Manpower Development and Training Act and title I of the Economic Opportunity Act—with a single statute which incorporates the flexibility needed by State and local governments.

The Manpower Revenue Sharing Act submitted to the Congress in March of 1971 incorporates all three of these vital concepts. I believe that the application of these principles in the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act is sound, but the principles are more important than the details. Reasonable men may disagree on the specifics of any important legislation, but there comes a time when its principles must be earnestly debated and decisions made. For the principles of Manpower Special Revenue Sharing, that time has come. The fine points of this legislation, which were discussed in my message of March 4, 1971, are open to refinement, but I

believe the principles of Special Revenue Sharing are too important to be eviscerated.

Our country needs new manpower legislation. Let us now write a new charter for the second decade of manpower development that will produce solid performance—for the economy, for the unemployed and underemployed, and for government itself.

RESTORING THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

The Special Revenue Sharing approach to providing Federal help would enable us to deal more effectively with many of this Nation's most pressing problems. But it would do much more. It would help to restore the American spirit.

In recent years many Americans have come to doubt the capacity of government—at all levels—to meet the needs of an increasingly complex Nation. They have watched as the power to effect change in their communities has moved gradually from the local level, with the reality of friends and community, to the national center, to Washington. There was a time when the increasing centralization of government fostered a greater sense of national purpose. But more recently, the weight of unfulfilled promises reinforced by the growing complexity of social problems has caused many Americans to doubt the capability of our system of government.

By providing new resources to the levels of government closest to the problems and closest to the people involved—people who may see their problems in a different light than the Federal Government—both General and Special Revenue Sharing will do much to revive the confidence and spirit of our people. A free and diverse Nation needs a diversity of approaches; a free Nation should invest its faith in the right and ability of its people to meet the needs of their own communities. No greater sense of confidence can be found than that of a community which has solved its own problems and met its own needs.

Confidence in government is nowhere under greater challenge than among the young, yet the future of America depends upon the involvement of our young in the day-to-day business of governing this land. By making resources available to the more localized units of government, where more people can play a more direct role—and by placing the power of decision where the people are—I hope that many of the young will come to realize that their participation can truly make a difference. This purpose—this philosophy—is at the heart of Special Revenue Sharing.

The people's right to change what does not work is one of the greatest principles of our system of government—and that principle will be strengthened as the governments closest to the people are strengthened. Though the Federal Government has tried with intelligence and vigor to meet the people's needs, many of its purposes have gone unfulfilled for far too long. Now, let us help those most directly affected to try their hand. American society and American government can only benefit from ensuring to our citizens the fullest possible opportunity to make their communities better places, for themselves, for their families, and for their neighbors.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 1972.

REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

J. D. Hodgson, *Secretary*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1972.

THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to present herewith a report pertaining to manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training, as required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Respectfully,

J D Hodgson

Secretary of Labor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, in cooperation with the other Bureaus and Offices of the Department. The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record, provided important text material for the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education, and furnished extensive data for the chapter on New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment and the Statistical Appendix. The report also benefited from comments from several of the Department's other Bureaus and Offices, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through its Office of Education and National Institutes of Health, made major contributions to the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions. In addition, the Office of Education contributed to the text of the chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs and supplied material for that on Youth Unemployment. The Social Security Administration of HEW also provided material for the report.

The Office of Science and Technology and the National Science Foundation furnished valuable information and comments for the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions. The Selective Service System provided text for the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record. The report also drew on data and suggestions from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other Federal agencies. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and a number of other agencies and advisory committees reviewed the text and made many helpful comments.

The Department of Labor's Office of Information, Publications and Reports designed the graphic materials.

INTRODUCTION

The series of annual *Manpower Reports* prepared by the Department of Labor under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 now spans a decade. The unfolding history of manpower policy and programs and the major developments in employment and unemployment are recounted in these reports—for 1971 in this 10th volume, for earlier years in preceding ones. In addition, this report and its predecessors each contain intensive discussions of several areas of manpower concern judged to be of special current importance. Together, these reports constitute a wide-ranging analysis of the Nation's manpower situation, past and prospective, and of the programs and policies undertaken and needed to meet manpower requirements, develop workers' skills, and move toward full utilization of the work force.[1]

Besides broad reviews of the employment and unemployment record in 1971 and of recent developments in manpower programs and legislation, the present report contains special chapters on the manpower implications of Government actions in many different fields, of the critical unemployment problems of teenage workers, and of the changed manpower situation in the professions. More specifically, the themes of the report's five chapters are as follows:

The opening chapter, *The Manpower Reach of Federal Policies*, is concerned with the manpower effects of Government actions in fields as diverse as immigration, public assistance, national defense, health, housing, and wage policy. Experience during the past decade in these and other areas discussed in the chapter reveals the sharp impact of new and changing Federal policies on the size and skills of the work force, on manpower requirements both nationally and in particular occupations and local areas, and hence on employment and unemployment.

The chapter reviews the lessons for manpower policy indicated by an evaluation of the last decade's experience. It reaches one central conclusion—that the efficiency of the economy and the well-being of the country's workers would be enhanced by more comprehensive analyses and projections of the manpower consequences of Government actions in all fields and new mechanisms for assuring consideration of these consequences in Government decisionmaking.

The second chapter, *The Employment and Unemployment Record*, discusses the improved economic climate in late 1971 brought about by the New Economic Policy announced by the President on August 15. Total employment reached an alltime record of 80 million in the year's final quarter, compared with 78½ million in the first two quarters. However, the growth in the civilian labor force kept pace with these employment increases, owing partly to the reduction in the Armed Forces. So the unemployment rate showed little change during 1971, averaging 5.9 percent in the year as a whole.

The persistent uptrend in employment in service-producing industries, which helped to support the economy during the recent slowdown in the goods-producing sector, is also emphasized in the chapter, as is the stabilization of manufacturing employment in late 1971. In addition, the impact of unemployment on different labor force groups

[1] A guide to all 10 *Manpower Reports* is being prepared by the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration and will be issued separately as a reference tool.

is analyzed, with particular reference to Negro workers. The jobless rate for Negroes moved upward during 1971, while that for white workers showed little variation. However, for the second year the differential in unemployment rates between Negroes and whites remained below the historic 2 to 1 ratio recorded in preceding years.

The unemployment patterns in 1971 are also discussed in the perspective of comparisons with 1961, a year of roughly similar economic conditions. Women and teenagers represented a much larger proportion of the unemployed in 1971 than 10 years before, because so many of them came into the labor force during the decade. The much lower average duration of unemployment in 1971 than in 1961 is another significant finding.

The major labor force developments of 1971, the job situation of veterans, and the military manpower outlook are additional topics covered. A brief consideration of the outlook for 1972 concludes the chapter. It is anticipated that the momentum of economic recovery will increase, leading to further employment gains. But continued enlargement of the labor force is in prospect also, posing a substantial challenge to policies for stimulating economic and employment growth.

Recent Developments in Manpower Programs, the subject of the third chapter, begins with new legislation, notably the Emergency Employment Act of 1971. This act created a program of transitional public service jobs for veterans and other unemployed and underemployed persons. The $1 billion in EEA funds appropriated for fiscal 1972 will provide about 145,000 jobs in State and local governments this year and, in so doing, will also help to meet the need for improved public services. Other 1971 legislation authorized additional extended unemployment insurance benefits in States particularly hard hit by unemployment, tightened the work requirements for welfare recipients, established new tax incentives for the hiring of welfare clients, and provided help to working mothers by allowing income tax deductions for child-care expenses.

Much more comprehensive manpower legislation—the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act recommended by the President—is still pending before the Congress. Under this proposed act, the existing multiplicity of rigid, categorical programs would be replaced by a flexible program system administered by State and local governments in the light of their citizens' needs.

Enrollments in current federally assisted work and training programs exceeded 2 million in fiscal 1971, an all-time high and a nearly eightfold increase over 1964 (the first year for which data are available). The program with the largest recent rise in enrollments was the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which had over 600,000 new enrollees in 1971.

The programs undertaken to speed the employment of returning veterans are among the other important developments of 1971 discussed in the chapter. In addition, the public employment service made progress in computerizing operations and placed renewed emphasis on improved services to employers and better techniques for assessing applicants' job qualifications. State and local governments were given greater responsibility for the planning and management of manpower programs. And expanded, innovative efforts were made to better meet the needs of several special groups—migrant farmworkers, Indians, the Spanish-speaking, welfare recipients, and offenders. The chapter concludes with a brief review of the recent expansion and improvements in the unemployment insurance system, which paid $5.6 billion in benefits to jobless workers in fiscal 1971.

The fourth chapter, *New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment*, examines the causes and implications of the extremely high unemployment rates among teenage workers, especially blacks. In 1971, 16- to 19-year-old workers had a jobless rate of nearly 17 percent, more than four times that for adults 25 and over. For black youth, the rate exceeded 30 percent.

More than half of all jobless teenagers are still in school and interested predominantly in part-time jobs. However, out-of-school youth had an even higher unemployment rate than students in October 1971 (17.2 compared with 15.7 percent).

Young workers' high unemployment rates partly reflect their frequent exposure to unemployment as they enter and reenter the labor market after periods of schooling or vacation or as they try out different short-term jobs. The sharp increase in the number of teenage workers during the middle and late 1960's—because of the upsurge in birth rates after World War II—also intensified their job-finding problems. Employers' attitudes toward young workers, competition from middle-aged women returning to the labor market, and the

problems created by child labor and minimum wage laws are additional factors affecting youth unemployment evaluated in the chapter.

Finally, the chapter focuses on measures for reducing youth unemployment, including strengthened apprenticeship systems, federally assisted training and work programs, the removal of artificial hiring requirements, and a differential minimum wage for young workers. It concludes that more realistic career-oriented education and more and better counseling for in-school and out-of-school youth are essential in building a more effective school-to-work transition.

The concluding chapter, *Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education*, is concerned with the recent shift from a general scarcity of college-educated personnel to an increasingly ample manpower supply in most professions, and with the conjunction of changes in both demand and supply factors which brought about this job market turnaround. The unemployment rate in professional and technical occupations in 1971 (2.9 percent) was more than double the rate 2 years before, though still only half the average unemployment rate for all workers. The record college graduating classes of 1970 and 1971 met unprecedented difficulties in obtaining positions in their fields of training, although nearly all were eventually able to find work.

The chapter discusses the effects on both professional personnel and the universities of the buildup during the 1960's in federally supported research and Federal assistance to graduate education and of the recent leveling off in Federal R&D expenditures and reduction in support of predoctoral fellowships and traineeships. The supply and demand situation in prospect for Ph. D.'s is also considered in the light of demographic trends which portend a leveling off in demand for college teachers. A need for slowing the rapid uptrend in doctoral degrees is indicated.

In the largest profession—school teaching—the demand for new personnel is expected to remain relatively low during the 1970's, providing opportunities for a much smaller proportion of the rising numbers of college graduates than in past years. This conclusion has serious implications for young women seeking professional careers, since teaching employs about 2 out of every 5 women in professional and related occupations.

In science and engineering, unemployment rose in 1970 and 1971, as a result partly of the cutbacks in the space and defense programs. However, demand is expected to increase again in these professions with the improvement in general economic conditions and the renewed increase in Federal R&D expenditures expected in fiscal 1973. In the long run, a strong increase in requirements for scientists and engineers is anticipated, in view of their crucial role in meeting urgent domestic needs. Also discussed are the special programs undertaken by the Government in 1971 to aid the reemployment of jobless and underemployed engineers, scientists, and technicians and the problem of obsolescence of knowledge and skills, which not only hampers the job search of many displaced engineers but also affects the prospects and productivity of many others still employed.

The health professions—the one major area of professional employment with a continuing scarcity of personnel—are discussed in the final section of the chapter. Requirements for both physicians and nurses are expected to rise further during this decade, but a substantial increase in supply is anticipated also, with the enlarged Federal assistance to medical and nursing education which is being provided under 1971 legislation.

The maldistribution of physicians, both geographically and among fields of practice, is another problem under attack, through new special incentives to practice in underserved areas. In addition, increased employment of allied health personnel is essential to enhance physicians' productivity and meet the health needs of local areas and population groups not now receiving adequate health services.

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THE MANPOWER REACH OF FEDERAL POLICIES

THE MANPOWER REACH OF FEDERAL POLICIES

The start of the second decade of an active manpower policy provides an opportunity to review the manpower consequences of Federal Government actions in many areas and to assess the need for developing a broader national manpower policy which takes account of these consequencese.

The 10 years since the enactment of the Manpower Development and Training Act have seen the addition of manpower policy to the arsenal of Federal policies aimed at improving the efficiency of the economy and the well-being of the citizenry. During this period, the main focus has been on developing and operating training and work-experience programs for unemployed and underemployed people (chiefly the disadvantaged) and on pursuing efforts to improve the efficiency of the labor market in matching workers and jobs.

This chapter opens with a brief review of the legislative and administrative initiatives which gave rise to these new programs. It is primarily concerned, however, with the manpower implications of Government actions in other fields.

The chapter explores some of the effects on employment and unemployment and the size and skills of the work force of Government actions in fields as wide ranging as national defense, research and development, immigration, social security, health, agriculture, housing, and transportation. It considers a number of manpower lessons that can be distilled from the experience of the last decade in these different fields. It also identifies the key manpower goals on which there appears to be a growing consensus and suggests the need for new mechanisms for speeding the realization of these goals. The major purpose is to delineate the interrelationships between Federal policies and manpower goals and to point directions for coordinating them more effectively.

The Origin of an Active Manpower Policy

The achievement of "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power" was made a national objective and a specific concern of the Federal Government by the Employment Act of 1946. For a number of years after this act was passed, Government efforts to increase employment took the form chiefly of limited fiscal and monetary measures aimed at preventing recessions or stimulating economic recovery, and there was no widespread demand for more affirmative action. But two events in 1957 spelled an end to the period of relative complacency and inaction about manpower problems.

The successful launching of Sputnik by the U.S.S.R. in 1957 was thought by many to indicate that the United States might be losing its techno-

logical lead and that one way to regain it was through the education and training of additional large numbers of scientists and technologists. The result was the passage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which committed Federal funds to a new national goal of increasing the supply of scientific manpower.

The recession of 1957–58 was the second event. Unemployment reached the highest level since the 1930's (a national rate of 6.8 percent in 1958) and persisted at unsatisfactorily high figures after the business recovery. Concentrations of unemployed and underemployed persons in many depressed areas added to the demand for federally supported remedial action.

In 1961 the Area Redevelopment Act was passed to aid in stimulating the economies of areas of high unemployment which had been left behind in the process of national development. The assistance the Federal Government offered to depressed areas included up to 16 weeks of skill training for their jobless workers, to make the areas more attractive for the location of new enterprises. Although the program was of limited scope, enactment of the ARA was explicit recognition that the Federal Government should assist communities which experience unusually high rates of unemployment and underemployment.

The passage of the Manpower Development and Training Act in 1962—with much broader provisions for institutional and on-the-job training, new support of manpower research, and the requirement of an annual *Manpower Report of the President*—represented a much greater innovation. The 1961 recession had brought a new rise in a chronically high unemployment rate. Rapid technological change created fear of widespread unemployment due to automation. In addition, the numbers of young people entering the labor force showed signs of rising rapidly.

The philosophy underlying the MDTA was consistent with American tradition and experience: If an individual could be helped to obtain training or retraining, he would then be in a better position to find a job and become self-supporting.

In the months following the passage of MDTA, fears of widespread technological unemployment lessened as a result of the strong economic expansion and a growing belief (reinforced by findings of the U.S. National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress) that technological advance does not necessarily imply an overall increase in unemployment. However, initial experience with the manpower training programs called attention to groups in the population not originally designated for special help—the poorly educated, members of minority groups, men and women with low incomes—who faced major hurdles in obtaining decently paid jobs which would enable them to support themselves and their dependents. The MDTA was therefore amended in 1963, and several times thereafter, to make it a more flexible instrument for meeting the diverse needs of these disadvantaged groups.

The rapid expansion of the economy after 1962 was interpreted by many as indicating that fiscal and monetary policies aimed at stimulating demand provided the most effective approach to reducing unemployment. However, other economists, in and out of Government, argued that macroeconomic policies alone could not be relied upon to overcome structural difficulties and solve the Nation's unemployment problems without generating undesirable inflationary pressures.

In the second half of the 1960's, these disagreements between the advocates of aggregate measures and the proponents of a structuralist approach were muted, as evidence accumulated that, in spite of rapid increases in total employment, large pockets of unemployment remained. Certain groups, particularly minorities and youth, continued to experience rates of joblessness five and 10 times those of adult married men, the most regularly employed group. While macroeconomic measures were—and are—indispensable for bringing the average rate of unemployment down to an acceptable level, they could not by themselves provide a solution to the high unemployment rates of certain population groups and of workers in particular occupations, industries, and localities.

The marked expansion in manpower programs as the decade proceeded testified to the growing recognition of their importance as an adjunct to fiscal and monetary measures. With strong bipartisan backing in the Congress, the Federal Government substantially increased its appropriations for manpower training and related programs

(from $70 million in fiscal 1963 to $1.6 billion in 1971). This increase covered not only the programs set up under the MDTA but also a number established by additional legislation aimed at enhancing the employability of groups that were experiencing special difficulties in finding and holding jobs.

Concern about the large number of young people who were entering the labor market with insufficient education and training led to the initiation of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The NYC has as a major goal encouraging young people to remain in school, and both programs provide second-chance opportunities for those who have dropped out.

Because of the sharp rise in the welfare rolls in the middle and late 1960's, when employment and per capita income were growing rapidly, the Social Security Act was amended to provide a work-training program for welfare clients, coupled with financial incentives for them to seek jobs. This program, set up in 1967, was substantially strengthened by further amendments to the act in 1971.

Another approach that gained limited support during the 1960's was direct job creation. Although it was generally believed that, if people could be helped to increase their skills, they would be able to find jobs, it became apparent that this was not always true for certain groups—for example, older men in geographic areas where the local economy was retrogressing. Several work-experience programs set up under the Economic Opportunity Act, including Operation Mainstream, were the result.

In the summer of 1971, establishment of a public service job-creation program carried this approach much further. Faced with a national unemployment rate which had risen to 6 percent, the Congress passed and the President approved the Emergency Employment Act. This act authorized an appropriation of $2.25 billion during fiscal 1972 and 1973. In the first year, it is expected to provide approximately 145,000 transitional public service jobs for unemployed and underemployed persons, with emphasis on specific population groups, including returning veterans.

Strengthening of the Federal-State employment service system is an additional important direction of action. As the manpower programs were built up during the middle and late 1960's, employment service staffs were enlarged, salaries improved, and new facilities developed to aid in reaching disadvantaged workers. During the past 2 years, computerization of employment service operations has been extended rapidly, in accordance with a 1969 directive from the President. By the end of 1971, computerized job banks, which daily centralize and disseminate job order information, were in operation in over 100 metropolitan areas in 43 States, though the first model of this more efficient information system began operating in Baltimore only in 1968.

Overcoming the inefficiencies and rigidities involved in the proliferation of manpower programs designed to serve specific groups, which had developed during the 1960's, has been still another crucial objective of the Administration. Within the limits permitted by existing legislative authorizations, program planning has been coordinated and administrative responsibility decentralized to regional offices. The proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act, recommended by the Administration, would carry this process much further. It would make possible a flexible manpower program system, federally financed but planned and operated by State and local governments in accordance with differing local needs.[1]

Regardless of the administrative arrangements, however, federally assisted manpower programs add up to a relatively small part of the totality of Federal policies and programs influencing the supply and use of the Nation's manpower resources. An overall Federal manpower policy would require that important expenditure, employment, and regulatory policies of the Federal Government be assessed for their manpower impact and that mechanisms be available to strengthen the planing and coordination of all major Federal policies affecting manpower.

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[1] See the chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs for a discussion of computerization and other improvements in employment service operations, of recent progress in manpower program administration, and of the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act.

Federal Policies Affecting Manpower Requirements and Resources

The range of Federal policies that have significant impact on the Nation's manpower resources and requirements is extremely broad. For analytical convenience, these policies have been divided into four general groups—those affecting manpower supply, defense-related programs, social and economic programs, and regulatory activities.

POLICIES INFLUENCING MANPOWER SUPPLY

The Federal Government has been involved in regulating the Nation's supply of manpower ever since it first introduced quantitative restrictions on immigration in the early 1920's. Its contributions to the quality of this supply through its support of education and training began much earlier—with the Morrill Act of 1862 and the grants of land for agricultural colleges authorized by this act. In addition, through the social security and welfare systems, Government policies have affected in complex ways the numbers of people who seek work.

Immigration

The great influx of immigrants, who populated this country and helped to man its rapidly growing industries, was sharply curtailed by 1921 legislation, imposing quotas based on national origins on all immigrants from outside this hemisphere. In effect, immigration was limited largely to Europeans and North and South Americans; no more than 100 persons per year were admitted from any Asian nation.

In subsequent decades the formula for admitting aliens from various countries underwent some changes, but the first major legislative overhaul came with the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. Discriminatory quotas based on country of birth were removed, and greater emphasis was placed on the profession or skill of the immigrant. The result was the admission of thousands of professionals—among them Asians not previously admitted in significant numbers—who helped to meet the expanding demand for scientists, engineers, physicians, and nurses in the middle and late 1960's.

With the decline in demand for professional workers after 1969, the issuance of labor certifications for alien workers was drastically curtailed. By 1970 only five occupational categories—physicians and four other health occupations—remained on the list for automatic certification. The number of immigrant physicians continues, however, to equal about 40 percent of the number who graduate from American medical schools each year.

The entrance of farm laborers into the country was curtailed several years earlier. The legislation which had authorized the admission of Mexican workers for temporary farm jobs was allowed to expire at the end of 1964. This meant the rapid elimination of Mexican laborers from legal employment in seasonal farmwork. In 1960, 316,000 such workers were admitted. The number dropped to 6,000 in 1967 and to zero in 1968 and subsequent years.

Another relationship between immigration and the domestic labor force grows out of the illegal presence in the United States of a large number of aliens, a high proportion of whom are employed. In fiscal 1971 about 420,000 aliens in this country illegally, most of them Mexicans, were apprehended and became subject to deportation.

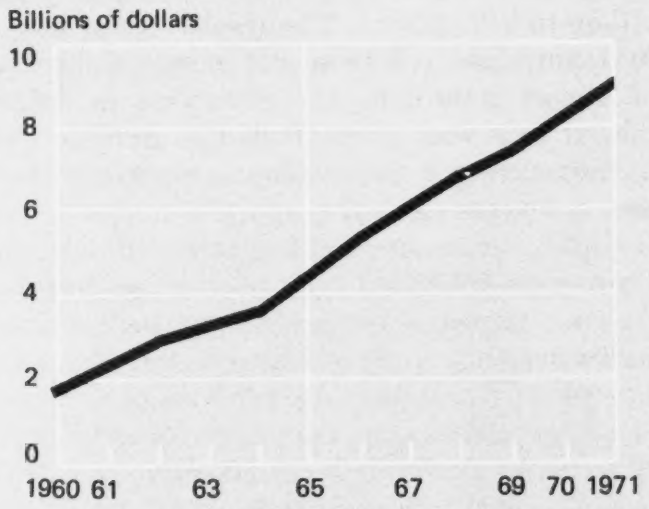
Education and Training

The Federal-State program of vocational education is the largest source of formal training for occupations not requiring a college education. Established during World War I to help raise the skills of the work force, this program has been repeatedly modified and extended. Over the 1960 decade Federal expenditures for vocational education increased more than sixfold—from $45 million in fiscal 1960 to $300 million in 1971. (See chart 1.) During the past year the Federal Government has also begun a great new effort to widen the scope of vocational education and mesh it with general education, so as to give young people more realistic job preparation.[2]

[2] For a further discussion of current developments in federally supported career education, see the chapter on New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment.

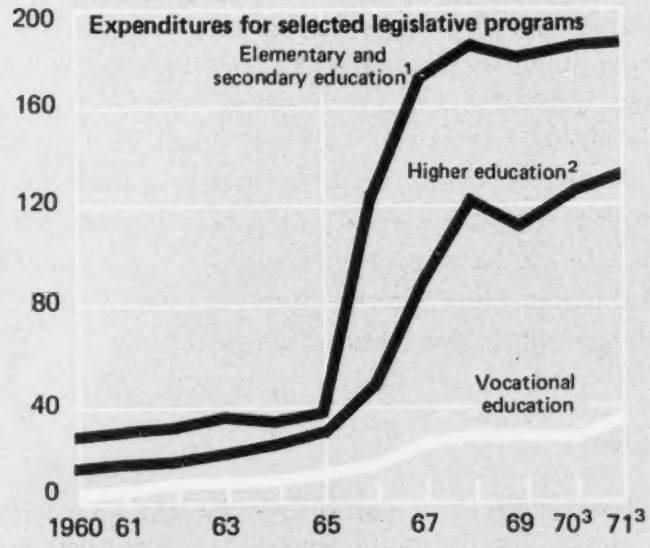
CHART 1

Federal expenditures for education increased more than fivefold between 1960 and 1971.



Source: Department of Labor, based on estimates from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Increase in Federal expenditures for vocational education was rapid but was far exceeded by support of higher and of elementary and secondary education under new legislation.



[1] School assistance in federally affected areas and expenditures under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

[2] Expenditures under the National Defense and Education Act of 1958, Higher Education Act of 1965, and Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

[3] Estimated.

Source: Department of Labor, based on data from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In 1965, passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act made Federal funds available for the first time for the general support of education at these levels, with special emphasis on the strengthening of schools in low-income areas. Expenditures under this act were an estimated $1.8 billion in fiscal 1971. In fiscal 1972 appropriations for this purpose totaled close to $2 billion. Another major Federal contribution was made in the area of higher education, where expenditures amounted to an estimated $1.3 billion in 1971. (See chart 1.) Thus the Federal Government has become directly involved in improving the educational background of its citizens and future workers.

Particularly since the passage of the National Defense Education Act in 1958, and to a small extent even before, the Federal Government has also provided funds for increasing the numbers and improving the quality of training of graduate and professional students pursuing predoctoral studies. In the academic year 1967–68, when the percent of graduate students receiving Federal aid reached its peak, 1 out of every 5 full-time graduate students in engineering, mathematics, and physics had a federally financed fellowship or traineeship and another 1 out of 5 a federally supported research assistantship. In all academic fields taken together, the proportion of full-time graduate students holding a federally funded fellowship or traineeship was 1 out of 6. Since then, Federal support for graduate education has been much reduced in nearly all fields, in response to mounting evidence that current and prospective needs for highly educated manpower can be met without such large special incentives to graduate students.[3]

Social Security and Public Assistance

Changes in the laws and regulations governing the conditions under which persons are entitled to social security benefits have influenced the size and composition of the labor force in several directions. Early retirement (at age 62, instead of at 65, the age of eligibility for full benefits) was made optional for women under the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act, and the same early retirement privilege was extended to men 5 years later. Large numbers of workers, including many who

[3] For a further discussion of the prospective demand and supply situation in the professions and the factors related to it, see the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education.

had been out of work for a long time or were in ill health, chose to exercise this option—leading to a significant drop in labor force participation among people aged 62 to 64. On the other hand, the act has been periodically amended to raise the amount of money workers on social security may earn without reduction of benefits (to the present maximum of $1,680 per year). These changes made possible some increase in the amount of work performed by older people, but by no means enough to offset the contrary effect of early retirements.

Changes in the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program have had a similarly diverse impact on the numbers of people in the labor force. The 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act permitted States to provide federally supported aid to families with unemployed fathers. This was an important step toward greater family stability but involved a possible weakening of work incentives for the men. The 1967 amendments, however, increased work incentives for welfare clients, by specifying that the States must permit AFDC mothers to retain a substantial part of any earnings without reducing their welfare payments. In addition, a Work Incentive (WIN) Program was set up to give clients special training and other help in finding jobs. Improving the effectiveness of this program was the goal of additional amendments in 1971. The rather vague 1967 provision that appropriate persons in families receiving AFDC should be referred to the WIN Program was replaced by the more stringent requirement that all but specifically exempted persons must register for employment or training in order to continue receiving AFDC benefits. No firm conclusions can yet be reached, however, as to the net effect on employment and unemployment of these offsetting developments.

DEFENSE AND DEFENSE-RELATED PROGRAMS

One of the major ways in which the Federal Government makes an impact on the Nation's manpower is through changes in appropriation policies in fields where it is the principal or sole supplier of funds or purchaser of goods and services. Defense and defense-related programs constitute such an area.

Defense

The rapid expansion in defense spending after 1964 in connection with the deepening involvement in the Vietnam war had important manpower consequences. Between fiscal 1964 and 1968, defense spending increased by over $27 billion (from $51 billion to $78 billion). The result was an increase in employment in defense and defense-related jobs of almost 2 million. The expansion in defense-related jobs was concentrated in durable goods manufacturing, where employment grew by 14 percent in 4 years (1964 through 1967), or over twice as rapidly as in nondurable goods manufacturing. These were relatively high paying jobs and were the more attractive because many provided considerable overtime work at premium pay. Moreover, because of the tightening labor market, Negroes and other minorities in the industries and locations where the expansion occurred were in a better position than they were before to share in these desirable jobs.

After 1968 there was a rapid shrinkage in total defense-related employment (from 7.8 million to 5.9 million in 1971). (See chart 2.) Of this decline of about 1.9 million, over half represented separations from defense-related jobs in private industry. Many workers lost jobs they had obtained earlier because of the defense boom.

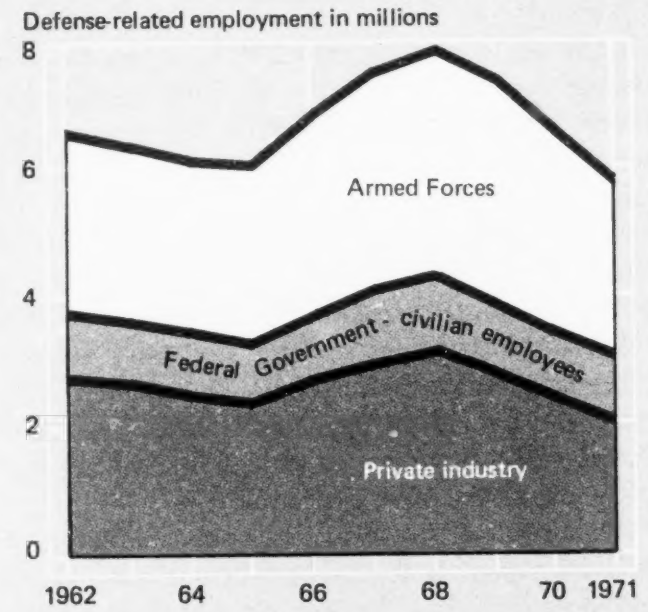
Since 1970, the Interagency Economic Adjustment Committee—under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Defense and with representation from most Government departments—has assisted communities seriously affected by defense cutbacks. It carries out this responsibility through task forces organized for each community as needed. The Committee's help may include public facilities grants, small business loans, the donation of surplus Government property, and funds for manpower training and other services.

Space

Total Federal expenditures for the space program grew from about $750 million in fiscal 1961 to $5.9 billion in 1966, only to decline by over two-fifths from this peak figure 5 years later. The rapid increase in Federal expenditures during the first half of the decade was associated with a correspondingly large increase in total employment on programs of the National Aeronautics and

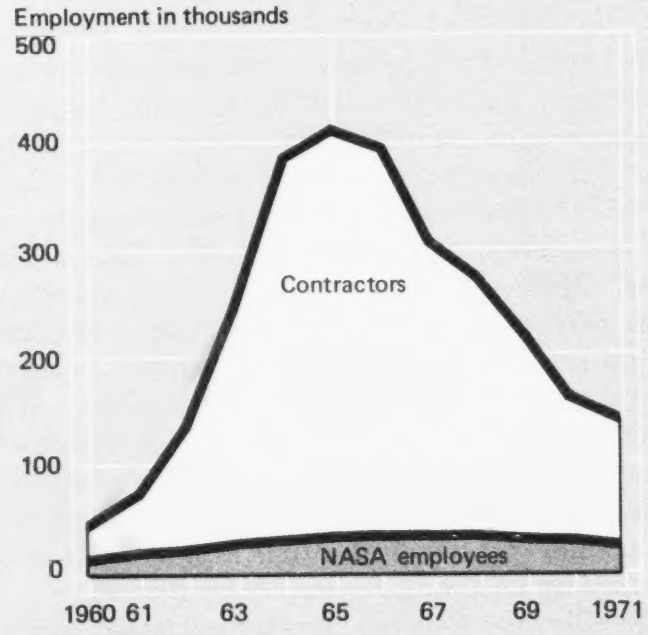
CHART 2

Defense-related employment peaked in 1968 and declined with scaling down of Vietnam war,....



Source: Department of Labor.

... while space-related employment built up rapidly and then dropped with accomplishment of major program goals.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Space Administration (NASA)—from less than 47,000 in June 1960 to about 410,000 in June 1965. Most of this increase represented an expansion not in NASA's own staff but in employment by its contractors—which totaled 377,000 in 1965. (See chart 2.)

The reversal in the trend of expenditures for space led to a sharp drop in employment. In June 1971, NASA-supported employment totaled only 144,000, a decline of nearly two-thirds from the 1965 peak. Scientists and engineers were heavily affected by this contraction in employment; the number in NASA-supported jobs declined by approximately half, from over 90,000 to under 45,000 between 1966 and 1971.

The decrease in defense expenditures and employment after 1968 meant that it was no longer possible for many workers displaced from space jobs to be absorbed in defense work. With the slowdown of the civilian economy in 1970, their job-relocation prospects worsened. In the spring of 1971, engineers formerly involved in space activities had an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, more than twice the average rate for their profession.

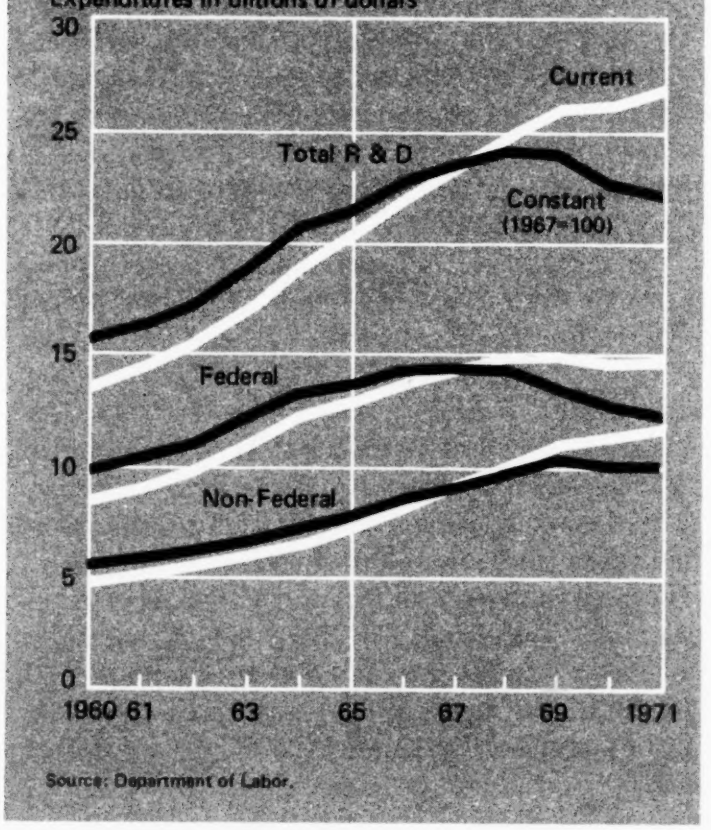
To assist the reemployment of displaced scientists and engineers, the Federal Government undertook a number of special programs in 1970 and 1971. The most comprehensive of these, the Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program, provides a wide range of services, including relocation assistance and support for retraining as well as help in the job search (as discussed in detail in the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education).

Research and Development

Inherent in the buildup of the defense and space programs was a great increase in Federal expenditures for research and development, with corresponding impact on the demand for scientific and engineering manpower. Total expenditures (public and private) for R&D in defense, space, health, and other fields increased from about $5 billion in 1953 to $27 billion in 1971. The Federal share rose from 53 percent in 1953 to 65 percent at the peak in 1964 and then declined. But in 1971, it still accounted for 55 percent of total R&D spending. (See chart 3.) Employment of scientists and engineers in R&D increased from about 235,000 in 1954 to 425,000 in 1961 and reached about 560,000 in 1969 (on a full-time equivalent basis). But by 1971 the leveling off in R&D support had resulted in a decline of 40,000 jobs from that peak figure.

CHART 3

Federal share of R & D expenditures dropped after rapid buildup in early and mid-1960's.



Source: Department of Labor.

The critical role of the Federal Government in this expansion of scientific and engineering manpower is suggested by the rate of growth of its R&D expenditures, which averaged 16 percent per year between 1953 and 1961 and nearly 8 percent per year between 1961 and 1967. Over the next 4 years, 1967 to 1971, however, the growth rate dropped to one-half of one percent (in current dollars). If account is taken of the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar, Federal expenditures for R&D declined by about 4 percent per annum between 1967 and 1971. (See chart 3.)

The impact of such radical shifts in Federal funding can be highlighted by focusing on one critical segment of the total R&D effort, namely, basic research, and by narrowing the focus still further to the impact on universities—which in 1971 performed 63 percent of all the country's basic research.

In 1960, the Federal Government was the source of funding for about $300 million, or slightly over half, of the total basic research effort at universities.[4] By 1966, the Federal contribution exceeded $1 billion—more than a threefold expansion in 6 years. In the next 5 years (1966 to 1971) the dollar figures show an initial modest rise, followed by a leveling off which, when inflation is taken into account, represented a decline in effective Federal support.

In the early and middle 1960's, when Federal funding was rising rapidly, the universities and colleges increased their scientific and engineering research staffs by more than half (on a full-time equivalent basis). They also substantially expanded their facilities and teaching staffs in response to rising enrollments in science, engineering, and most other fields. When Federal funding leveled off, many universities not only stopped adding to their staffs but began to retrench at the very time that many more graduates potentially interested in university teaching or research were coming out of the pipeline.

This problem, however, will soon be eased. To stimulate research focused on important national problems, including improving economic productivity, the President in his fiscal 1973 budget proposed a major increase in Federal obligations for R&D in colleges and universities—to $2.26 billion from $1.75 billion in fiscal 1971. This enlarged support will provide increased opportunities for graduate assistants as well as experienced research workers.

Clearly, the Federal Government needs to take into consideration the manpower implications of programs for which it is the principal supplier of funds or the primary purchaser of output. That shifts in these major Federal programs can lead directly to the employment (or unemployment) of large numbers is evident from the figures just cited. Moreover, since the Federal Government uses private companies and nonprofit institutions as contractors, shifts in its expenditure patterns can have drastic effects on these organizations. The fact that many contractors and subcontractors are concentrated in a limited number of locations implies intensified repercussions on local and regional economies in periods of either rapidly increasing or rapidly declining Federal expenditures.

Finally, the Federal Government must be particularly alert to the impact of its programing on the supply of and demand for professional manpower. Individuals undergo long periods of edu-

[4] These figures exclude federally funded research and development centers.

cation and training with the aim of entering professional careers. Marked ups and downs in the professional job market can have adverse effects both on people's decisions to undertake such training and on their utilization after making the large personal and financial investment involved in professional preparation. Where sudden changes in national policy are inevitably accompanied by a sharp reduction in employment opportunities, special efforts (like the current programs for displaced scientists and engineers) may be called for to assist the individuals involved in shifting to other areas of employment.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

The Federal Government also exerts an important influence on the Nation's manpower resources through programs in a variety of social and economic areas, five of which are delineated below.

Health

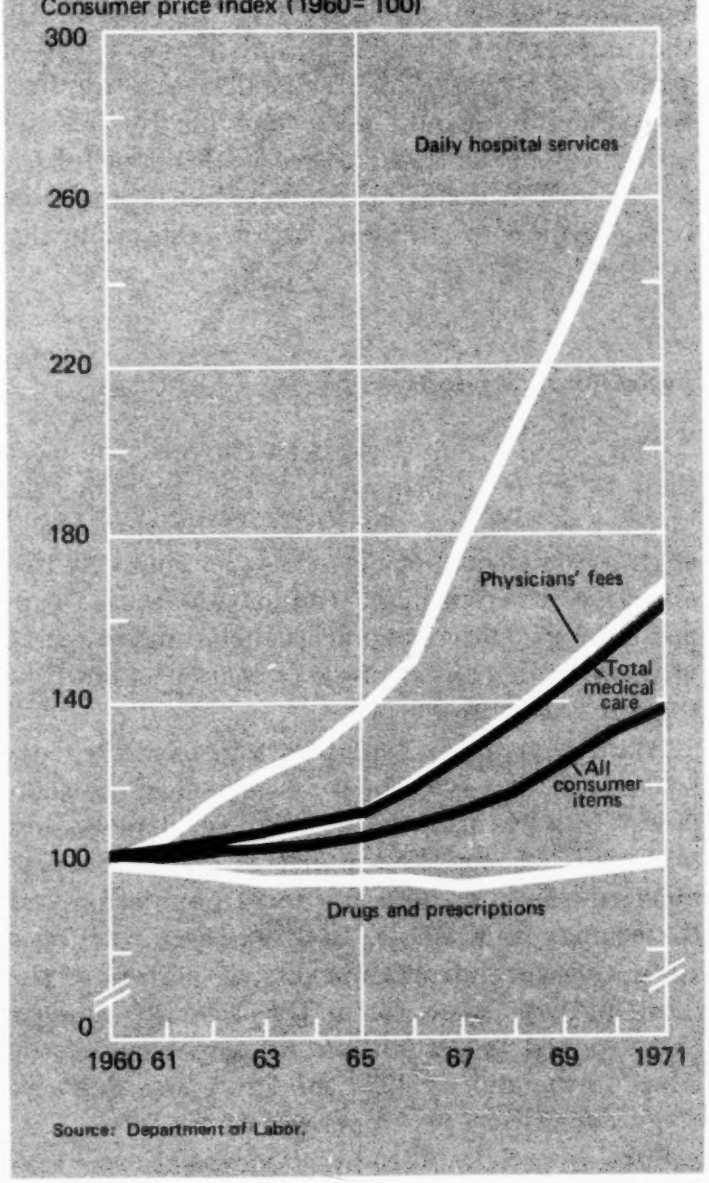
Both the demand for health manpower and the cost of health care have been greatly affected by the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act, which authorized Federal spending to help pay for the medical care of two major population groups—the aged (through the Medicare program) and persons in low-income families (through Medicaid). The insured must make a contribution to Medicare and the States to Medicaid. Five years after the inauguration of these programs, the Federal contribution to personal health care exceeded $14 billion annually, compared with about $3 billion just before them. The significance of this Federal intervention can be gaged by the fact that in 1965, when the new legislation was passed, total personal health care expenditures amounted to $35 billion; in 1970 they totaled $62 billion, with about two-fifths of the rise reflecting increased Federal Government expenditures.

These programs have provided invaluable protection to millions of Americans. They have resulted in increased hospital care for the aged and the eligible poor and reduced the "second class" nature of the care available to them, although many poor are still outside the system or receive only minimal protection under it.

But the infusion of so much additional money at one time into the health care industry, where critical manpower (physicians and other professionals) can be increased only slowly also had a pronounced inflationary effect (as shown in chart 4).

CHART 4

Start of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965 was followed by sharp increases in cost of health care.



Source: Department of Labor.

The price of medical care rose by about 44 percent between 1965 and 1971, more than half again as fast as consumer prices generally. The average daily hospital service charge more than doubled. These price increases partly reflected higher costs resulting from advancing medical technology and from better wages for the often very low-paid

supporting personnel in hospitals—whose employment increased much more rapidly during this period than was possible in the case of physicians and nurses. Nevertheless, the increases have certainly been, in major part, of an inflationary nature.

The National Health Strategy announced by the President in early 1971 is designed to achieve both needed expansion in medical and nursing personnel and more efficient delivery of health services. Federal support of education in the health professions has been increased under new legislation enacted late in 1971. The resulting increases in the numbers of physicians and nurses, together with other recommended legislative and administrative action, should make possible further improvement in the standards of health care for the groups still inadequately served while, at the same time, helping to slow the rise in costs of health services.[5]

Agricultural Supports

The United States has been engaged for more than 40 years in programs aimed at raising the incomes of farmers. The Federal Government has employed a variety of measures to accomplish this objective, with primary emphasis on price supports for specific commodities, including, in recent years, incentive payments to farmers who limit the acreage in specified crops.

At no stage in this long-term effort has the Government made a systematic assessment of the manpower implications of its agricultural price support policies; yet these policies have had a pronounced effect on both the farm population and the country as a whole. In 1930, there were over 10 million agricultural workers, 20 percent of the total civilian labor force. By 1950 the number had dropped to 7.2 million, or 12 percent of the labor force; and by 1970 the figure was down to about 3.5 million, or 4.5 percent of the total.

Subsidy policies were by no means the sole reason for the decline in the farm population. The rapid advances in agricultural technology and productivity, stimulated by Government-financed research, also played a major part, as did changes in marketing arrangements and the expansion in nonfarm employment opportunities. But the experts are convinced that the Government's subsidy policies reduced the cost of capital relative to labor, thus speeding the substitution of the former for the latter. And since the subsidy program was based on product and land rather than people, the larger farmers received the bulk of the cash benefits.

As the larger and more affluent farmers made ever larger investments in fixed capital, they sought out better trained persons as managers, supervisors, and operators of their expensive equipment. The semiliterate farmowner or farm laborer found it increasingly difficult to compete with the graduate of the State university.

In summary, this form of Federal subsidy can have—and has had—a major impact on the farm population. By reducing the number directly employed in agriculture, it has accelerated the migration of farmers and farmworkers to the cities.

Housing and Transportation

In hearings before the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress following the issuance of the Report of the National Commission on Civil Disorders, a witness pointed out that the Government, through its liberal policy of loans and tax benefits for middle-income housing, has facilitated the flight of middle-income whites to the suburbs—which left behind a concentration of minorities and the poor in central cities.

The trend in residential housing loans underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration shows an increase from under $1 billion in 1940 to $4 billion in 1950, over $6 billion in 1960, and more than $13 billion in 1971. To this must be added an additional $4 billion of mortgage loans currently underwritten by the Veterans Administration.

In recent years, a steadily increasing proportion of FHA funding has been aimed at the housing needs of central-city residents, particularly low- and moderate-income families. Although these efforts have encountered significant problems, they have achieved a major increase in the supply of subsidized housing for families in the lower income groups. They have done little, however, to bring more low-income families to the suburbs.

Besides liberal loan guarantees, another factor which facilitated the building of large numbers of middle-income homes in the suburbs was the aid offered by the Federal Government to State and

[5] See the section on Health Manpower in the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education.

local governments for the expansion and improvement of their highway systems. These highways enabled many suburbanites to commute to their jobs. In the early and middle 1950's Federal assistance for highway construction was at the half-billion-dollar level. By the beginning of the 1960's it had risen to $3 billion, and in recent years it has remained at approximately $4 billion annually.

Differences in industrial and residential patterns among the major metropolitan areas make it hazardous to generalize about the employment implications of suburbanization, but several significant tendencies have been identified. Minorities and low-income families have largely been excluded from access to the burgeoning manufacturing and service jobs in the suburbs. The scarcity of public transportation to suburban job centers and the high cost of housing in these neighborhoods make it difficult for a worker to find and hold a job in the suburbs unless he owns an automobile. Thus, the expansion of industrial and commercial undertakings in the suburbs has opened new employment opportunities mainly for people in the immediate vicinity and for the quasi-rural population that lives farther out. At the same time, the network of highways and public transit systems leading to the city center assures suburbanites of access to the more desirable positions in the urban economy.

The many untoward consequences affecting the jobs, income, and welfare of the urban poor, which were not foreseen in planning large-scale highway, housing, and urban renewal programs, have been increasingly recognized in the last several years. A number of remedial measures have been undertaken to improve the access of disadvantaged city workers to desirable jobs, through experiments in improving transportation arrangements and community and job development activities.[6] There is still a long way to go, however, to overcome the geographic and other barriers which bar inner-city residents from access to expanding suburban employment opportunities.

International Trade Policy

The report to the President by the Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy in the latter part of 1971 highlights another dimension of Federal policy which has manpower implications. The Commission noted that it would be desirable for the Nation to adopt more flexible trade adjustment assistance aimed at enhanced mobility of its manpower and capital. Specifically, the Commission recommended more generous benefits and greater emphasis on measures to facilitate the retraining and upgrading of displaced workers than are now furnished by the small program under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; about 12,000 workers were covered by that program in 1971. The Commission further stated that such training must be available when workers are laid off, not months later. In addition, it urged that the pension rights and health and welfare benefits of workers who have to change jobs be protected.

At another point, the report recommended that the Executive Branch establish an "industrial and manpower policy which would coordinate and augment programs for anticipating and assisting adjustments to economic change arising from international trade and investment." This particular recommendation was supported by a note concurred in by eight of the Commission members who urged prompt action to this end. All Commission members acknowledged that, in formulating the Nation's trade and investment policy, much more consideration must henceforth be given to the impact on American labor and that the Executive Branch must develop appropriate mechanisms to this end.[7]

The issues raised by the Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, as well as the problems experienced in the administration of the existing Trade Expansion Act, are currently under study by the Council for International Economic Policy. Inherent in the attention given the question of improved trade adjustment assistance is Government recognition of the repercussions a more liberal trade policy might have on some segments of the Nation's work force.

THE GOVERNMENT AS REGULATOR

The Federal Government—by its very magnitude as an employer, the broad sweep of its regulatory powers, its visibility and position of leadership—has further impact on the shape of the Nation's manpower and its utilization.

[6] For a discussion of these and other directions of remedial action, see the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 103–105.

[7] *U.S. International Economic Policy in an Interdependent World: A Report to the President* (Washington: President's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, 1971).

Government as Employer

As the largest employer in the Nation, with about 2.7 million civilian employees, the Federal Government exercises a marked influence on the total labor market through its personnel and wage policies. For instance, the decision of the Congress in 1962 to establish comparability between Civil Service salaries and those in the private economy resulted in a steep rise in the Federal salary level. This increase, which (excluding blue-collar and postal employees) averaged about two-thirds for general schedule employees between 1961 and 1971, tended to enhance the relative desirability of Federal jobs vis-a-vis those in private industry.

The Presidential goal of relying on volunteers for military service after July 1973 can be accomplished only if military pay scales are made fully competitive with the private sector. The 1971 amendments to the Selective Service Act, which added $1.5 billion to the manpower costs of the Department of Defense in fiscal 1972 (and will add another $2.5 billion in 1973), are steps in such an alinement.

Again as a result of its size as an employer and its leadership role, the Federal Government has often had a major influence in the introduction of new personnel practices and improvements in working conditions—including due process in the dismissal of workers, the hiring and promotion of minority group members and women, equal pay for equal work, and certain fringe benefits such as retirement pensions and annual and sick leave. With the Federal Government having a total work force four times larger than that of the largest private organization, the actions it takes or fails to take with regard to its employees can serve as cues to the personnel policies of large private companies and nonprofit employers, as well as vice versa.

Wage Policy

When the Federal Government raises the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as it has done from time to time, some marginal jobs may not be filled and employers may put greater emphasis than before on recruiting more productive workers even for their lowest paid jobs. As a consequence, while many marginal workers may gain from a rise in the statutory minimum, others, such as minority youth, may encounter additional difficulties in finding a job, particularly if the labor market is loose.

The Federal Government also exercises influence on wage levels above the minimum and, likewise, on the demand for and rewards to different groups of workers. Contractors for the Federal Government are legally required to pay prevailing wages on all construction work. The Government further affects wage setting in the private sector by encouraging agreement when employers and organized labor are stalemated and when failure to achieve a speedy settlement would adversely affect the national interest.

The measures undertaken to control inflationary wage increases under the new economic policy announced by the President in August 1971 represent, however, by far the most notable recent example of purposive Government action in the wage-setting area. By temporarily controlling prices and labor costs, these measures should help slow inflation and contribute to renewed economic and employment growth.

Budget and Taxes

In the quarter century since the passage of the Employment Act of 1946, the Federal Government has been refining its use of budgetary policy to assure a continuing high level of employment. The current policy holds that the preferred rate of expenditure will show a balanced budget if conditions of full employment prevail. When the unemployment rate is high, this guideline permits a substantial Federal deficit. But this guideline leaves several critical questions open, such as the timing of policy changes, the optimal mix between different tax and expenditure patterns, considerations of equity, and the coordination of budgetary with monetary policy.

Major changes in tax laws can have manpower implications. Changes in rates, joint filing, and allowable business expenses are likely to have some influence on the number of people seeking or remaining in employment, as well as on hours of work. Tax credits to stimulate new investments or encourage the hiring of certain kinds of workers (for example, the tax credit for hiring of WIN enrollees provided by the Revenue Act of 1971) can have an even greater manpower impact. This is a highly complex and technical subject, the analysis of which is beyond the scope of this chapter. However, it is of obvious importance in planning

significant changes in tax laws to assess their prospective effects on employment and unemployment, both nationally and in different industries, localities, and work groups.

This selective review of the interfaces between Federal policies and manpower problems has indicated the range of measures that can have important repercussions on the Nation's human resources. Improving the planning and coordination of the many facets of Federal policy with important manpower consequences will help the Nation realize its manpower goals.

Manpower Lessons

The past decade witnessed an ever greater involvement of the Federal Government in both the design and implementation of a large number of manpower programs aimed at providing training and work experience for unemployed and underemployed workers. In addition, the Government has financed national programs which, because of their scale and scope, have had major impacts on the demand, supply, and utilization of key occupational groups. However, most of these Federal programs were developed and implemented without full understanding of the ways they impinged on each other and on the structure and functioning of the American economy. A summary evaluation of the last decade's experience follows:

1. At the beginning of the 1970's, there is increasing recognition that manpower policies and programs can be an important and needed adjunct to macroeconomic policies in achieving the goals of high employment and price stability. The contributions of manpower programs to the country's economic and social objectives are not fully tested as yet and are undergoing comprehensive evaluation. The optimum scale and composition of manpower programs and how they can be integrated most effectively with broader economic policies are issues which also need additional exploration. Nevertheless, there is mounting evidence, both inductive and deductive, that manpower measures can help to overcome the structural barriers which limit the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies in reducing unemployment without generating inflationary pressures.

2. The last decade has witnessed widespread experimentation by the Federal Government—in cooperation with State and local governments, employers, and trade unions—to provide second-chance educational and training opportunities for the hard-to-employ. In the process of establishing and expanding a wide array of manpower programs—involving classroom and on-the-job training, school-work arrangements, work experience, and income maintenance—the Federal Government has made a major contribution to institution building. The public employment service system has been strengthened, new occupational training centers established, and the Nation's manpower research potential expanded. In the past 3 years, State and local governments have been encouraged and aided in developing a manpower planning and programing capability.

In the long run this broad institution-building effort may prove even more important than the specific training, income maintenance, and job placement assistance that the Federal Government has rendered the hard-to-employ through its diversified manpower programs.

3. The Federal Government has come to dominate both the demand for the products and services of some industries and investment in these industries. As a consequence, changes in the rate of Government expenditures result in alterations in the demand for manpower—including scientific and other professional workers, who play a disproportionate role in the output of goods and services in which the Government has a particular interest. Forced to respond quickly to external threats or shifts in domestic priorities, the Federal Government has been directly and indirectly responsible for large-scale fluctuations in the demand for manpower.

4. In addition to the adverse effects on individuals displaced by cutbacks in the defense and space programs in the late 1960's and early 1970's, another relevant dimension of Government contracting policies and procedures was made evident by experience during this period. When industries

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doing business with the Government are heavily concentrated in a particular region or regions, and especially when the contractors' employees account for a large percentage of the local labor force (as in Seattle, Wash., or Huntsville, Ala.), a sharp reduction in Federal expenditures can have a serious impact on the community. The work financed by the Federal Government has undergirded the local economy. This factor is taken into account in determining the location and assessing the importance of military installations throughout the country. In addition, communities seriously affected by the closing of installations or other defense cutbacks have also been aided since 1970 through the Interagency Economic Adjustment Committee (as discussed earlier in this chapter).

5. Program needs and objectives frequently determine where Government programs are located—as, for example, at Cape Kennedy. The location of a priority program in a small community, however, implies substantial additional costs in attracting an adequate labor supply and in building the infrastructure required to support the burgeoning industry and population, besides making the booming community vulnerable to a later reduction in Government outlays. Within the limits imposed by considerations of operating efficiency and economy, there is scope for preventive action by a Government sensitive to manpower concerns and cognizant of the dynamics of local labor markets.

6. The 1960's demonstrated that, over time, large-scale Federal expenditures tend to add to the supply of competent persons through on-the-job training and upgrading. This has been true in companies with defense and aerospace contracts, where large numbers of technicians were drawn up into the ranks of professional engineers and many professional workers added to their competence through additional education and experience. Subsequent declines in the demand for the output of these specialized companies have resulted in the displacement and underutilization of large numbers of able people in whose expertise the country has invested large sums.

The contracts with NASA, NSF, and the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare—which encouraged universities to expand their efforts in basic research—carried funds for the education, training, and employment of additional large numbers of young people. The expansion in the supply of trained manpower, with its lagged effect, was an essential ingredient in the rapid expansion of the national research effort. But it contributed greatly to the disorganization of the professional labor market after the Government changed tack. Young scientists continued to come out of the pipeline in large numbers at the same time that others were losing their jobs.

7. Since support for the Federal research and educational effort is distributed among a number of departments and agencies and since the monitoring of prospective changes in the demand and supply of professional and technical manpower has never been effectively centralized, there is much room for slippage. For instance, generous support for graduate education in science was continued even after the growth in Federal expenditures for research and development began to level off. And Federal support for teacher education went on (under the National Defense Education Act and other legislation) when a decline in the demand for teachers was clearly imminent, on the basis of data and forecasts from the Bureau of the Census regarding the size of the school-age population.

8. Major shifts in Federal policy, leading to large-scale expansion or contraction in the education or employment of scientific manpower, can reduce the effectiveness with which institutions of higher learning perform their tasks, as well as the research capabilities of major scientific centers and teams. To the maximum extent consistent with other national objectives, Federal funding of scientific research should be guided by a longrun strategy which will give adequate protection to the training capabilities of the country's major educational institutions and to the maintenance of a competent scientific cadre and a broad-based research structure. At the least, it should avoid or minimize sudden shifts which may result in later shortfalls in scientific manpower or in the erosion of the research capability required for national defense and social and economic progress.

9. A major challenge remains—to coordinate Federal programs from the viewpoint of their manpower consequences. The Government could improve its manpower planning and achieve a more effective manpower policy by establishing better mechanisms for assessing and coordinating the manpower implications of its policies in all major fields. Recognition of this problem has begun.

Goals for Manpower Policy

The speed and success with which solutions to manpower problems are developed will depend on clarification of the goals to be achieved, as well as on strengthening of the mechanisms for attaining these objectives. The principal goals that should guide manpower policy in the decade ahead can be subsumed under the following:

—Reducing unemployment.
—Increasing productivity and restraining wage and price rises.
—Expanding job opportunities.
—Raising the incomes of the poor.
—Achieving equal employment opportunity.
—Influencing the size and distribution of the population.
—Linking education and manpower policy.

REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT

While there is question about the lowest percentage of unemployment under which a dynamic economy can operate effectively, there is consensus that the level is below recent experience. Hence, a primary goal of national manpower policy must be to move as rapidly as possible to reduce unemployment to a level below the current rate.

INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND RESTRAINING WAGE AND PRICE RISES

If the economy is to operate at a low level of unemployment, it must be able to generate a large number of new jobs for people entering the labor force, as well as for workers who must find new jobs because of changes in the domestic or international situation. If this critically important objective is to be accomplished, productivity must increase and price increases must be restrained. The President, in his New Economic Policy, sought to contribute to both goals: His investment tax credit sought to stimulate productivity; his price and wage restraints, to slow the recent inflation.

Since more than three-fifths of the labor force are employed in service-producing industries, manpower policy must concern itself particularly with wage and output trends in the service sector, including Government.

EXPANDING JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The passage of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 added a new dimension to manpower policy. In periods of relatively high unemployment, reliance on manpower training alone does not guarantee help for the unemployed. The availability of jobs is an essential ingredient of an effective solution. Additional stimulus for a strong Government job creation effort came from the fiscal plight of many State and local governments, which had to forego useful work because of their inability to hire additional personnel.

One reason for past hesitancy in embarking on a large-scale public service employment program has been concern about whether such a program would fan inflationary forces and disturb local wage structures, besides involving a large public expenditure. On the other hand, the net social cost of a job creation program is much less than the gross increase in Federal expenditures involved. This country makes a large outlay to prevent the jobless poor from starving; if they do useful work, society is enriched; men who work are able to maintain and add to their skills and morale.

The inclusion in the Administration's welfare reform proposals of a significant public service employment component, like the addition of such a component to the Work Incentive (WIN) Program for welfare clients by the 1971 Social Security Amendments, reflects concern for expanding job opportunities for welfare recipients. Many Americans found the rise in the welfare rolls disturbing during the 1960's, when employment was increasing. The continued expansion in caseloads, though no longer such an anomaly in view of the higher unemployment rates, is seen by taxpayers as a severe financial burden.

The strengthened requirements for registration in the WIN Program, also provided for by the 1971 amendments, represent a long step toward requiring able-bodied individuals of working age,

without overriding child-rearing responsibilities, to register for training or employment as a precondition for receiving public assistance. But making this requirement meaningful may depend on an increase in the job creation activities of the Federal Government. Accordingly, the 1971 amendments added a new public service employment component to the WIN Program, which previously did not involve substantial job creation and sometimes encountered serious difficulties in finding jobs for the welfare clients it enrolls.

RAISING THE INCOMES OF THE POOR

The United States became aware of the persistence of poverty amidst plenty in the middle of the 1960's and, since then, through diverse programs has sought to reduce the numbers of people with incomes which do not provide the basic necessities of life. Included among the poor is a significant proportion of families whose heads work full time throughout the year but who still do not earn enough to lift themselves and their dependents above the poverty level.

A primary goal of the manpower training and work-experience programs is to enable unemployed and underemployed people now living in poverty to qualify for decently paid jobs. In addition, the welfare reform measures recommended by the Administration include a radically new approach through which the Government would supplement the incomes of the working poor so that many would be able to escape from poverty.

ACHIEVING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

One reason for the disproportionate number of minority group members among the low-income population is the corrosive impact of prejudice, which interferes with their access to the more desirable, better paid jobs. But the problem of employment discrimination goes beyond those in poverty, affecting members of racial and ethnic minorities in all income groups as well as women, teenagers, and older workers.

A much broadened Federal initiative—legislative, executive, and judicial—to reduce and eliminate discrimination in employment has been achieved in recent years. And considerable progress has been made, through private as well as Government action, in lowering the discriminatory barriers in hiring, training, and promotion. Besides attacking the multiple inequities confronting minorities, the Federal Government has recently taken the lead in reducing the special handicaps that women encounter in the labor market—including lower average earnings than men receive for comparable work—and in removing the arbitrary age restrictions which limit opportunities for older workers.

A number of Federal agencies share responsibility for eliminating employment discrimination, including the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which has, in the last several years, handled a rapidly increasing number of employment discrimination complaints; the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which enforces the Executive orders prohibiting discrimination by Federal contractors; and the Civil Service Commission, which promotes and enforces equal opportunity in Federal Government employment.[8] Much more effort will have to be expended, however, before equal employment opportunity will be a reality for all Americans.

INFLUENCING THE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Except as immigration regulations affect the population, the Federal Government has until recently avoided direct involvement in shaping a national population policy. In the last few years, however, it has increased its support for research on reproduction, authorized the use of public funds for family planning services for the poor, and established the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, which is scheduled to report in March 1972 on a broad range of population policies. The Government has also taken a few steps with respect to subsidizing new towns and encouraging the development of growth centers, as part of a broader regional economic development program.

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[8] For a discussion of the progress recently made and still needed in working toward equality of employment opportunity and the programs undertaken by the Federal Government in pursuance of this objective, see the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 72–79 and the *1970 Manpower Report*, pp. 89–115.

Together these steps represent modest beginning efforts to influence the future size and distribution of the population. The rising concern with the quality of the environment is likely to strengthen these new departures. In all probability, the Government will henceforth be increasingly involved in population policy.

LINKING EDUCATION AND MANPOWER POLICY

During the last few years there has also been a radical shift in the role of the Federal Government with respect to education—from a position of noninterference and nonsupport to increasingly heavy involvement. With substantial Federal funds flowing into education at all levels, Federal policymakers have begun to ask penetrating questions about the relevance and productivity of the total national education effort. The concern of the Federal Government with education has been heightened by its awareness that the poorly educated are likely to be unskilled and that the unskilled encounter difficulties in getting and holding a job that will pay a living wage.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education has called for a thorough restructuring of the curriculum of secondary schools to place greater emphasis on career orientation and preparation. With respect to higher education, there is mounting evidence of public concern about the large and still growing numbers of college students, a high proportion of whom start their college studies only to drop out. With private colleges in an increasingly severe financial bind, with State legislators looking for every possible way to save money, with families and students uncertain about whether the time and money required to earn a degree are justified, and with employers reassessing their hiring policies, the nostrum of the 1960's that every young person should continue full-time education as long as possible is coming under critical scrutiny. There is need also to establish a closer correlation between the demand and supply of graduate students, as already noted. The relationships between education and manpower problems thus deserve broad and continuing evaluation by all concerned groups—educators and employers, as well as all levels of government—to insure a better correspondence in the future between the skills and preparation of the work force and the country's manpower requirements.

Conclusions

This summary review of manpower goals underscores several important findings: The substantial consensus that exists concerning these goals; the uneven progress that the Nation has made so far in achieving them; and the necessity to develop a broad strategy to accomplish these mutually dependent objectives. It is also evident that the probability of accomplishing the foregoing goals would be much enhanced by new mechanisms for giving manpower considerations greater weight in the Federal Government's decisionmaking processes.

As this chapter has indicated, there is hardly any aspect of Government policy or major Government program which does not have manpower implications—and often very far-reaching ones. These implications have been assessed so far on only a limited, piecemeal basis—in part because of the difficulties and uncertainties almost inevitably involved in efforts to foresee the repercussions of new program developments. Yet if this country is to move efficiently toward optimal growth with high employment levels for all groups and acceptable price trends, the manpower consequences of Government action in all fields should be projected and appraised on a continuing basis and in a much more comprehensive, integrated manner. Advances in this direction would enhance the effectiveness of manpower policy and increase its contributions to achievement of the country's economic and social objectives.

The 1960's saw the emergence of manpower policy and programs in the arsenal of measures for meeting the Nation's economic and social goals because of both the successes and the failures of fiscal and economic policy. Macroeconomic measures had held off a depression for three decades,

but, as a result, expectations had been raised and the public became increasingly concerned about the people who remained unemployed or underemployed.

The new focus on manpower revealed much that had previously been hidden or not fully understood. For instance, the country became aware of the long leadtimes involved in the development of manpower. Children who fail to acquire basic skills in school are likely to be handicapped throughout their working lives. A decision to open a new medical school will result in a first graduating class a decade later. A decision to place a large contract in a small community may lead to a boom in that town which may be followed by heavy unemployment a few years afterward if the level of Federal funding is cut back.

The implications of this time factor are as simple as they are significant. The more a Nation plans ahead and the more it takes into account the future implications of its actions, the more likely that it can expand opportunities.

As one looks back to the 1960's and ahead to the 1980's, one can see more clearly another precondition for an effective national manpower policy. This country entered the 1960's with many critical manpower institutions either lacking or operating ineffectively. Much effort was devoted to remedying this deficiency. While new institutions must still be added and existing ones strengthened, much progress can be made also by improving the linkages among the many existing, discrete institutions. Even the best manpower policy will fail to accomplish its objectives unless a well-functioning manpower system is in place. The linking of present manpower institutions into an effective system remains a challenge for the 1970's to which the Administration's legislative recommendations and administrative actions in the manpower field are specifically addressed.

2

THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

The year 1971 marked a critical transition in the Nation's economy and labor markets, when the President undertook a broad New Economic Policy designed to check the rise in wages, prices, and rents and restore full employment with price stability. The economy responded to the wide public acceptance of the initial freeze. The upward surge of prices was sharply reduced, and there was

ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS, 1969–71

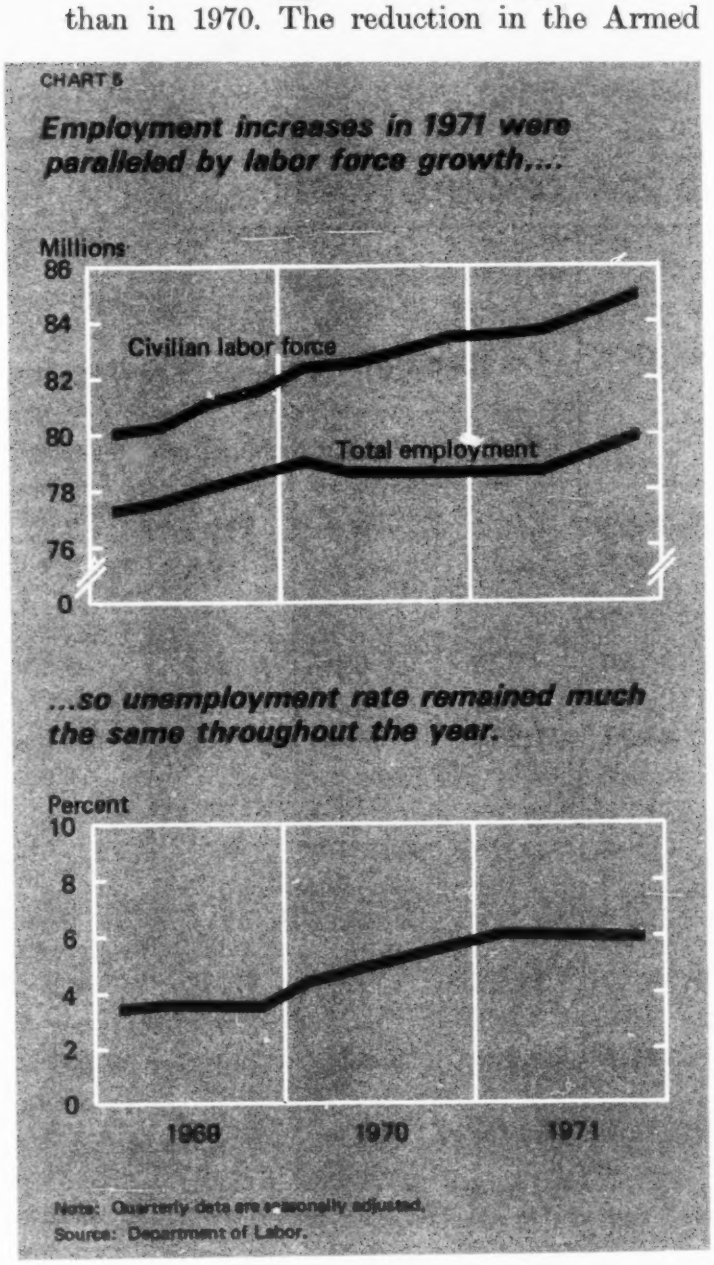
	1969	1970	1971	Change 1969–70 Number	Change 1969–70 Percent	Change 1970–71 Number	Change 1970–71 Percent
(Billions)							
GNP in current dollars [1]	$929.1	$974.1	$1,046.8	$45.0	4.8	$72.7	7.5
GNP in 1958 dollars [1]	724.7	720.0	739.5	—4.7	—0.6	19.5	2.7
(Thousands)							
Total civilian employment	77,902	78,627	79,120	725	0.9	493	0.6
Nonfarm payroll employment [1]	70,284	70,616	70,699	332	0.5	83	0.1
Unemployment	2,832	4,088	4,993	1,256	44.4	905	22.1
(Percent)							
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.9	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weekly earnings (private nonfarm production workers) in current dollars [1]	$114.61	$119.46	$126. 91	$4.85	4.2	$7.45	6.2
Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	109.8	116.3	121.3	.....	5.9	.....	4.3
Weekly earnings in 1967 dollars [1]	$104.38	$102.72	$104.62	—$1.66	—1.6	$1.90	1.8

[1] 1971 data are preliminary. The nonfarm payroll employment and weekly earnings data are revised figures, which differ slightly from earlier data in the Statistical Appendix.

a rebirth of confidence that the economy had been moved to a course of substantially lower price increases.

Highlights of the employment situation were the leveling off in unemployment in 1971 and the resumption of employment growth after midyear. However, since labor force increases kept pace with the employment gains, the unemployment rate hovered around 6 percent throughout the year. (See chart 5.) Significant developments included the following:

—The civilian labor force, which had risen by 2 million in each of the 2 previous years, grew very little in the first half of 1971. In the second half of the year, however, the labor force resumed a vigorous expansion and, on an annual basis, was 1.4 million higher in 1971 than in 1970. The reduction in the Armed Forces contributed about 400,000 to this increase in the civilian labor force.



—Total employment remained around 78½ million in the first half of 1971 but rose strongly thereafter, reaching 80 million in the last quarter. This was over 1 million above the previous peak attained in the first quarter of 1970. For 1971 as a whole, the gain was a little less than half a million compared with almost three-quarters of a million in 1970 and nearly 2 million in 1969.

—The gain in employment was concentrated in the 20- to 24-year age group, mostly young men returning to civilian life after leaving the Armed Forces. Employment of men aged 25 and over declined, while small gains were posted for women of that age and for teenagers.

—Employment grew moderately in the service-producing industries during 1971, offsetting job reductions in goods-producing industries. By the fourth quarter, employment had stabilized in manufacturing, which accounts for well over four-fifths of all payroll jobs in the goods-producing sector (exclusive of agriculture).

—Labor productivity in the private sector, as measured by output per man-hour, rose in 1971 by about 3½ percent, a faster rate than the longrun average gain—after 2 years of less than 1-percent annual growth. In the fourth quarter of 1971, as the uptrend in labor compensation slackened, the rise in labor costs per unit of output was sharply reduced.

—Despite the renewed expansion in employment in late 1971, unemployment fluctuated around 5 million throughout the year. The jobless rates for most major groups in the labor force remained about the same from quarter to quarter, but the rate for Negro workers drifted upward and was above 10 percent in the last half of the year. In 1971 as a whole, however, the Negro-to-white ratio of unemployment rates was unchanged from 1970, at 1.8 to 1, compared with a ratio of more than 2 to 1 in preceding years.

The Economic Framework, Wages, and Productivity Trends

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The New Economic Policy, announced by the President on August 15, 1971, created a sharp shift in the economic course of the Nation. Before that, stimulative policies had not been considered appropriate because of the continuing wage-price spiral and the deterioration of the country's international competitive position. At the same time, high unemployment signaled the need for more expansive measures. A 90-day freeze was therefore imposed on prices, wages, and rents, followed by a more comprehensive but flexible system of mandatory controls—in tandem with massive readjustments of international financial and trading relationships. Under the protective umbrella of these controls, it was possible to undertake more expansive policies with assurance that the result would be more jobs, not more inflation.[1]

The economic developments in the first half of the year were influenced by reactions to past and threatened strikes. Some of the production cuts in the automobile industry during the strike of late 1970 were made up in early 1971, both to meet a surge in sales and to rebuild depleted inventories. The prospect of a steel strike at the end of July induced substantial hedge buying; the first 7 months of the year accounted for about three-quarters of the year's steel production, and the August output, following the strike-free settlement, was the lowest for any nonstrike month since World War II.

In the economy as a whole, the expansion was less rapid than desired. Despite the fostering of easier monetary conditions, marked by an ample supply of loanable funds and sharp reductions in interest rates and other borrowing costs, business responded with extreme caution. Manufacturing industries, especially durable goods, were, as usual, particularly sensitive to cyclical movements. The business downturn starting in 1970 was compounded by a cutback in defense spending, with repercussions extending beyond the ordnance and aerospace industries, so that unemployment in manufacturing did not reach its lowest point until the latter part of 1971. The low operating rate of manufacturing industries, only about three-quarters of capacity output in 1971, deterred plans for large-scale investment in plant and equipment by affording a time interval during which additional future demands could be met from the use of existing resources. Even inventory purchases were modest, except in steel.

In the latter part of the year there was evidence of a moderate acceleration in the economic growth rate, accompanied by a substantial rise in employment. Consumer purchases increased significantly. Similarly, business plans to increase investment showed some upturn, with notable strength in utilities and other nonmanufacturing industries. The improvement in business prospects appeared to have overcome the deterrent effects of the low rate of utilization of manufacturing capacity and to have brought about an upturn in investment, even in that sector of the economy.

The improved business climate reflected in these developments was stimulated by the President's New Economic Policy. Before the end of Phase I of the controls program—the 90-day freeze of wages and prices beginning on August 15—the President made known the plan for regulation of the economy after the freeze ended. The regulatory machinery for Phase II consists of the Cost of Living Council, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to monitor the entire program; the Price Commission of seven public members; the Pay Board of 15 members, five each from the public, business, and labor; and several other groups to monitor particular aspects of economic activity.

The Cost of Living Council announced an initial goal of reducing the rise of prices to within the range of 2 to 3 percent a year by the fall of 1972. Accordingly, the Price Commission adopted a goal of price increases that would be no more than 2.5 percent a year, and the Pay Board set a guideline for pay increases at 5.5 percent a year. This rate of increase in wages is considered supportable by normal productivity growth and warranted by expected cost-of-living increases.

The general principle of price control was that increases would have to be justified by allowable cost increases and, in any event, would not be allowed to increase profit margins per dollar of sales above the level of the highest 2 of the preceding 3 years, 1968 through 1970. After the Pay

[1] For a full discussion of the New Economic Policy, see *Economic Report of the President* (Washington: U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, January 1972), p. 65ff.

Board's acceptance of a wage and benefit increase for mineworkers that was substantially above the guideline figure, the Price Commission underlined its intention to prevent direct translation of cost increases into correspondingly higher prices by allowing much smaller increases in the price of coal.

WAGES AND EARNINGS IN 1971

The freeze announced on August 15, 1971, applied to all wages and salaries, including deferred increases (those negotiated earlier but scheduled to go into effect during the 90-day Phase I period) and cost-of-living, length-of-service, and merit increases.

Following its first ruling on November 8, which set the initial overall standard of 5.5 percent in annual wage and benefit increases, the Pay Board declared its intention to review the appropriateness of this figure periodically, taking into account such factors as long-term trends in productivity and in the cost of living. Previously negotiated deferred increases scheduled to go into effect after November 14 would be allowed unless challenged by at least five members of the Board or by a party in interest. Initially, however, the Board generally denied retroactive increases for the freeze period.

Collective bargaining activity was very heavy in 1971, with 4¾ million workers covered under major agreements expiring during the year—about the same total as in 1970, but considerably higher than the 2.8 million workers covered by agreements scheduled to expire in 1972. Not all of the negotiations on agreements expiring in 1971 were concluded during that year. However, significant industrywide settlements were reached in the steel, communications (telephone), railroad, can, aluminum, and copper industries. For the vast majority of the workers negotiating in 1971, prior contracts had been signed in 1968. Overall wage gains negotiated in contracts concluded during 1971 before the freeze on August 15 were smaller than in the full year 1970. Settlements in manufacturing, however, were somewhat higher in 1971 than in the year before.

Special emphasis was placed on front-loading, or the negotiating of relatively large first-year increases, in 1971, as in the previous 3 years. The agreements in the steel and telephone industries, reached just prior to the freeze period, were particularly notable cases of front-loading.

Cost-of-living escalator clauses were also incorporated in many 1971 agreements, in order to protect the purchasing power of earnings. Major agreements with such clauses covered an estimated 4.3 million workers in the private nonfarm economy at the end of 1971, compared with 3 million when the year began. The steel agreement, which reinstituted an escalator clause dropped in 1962, and the communications agreements, which incorporated such clauses for the first time, accounted for the major portion of the increase in coverage; these two agreements covered more than 1 million employees. In addition, some 650,000 postal employees came under a cost-of-living provision for the first time, with an adjustment scheduled for July 1972.

Several major contract negotiations in 1971 resulted in strikes, notably in the longshoring and bituminous coal mining industries. Nevertheless, during the first 9 months of 1971, there were fewer work stoppages and fewer man-days of idleness than in the comparable period of 1970.

Before the freeze, the Government had taken several steps to restrain wage and price increases in certain sectors of the economy. A Construction Industry Stabilization Committee to review collective bargaining settlements and an Interagency Committee to develop criteria for acceptable pricing policies in the industry were established by the President on March 29, 1971. Craft boards were established to review any agreements reached on or after this date. Data on major construction settlements reached in the first 9 months of 1971 indicate that the percentage increase in hourly wages averaged over the life of each contract had fallen from the excessive levels of 1970, although it still remained considerably higher than that in other industries.

PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOR COST TRENDS

Output per man-hour rose by about 3½ percent between 1970 and 1971. This was the first year since 1966 in which productivity, as thus measured, grew at a higher rate than the 1950–70 average of 3 percent. In 1970, and also in 1969, productivity increased by less than 1 percent over the preceding year.

When the economy recovers from a business slowdown, productivity usually advances rapidly—as a result, generally, of above-average increases in output which permit better utilization of capital and labor. The experience of 1971 was somewhat different from the characteristic growth pattern for a year following an economic downturn. Output last year rose by less than 3 percent, in contrast to the 7 or 8 percent of earlier post-recession years; in part, this slow rise reflected the mildness of the slowdown itself. Man-hours actually declined between 1970 and 1971 as a whole and barely increased from the first to the third quarter of 1971. Following the usual pattern in the early part of an upturn, producers remained extremely cost conscious and did little hiring. In contrast to the late 1960's, when employers had tended to hoard labor, staffs were kept at minimum levels. As a result, the 1971 growth in productivity was fairly large, considering the relatively small increase in output.

Compensation per man-hour increased by about 7 percent, nearly the same rate as in 1970. Gains in the first part of the year were extremely high, about 8 percent on average, but slowed markedly after the wage-price freeze began.

Increases in unit labor costs, which reflect the combined effect of changes in hourly compensation and in output per man-hour, slowed substantially in 1971, particularly in the second half of the year—mainly because of the pickup in productivity. The 1971 increase in unit labor costs, at 3.2 percent, was about half the 1970 rise of 6.3 percent. It was also less than the 1971 rise in prices generally (4.3 percent, as measured by both the private GNP price deflator and the Consumer Price Index).

Hourly compensation adjusted for changes in consumer prices, to indicate the purchasing power of earnings from an hour's work, increased by about 2½ percent in 1971. This was a larger gain than occurred in 1970, when real hourly compensation went up by only 1 percent, on the average. On the other hand, the 1971 rise in real wages was less that the concurrent growth in productivity.

The Employment Situation

Employment reached a higher average figure in 1971 than in 1970, largely because of the uptrend in the latter part of the year. Employment showed little gain between the last quarter of 1970 and the second quarter of 1971. However, it advanced strongly (by 500,000) in the third quarter and continued to rise in the fourth quarter—reaching the 80-million mark. In 1971 as a whole, employment averaged 79.1 million, compared with 78.6 million in 1970 and 77.9 million in 1969. (See table 1.)

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

Employment gains among adult men—those 20 years and over—spearheaded the advance in employment in 1971. Their employment reached record levels late in the year.

The number of adult men employed had reached an earlier peak of 45.7 million in the first quarter of 1970, and then drifted downward throughout the remainder of 1970 and early 1971. Sizable job cutbacks among men 25 years of age and over—who are employed in large numbers in the goods-producing industries, which were heavily affected by the economic slowdown—more than countered small employment pickups among younger men. In the second quarter of 1971, however, employment of adult men (20 and over) posted an impressive gain, and there was additional job growth later in the year. Over the last three quarters of 1971, employment increased among both 20- to 24-year-olds, many of them returning Vietnam veterans, and men 25 years of age and over. In the fourth quarter, employment of all adult men reached 46.1 million, 440,000 above the first-quarter 1970 level. Because of the absence of job growth in the early months of the year, however, employment of adult men in 1971 averaged only 220,000 above the 1970 level, with an actual decline among those 25 and over.

Employment of adult women also recovered

Table 1. Employment Status by Color, Sex, and Age, 1969–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Total			White			Negro and other races		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Total, 16 Years and Over									
Civilian labor force	80, 733	82, 715	84, 113	71, 779	73, 518	74, 790	8, 954	9, 197	9, 322
Employment	77, 902	78, 627	79, 120	69, 518	70, 182	70, 716	8, 384	8, 445	8, 403
Unemployment	2, 831	4, 088	4, 993	2, 261	3, 337	4, 074	570	752	919
Unemployment rate	3. 5	4. 9	5. 9	3. 1	4. 5	5. 4	6. 4	8. 2	9. 9
Men, 20 Years and Over									
Civilian labor force	46, 351	47, 189	47, 861	41, 772	42, 463	43, 088	4, 579	4, 726	4, 773
Employment	45, 388	45, 553	45, 775	40, 978	41, 093	41, 347	4, 410	4, 461	4, 428
Unemployment	963	1, 636	2, 086	794	1, 371	1, 741	168	265	345
Unemployment rate	2. 1	3. 5	4. 4	1. 9	3. 2	4. 0	3. 7	5. 6	7. 2
Women, 20 Years and Over									
Civilian labor force	27, 413	28, 279	28, 799	23, 839	24, 616	25, 030	3, 574	3, 664	3, 769
Employment	26, 397	26, 932	27, 149	23, 032	23, 521	23, 707	3, 365	3, 412	3, 442
Unemployment	1, 015	1, 347	1, 650	806	1, 095	1, 324	209	252	326
Unemployment rate	3. 7	4. 8	5. 7	3. 4	4. 4	5. 3	5. 8	6. 9	8. 7
Both Sexes, 16 to 19 Years									
Civilian labor force	6, 970	7, 246	7, 453	6, 168	6, 439	6, 672	801	807	781
Employment	6, 117	6, 141	6, 195	5, 508	5, 568	5, 662	609	573	533
Unemployment	853	1, 105	1, 257	660	871	1, 010	193	235	248
Unemployment rate	12. 2	15. 3	16. 9	10. 7	13. 5	15. 1	24. 0	29. 1	31. 7

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

in the second half of the year. Their employment had shown little change from early 1970 through mid-1971. By the year's end, however, it was nearly 610,000 above the level reached in early 1970. Nevertheless, in 1971 as a whole, employment of adult women, at 27.1 million, averaged only 220,000 more than in the preceding year. This was a relatively small gain compared with the increases of 540,000 recorded in 1970 and 1.1 million in 1969.

Employment of teenagers also began to show gains toward the end of 1971. Teenage employment had reached a high in the last quarter of 1969 (6.3 million) but then moved down throughout 1970. It recovered somewhat in early 1971 but did not show a substantial pickup until the last few months of the year. In 1971 as a whole, teenage employment averaged 6.2 million, only 50,000 above the 1970 level.

FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The resumption in employment growth in the latter part of 1971 occurred among full-time workers—those working 35 or more hours a week. However, during 1971 as a whole, the average number of workers on full-time schedules was no higher than in 1970, when it had shown a drop from the year before.

The number of workers on part-time schedules—who represent about 15 percent of all employed workers—averaged 12.8 million in 1971, 360,000 above the 1970 level. Nearly two-thirds of this increase took place among those working part time involuntarily—that is, those who had taken part-time jobs only after failing to find full-time work or those whose workweeks were

reduced to less than 35 hours because of unfavorable economic factors.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

It has long been recognized that the service-producing industries provide much more stability to the economy during periods of economic slowdown than does the cyclically sensitive goods-producing sector. This was never more evident than during the recent slowdown.

In the face of job cutbacks in the goods-producing industries, the service sector of the economy continued to provide additional jobs in 1971. The employment decline in goods-producing industries, which became evident late in 1969 and proceeded without interruption during 1970, showed signs of abating in 1971, whereas employment in the service sector grew nearly steadily. (See chart 6.) The net result was that, on an annual average basis, total payroll employment rose by about 85,000 between 1970 and 1971.[2]

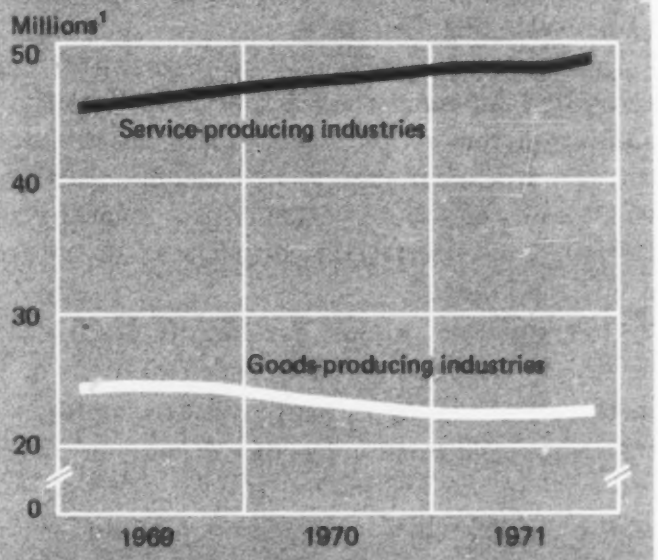
The influence of the service-producing industries in supporting the overall level of employment in the last 2 years was strengthened by their previous rapid expansion. Throughout the 1960's these industries had posted large employment increases, while in manufacturing and other goods-producing industries, where technological and productivity gains have had a large impact on the work force, employment growth was much more moderate. Thus, the proportion of nonfarm jobs which were in the service sector rose markedly. If the goods and the service sectors had accounted for the same relative proportions of total nonagricultural employment in 1971 as they did a decade or two ago, it is likely that the recent economic slowdown would have brought a sizable decline in total nonagricultural employment.

Goods-Producing Industries

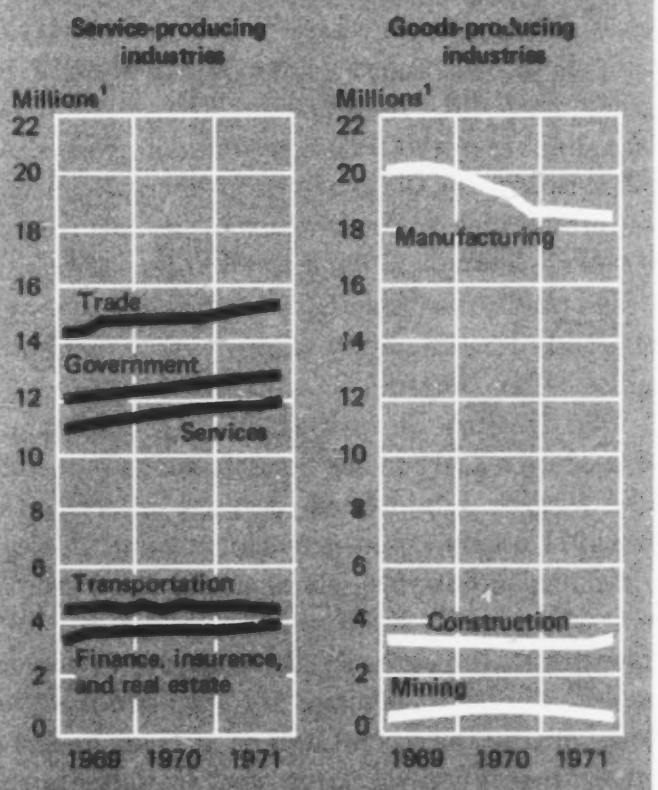
The bulk of the 1970–71 decline in goods-producing employment was centered in *manufacturing*, where employment dropped steadily from the summer of 1969 through the summer of 1971. During this 2-year period, there was a drop of 1.8 mil-

CHART 6

Employment continued to move upward in service-producing industries in 1971...



... and stabilized in manufacturing late in the year.



[1] Seasonally adjusted payroll data.
Source: Department of Labor.

[2] Data on nonfarm payroll employment in this section are revised preliminary figures which differ slightly from earlier data in the Statistical Appendix.

lion in factory jobs from the alltime peak figure of nearly 20.3 million reached in mid-1969. The decline appeared to have halted by the end of 1971, however. On an annual average basis, total manufacturing employment in 1971 was down by 760,000 from the 1970 average, about the same decrease as between 1969 and 1970.

Nonproduction worker jobs in manufacturing accounted for more than a fourth of the 1971 decline in factory employment. This was in marked contrast to earlier periods of economic slowdown, when nonproduction worker jobs—generally professional, administrative, or clerical in nature—were little affected.

One apparent reason for the unusually large decline in nonproduction worker employment lies in the efforts made by employers to cut costs by trimming back the number of workers not directly involved in the production process. During most of the 1960's, when the demand for and production of manufactured products were uniformly high, employers added large numbers of nonproduction workers to their payrolls. As factory orders and production dropped off in the past several years, employers were forced to find ways to trim their costs and, to a larger extent than formerly, they did this by paring the ranks of personnel not essential to the production process. Another reason for the sharp drop in employment of nonproduction workers relates to the nature of the recent slowdown and its heavy impact upon industries—particularly defense and aerospace—with relatively large numbers of professional and other white-collar workers.

The decrease in manufacturing employment took place mainly in the durable goods industries. The largest employment declines between 1970 and 1971 occurred in the machinery and electrical equipment industries, where employment was depressed primarily as a result of weakness in capital investment. Job cutbacks also occurred in primary metals, where the demand for steel products was down during the second half of 1971, as manufacturers drew upon the large steel inventories they had accumulated in anticipation of a strike.

In the nondurable goods industries, there was little month-to-month change in employment during 1971, though the annual average figure was 150,000 less than in 1970. Employment showed a slight year-to-year decline in eight of the 10 nondurable goods industries and was unchanged in the others.

Employment in the major defense-related industries—communications equipment, aircraft and parts, and ordnance and accessories—leveled off somewhat in the second half of 1971, following declines from the last part of 1969 through the first half of 1971. During that period, defense industries had been a major source of weakness in the factory job market. With the cessation of the job cutbacks of the past 2 years, it appears that more employment stability can be expected in defense industries in the future. In 1971 as a whole, however, employment in these industries was down by about a quarter of a million from the 1970 level.

Employment in *contract construction*[3] was influenced in 1971 by a resurgence in housing starts, which soared to record levels during the year, but also by an offsetting decline in nonresidential construction activity. Overall, construction employment was down by 90,000 from 1970, on an annual average basis—a decline equaling that of the previous year.

Mining employment would have shown no change between 1970 and 1971 had it not been for the strikes in the copper and coal industries in the second half of the year. These led to a small year-to-year decline (20,000) in the average number of workers employed in mining industries.

The long-term downtrend in *agricultural* employment continued in 1971, as employment fell by 75,000 over the year. This decline, however, was about half as large as that between 1969 and 1970.

Service-Producing Industries

Employment in services rose by 950,000, on an annual average basis, between 1970 and 1971. This was, however, the smallest year-to-year rise in this sector in nearly 10 years—indicating that the service-producing industries did not wholly escape the effects of the economic slowdown.

Employment gains in these industries, which had been rapid for many years, were temporarily reduced in mid-1970 and again in the third quarter of 1971—owing partially to increased strike activity. However, job gains in the service-producing sector resumed their more normal growth pat-

[3] It should be noted that some workers engaged in construction activities are classified in other industries, including real estate and manufacturing.

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tern at the end of the year. In the fourth quarter, employment in these industries totaled 48.6 million, or more than two-thirds of all payroll jobs.

In *transportation and public utilities*, total employment in 1971 was down slightly from the 1970 annual average of 4.5 million, after increasing in each of the preceding 7 years. However, the decline was confined largely to the second half of the year and resulted primarily from strikes by longshoremen and telephone and telegraph workers.

Employment in *trade* rose 255,000 in 1971, with nearly all of the advance in the retail trade sector. The rise in retail trade about equaled that between 1969 and 1970. Employment in wholesale trade was sluggish throughout most of 1971, and its annual level was only slightly above 1970.

One of the larger gains in the service-producing sector occurred in the *services industry*, where employment rose by 285,000 over its 1970 average level. A substantial part of the increase took place in the rapidly expanding medical services field, whereas employment in other segments of the services industry—including hotels, educational services, and miscellaneous business services—was little changed between 1970 and 1971.

State and local government employment continued to exhibit substantial strength in 1971, increasing by 365,000 during the year. About two-thirds of this increase came in local government. In contrast, *Federal Government* employment dropped by 40,000 from the 1970 figure, which had been inflated by the hiring of temporary census workers. Without these workers, the level of Federal employment would have been the same in 1970 as the following year.

HOURS OF WORK

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was little changed in 1971. The workweek had drifted downward throughout the 1960's, as the continued increase in the number of part-time workers in the labor force affected average hours. After declining from about 37.8 hours in mid-1969 to 37.0 in mid-1970, the workweek of nonfarm rank-and-file workers remained close to the latter figure for the subsequent year and a half.

In manufacturing, the average workweek of production workers showed some strength in late 1971. The factory workweek rose by 0.3 hour (to 39.8 hours) in the first quarter of 1971 from the strike-related low of the previous quarter, leveled off in the next two quarters, and then rose again in the last quarter (to 40.1 hours). On an annual average basis, hours of work in manufacturing were up 0.1 hour from the 1970 level of 39.8 hours.

Overtime hours in manufacturing, which along with total manufacturing hours are regarded as leading indicators of business activity, were virtually unchanged during most of the year. Factory overtime remained in the narrow range of 2.8 to 3.0 hours in most months of 1971 and, on an annual average basis, fell by 0.1 hour from the 3.0-hour average of 1970.

Unemployment

There was relatively little change in unemployment during 1971, as joblessness remained near the levels reached at the end of the preceding year. The number of jobless persons averaged 5.0 million in 1971, an increase of 900,000 from the 1970 average. The overall unemployment rate also rose, reaching 5.9 percent for the year as a whole. The Nation's jobless rate had averaged 3.5 percent in 1969 and 4.9 percent in 1970.

Although the level and rate of unemployment were on a virtual plateau during 1971, the average duration of unemployment lengthened considerably. Workers unemployed at the time of the monthly surveys had been jobless for 11.4 weeks, on the average. This was about 2½ weeks longer than the average duration of unemployment in 1970. But in both years, the average period of unemployment continued to be substantially shorter than in the early and mid-1960's, despite the overall rise in unemployment.

The number of long-term unemployed—those who had been jobless for 15 or more weeks—aver-

aged 1.2 million in 1971, 520,000 above the 1970 level. The long-term unemployed represented 1.4 percent of the labor force in 1971, nearly double the figure of the previous year. As a proportion of all unemployed workers, they increased from 16 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1971. The number out of work 6 months or more—sometimes referred to as the hard-core unemployed—more than doubled in 1971 (from 235,000 to 520,000), rising to over 10 percent of all jobless workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

The jobless rates for the major labor force groups—all adult men, married men, adult women, and teenagers—remained essentially unchanged from quarter to quarter during 1971. On an annual basis, however, 1971 jobless rates for all of these groups were up substantially from 1970.

Adult men (20 years of age and over) accounted for half of the 1970–71 increase in joblessness. Their unemployment level rose by 450,000, and their jobless rate increased from 3.5 percent in 1970 to 4.4 percent in 1971. A large part of the increase in joblessness among adult men took place among those 25 years of age and over; their jobless rate averaged 3.5 percent in 1971, up from 2.8 percent in 1970 and 1.7 percent in 1969. Among men 20 to 24 years of age, the unemployment rate rose from 8.4 to 10.3 percent, on an annual basis. Much of the increased joblessness among these young men reflected the continuing separations from the armed services, which added several hundred thousand young veterans to the civilian labor force at a time when employment opportunities were limited and when fewer young men were being withdrawn from the labor force by the draft.

The jobless rate for married men, which had fallen to a record low level of 1.4 percent in early 1969, more than doubled during 1970, reaching 3.2 percent by the fourth quarter. Their jobless rate remained at this level on a quarterly basis throughout 1971.

The jobless rate for women 20 and over averaged 5.7 percent in 1971, up from 4.8 percent in 1970 and 3.7 percent in 1969. This represented a slightly smaller proportional rise than that among adult men.

Teenage joblessness, which had reached a peak of 17.3 percent in the first quarter of 1971, slipped to just below 17 percent in the last three quarters of the year. On an annual basis, the jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-old workers averaged 16.9 percent, up from 15.3 percent in 1970 and 12.2 percent in 1969.

Although proportionately smaller than the increase in joblessness among adult workers, the rise in the number of unemployed teenagers amounted to 150,000 between 1970 and 1971, with the increase divided about equally between young men and young women. The rate for young women continued to exceed that for young men in 1971—17.2 compared with 16.6 percent.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

When unemployment was rising steadily in 1970, construction and manufacturing workers were among the hardest hit. However, jobless rates for these groups receded to lower levels during 1971. (See chart 7.)

For construction wage and salary workers, joblessness had risen sharply in 1970, reaching a peak in the third quarter (11.6 percent). By the fourth quarter of 1971, it had fallen to 10.4 percent. On an annual average basis also, the unemployment rate for construction workers was 10.4 percent in 1971, compared with 9.7 percent in 1970.

Unemployment among manufacturing workers had risen to 7.1 percent in late 1970, when it was inflated by the secondary effects of the General Motors strike. The rate declined during 1971, however, and by the fourth quarter reached 6.5 percent. For the year as a whole, the unemployment rate for factory workers averaged 6.8 percent, up from 5.6 percent in 1970 and 3.3 percent in 1969.

In most other industries, unemployment rates showed no distinct trends during the course of 1971. After reaching high levels in late 1970, the jobless rate for workers last employed in transportation and public utilities moved unevenly during 1971, until the closing months when it rose because of the protracted longshoremen's strike. Jobless rates for workers in trade, finance, service, and government were essentially unchanged during 1971—at the same relatively high figures as in late 1970.

Among blue-collar and white-collar workers, jobless rates showed little change from quarter to

CHART 7

Unemployment rates for construction and manufacturing workers declined in 1971, after rising sharply in 1970.

Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: Department of Labor.

quarter during 1971, but both were up significantly from their 1970 averages. The unemployment rate for workers last employed in blue-collar occupations remained close to the 7.5 percent reached in the fourth quarter of 1970. In 1971 as a whole, their unemployment rate averaged 7.4 percent, compared with 6.2 percent in 1970.

Jobless rates for workers in each of the major blue-collar categories—skilled craftsmen, operatives, and laborers—rose substantially during 1970 and showed few pronounced trends in 1971. For operatives, however, the jobless rate appeared to be declining in the second half of the year, while that for laborers was edging upward. On an annual basis, the 1971 average rates for laborers (10.8 percent) and for operatives (8.3 percent) were well above the average for all workers, while the rate for skilled craftsmen (4.7 percent) was below it.

For white-collar workers as a group, the unemployment rate during 1971 approximated the level reached in the last quarter of 1970—3.4 percent—significantly above their 1970 average rate of 2.8 percent, but much below the jobless rates for blue-collar workers, even craftsmen. The incidence of joblessness continued to be less among professional and technical personnel than any other major occupational group except managers. However, professional workers experienced especially sharp increases in unemployment in 1970 and early 1971 followed by a leveling off during the remainder of the year. The 1971 jobless rate for professional workers, at 2.9 percent, was almost a percentage point above the 1970 figure and nearly two points above 1969.

WORKERS SEEKING FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME JOBS

Four-fifths of the 5.0 million workers jobless in 1971 were seeking full-time work. These included 1.9 million adult men (nine-tenths of all unemployed adult men), 1.3 million adult women (four-fifths of all unemployed adult women), and 720,000 teenagers (three-fifths of the unemployed teenagers).

The jobless rate for full-time workers, which had increased throughout 1970, reached 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter and remained close to this level throughout 1971. The rate had averaged 4.5 percent in 1970 and 3.1 percent in 1969.

Workers seeking only part-time employment typically have higher jobless rates than full-time workers, reflecting a greater scarcity of part-time than full-time jobs in both prosperous years and those of economic downturn. In 1971, their unemployment rate was 8.7 percent, and in 1970, 7.6 percent. However, the year-to-year increase in unemployment for them was much less, in relative terms, than for workers seeking full-time jobs. And during 1971, their jobless rate edged downward, contrary to the trend for most other groups of workers. These recent developments may be explained, in part, by the fact that part-time workers tend to be under less economic pressure to find jobs than full-time workers and so may drop out of the labor force when part-time employment becomes increasingly difficult to obtain.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS

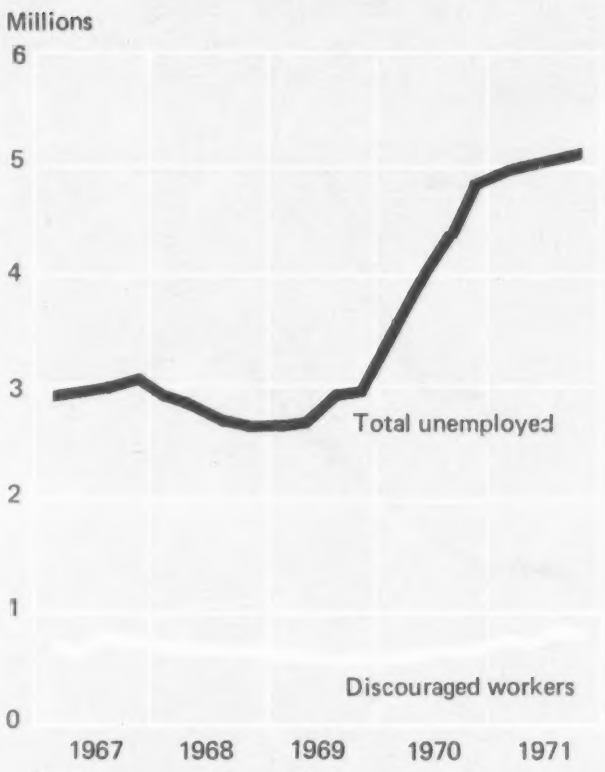
In any discussion of unemployment, one topic that frequently arises is that of discouraged workers, often referred to as the "hidden unemployed." [4] Although not included among the active jobseekers because they make no overt attempts to obtain jobs (and are thus classified as not in the labor force), these workers are closely related to the unemployed; they want jobs but are not seeking employment since they think no work is available.

The number of discouraged workers averaged 775,000 in 1971, an increase of 140,000 from 1970 and 200,000 from 1969. Although their numbers rose substantially in these years, along with the increase in unemployment, the number of unemployed grew at a proportionately faster rate. (See chart 8.) As a result, the ratio of discouraged workers to unemployed workers fell from 1 to 5 in 1969 to 1 to 6 in 1970 and 1971.

Most discouraged workers are either teenagers or adult women, whose special difficulty in finding jobs is indicated by their relatively high unemployment rates and who may be under less economic pressure than men to persist in a seemingly futile job search. These two groups constituted three-fourths of the total number of such workers in 1971 and an even larger proportion of the rise in the number of discouraged workers between 1969 and 1971.

CHART 8

Number of discouraged workers rose between 1970 and 1971, but much less than total number of unemployed.



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: Department of Labor.

The Negro Employment Situation

The resumption of employment growth during the latter part of 1971 was confined almost entirely to white workers. In 1971 as a whole, employment of Negroes [5] showed a small decline from the year before, the first such decline in a decade. The reduction in Negro employment was only 40,000 between 1970 and 1971. However, among whites employment in 1971 averaged 530,000 above the 1970 level.

The Negro labor force continued to grow in 1971, but the pace of growth was slower than in recent years despite the continued increase in the Negro population of working age. At 9.3 million in 1971, the Negro labor force was only 125,000 (1.4 percent) above the 1970 level. This was in marked contrast to the 1969–70 rise of 250,000, which was the largest annual advance since 1960.

The slackened growth in the Negro labor force in 1971 was the outcome largely of a decline in participation rates, particularly among teenagers. The participation rate for black teenagers had been trending downward for many years, owing mainly to higher rates of school attendance. How-

[4] For a comprehensive discussion of data on discouraged workers, see *Discouraged Workers and Recent Changes in Labor Force Growth* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971), Report 396.

[5] Since Negroes constitute about 92 percent of all persons in the grouping "Negro and other minority races," the figures used here for Negroes refer to the larger group.

ever, the drop in their labor force participation was intensified beginning in mid-1970. There were indications that some Negro youth were deterred from entering the job market because of discouragement over job prospects.

Reflecting the decline in employment at a time when more Negroes were seeking jobs, the number of jobless Negroes rose from an average of 750,000 in 1970 to 920,000 in 1971 (a 22 percent rise). Their jobless rate increased from 8.2 to 9.9 percent. The rate for adult men rose from 5.6 to 7.2 percent, while that for adult women increased from 6.9 to 8.7 percent. The teenage rate moved up from 29.1 to 31.7 percent.

A proportionately similar increase in joblessness occurred among white workers, whose unemployment rose by 740,000 between 1970 and 1971. The rise in their jobless rate was from 4.5 to 5.4 percent. Thus, the Negro-to-white ratio of jobless rates, though still unsatisfactorily high, remained below the historic 2-to-1 differential for the second straight year.

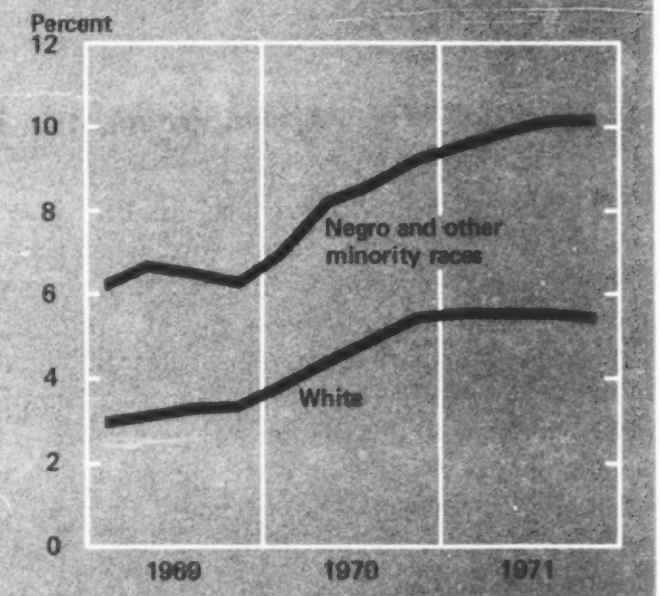
During the course of 1971, however, the movements in joblessness among Negroes differed somewhat from those of whites. After rising continuously throughout 1970, the Negro rate continued to edge up in the first half of 1971, reaching 10 percent in the second quarter and remaining at that level through the remainder of the year. In contrast, the white rate remained at about 5½ percent from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the end of 1971. And the differential between the unemployment rates for Negro and white workers, which had fallen to its lowest point in nearly two decades in late 1970 and early 1971 (1.7 to 1), was 1.9 to 1 in the last quarter of 1971. (See chart 9.)

These recent developments may be compared with those in previous periods of economic slowdown, when the Negro-white unemployment rate ratio also narrowed in the initial stages of the slowdown. In the recovery phases, however, the ratio typically reverted to its previous pattern. Although the recent situation bears some resemblance to that in preceding downturns, it may be significant that the Negro-white jobless rate ratio has remained below 2 to 1 for over 2 years.

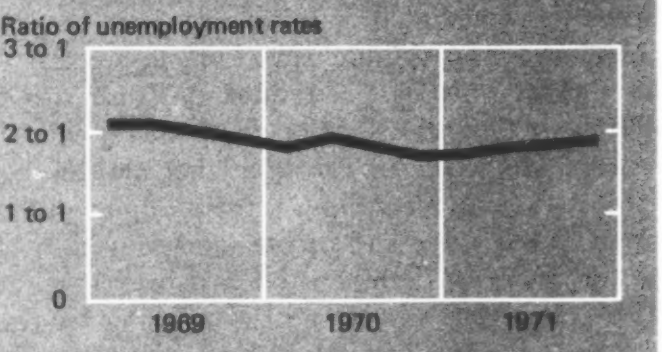
It is also important to recognize that the relationship between the unemployment rates for Negroes and whites is significantly affected by the age-sex composition of the two groups. The narrowing of the overall rate differential in 1969 and the relative stability of the relationship since

CHART 9

Unemployment rate for Negro workers continued to edge upward in 1971, while rate for white workers leveled off,...



...but Negro/white ratio of jobless rates has remained below 2 to 1 since late 1969.



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: Department of Labor.

then conceals small divergent movements in different age-sex groups in the past year or so. The Negro-white unemployment ratio for adult men, which fell to 1.7 to 1 in the first quarter of 1970, began to widen once again in the second half of 1971, reaching 2.0 to 1 by the fourth quarter of the year. On the other hand, the differential for adult women, which had also dropped during 1970, was essentially unchanged during 1971 (at

about 1.6 to 1). On an annual basis, the 1971 Negro-white jobless rate differential was 1.8 to 1 for adult men and 1.6 to 1 for adult women, neither ratio substantially changed from 1970 but down significantly from 1969.

For Negro teenagers, the unemployment rate in 1971 (31.7 percent) remained more than double the rate for white teenagers (15.1 percent). The Negro-to-white unemployment ratio for teenagers was last below 2 to 1 on an annual basis in 1964. The problem of teenage Negro unemployment continued to be most acute among girls; their jobless rate was 35.5 percent in 1971, compared with a rate of 28.9 percent among boys.[6]

Unemployment in Perspective: 1971 and 1961

The unemployment experience in 1971 may be compared with that 10 years before, when the Nation was also recovering from a period of economic slowdown and unemployment was at a high level. Immediately apparent are the substantial changes over the decade in the composition of unemployment. Women and teenage workers represented a much larger proportion of the unemployed, and adult men a correspondingly smaller proportion, in 1971 than in 1961—owing in large part to sharp shifts in the makeup of the labor force.

Two factors chiefly responsible for reshaping the labor force and unemployment profiles during the 1960's were the large inflow of younger workers, born during the post-World War II "baby boom," and the sharp increase in the number and proportion of married women in the labor force. The relative numbers of unemployed workers seeking only part-time jobs also rose over the decade—a further reflection of the heavy influx of women and teenagers into the labor market. Similarly, students made up a larger proportion both of the labor force and of the unemployed, owing to the increased number and proportion of teenagers attending school and the growing tendency for young people to work at least part time while continuing their education.

Further insights into the current unemployment situation can be gained by more detailed comparisons of labor force and unemployment patterns in 1971 with those that existed in 1961, a year when roughly similar economic conditions prevailed.[7]

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

One of the most striking differences between 1971 and 1961 is the markedly smaller proportion of unemployment currently accounted for by adult men, specifically those of prime working age. The presumption that most of the Nation's jobless come from the ranks of adult men who are family breadwinners, although never entirely true, has become even less realistic than formerly. In 1971, men 25 years and over accounted for 29 percent of the 5 million unemployed, down significantly from the 44 percent (of 4.7 million unemployed) they accounted for 10 years earlier. (See table 2.)

In contrast, the burden of unemployment in 1971 fell much more heavily on teenagers and women. In 1971, teenagers accounted for 1 out of every 4 unemployed persons, a substantial rise from the 1 out of every 6 ratio in 1961. This striking change in the composition of unemployment, like the similar increase in the proportion of teenagers among all employed workers, had its origin in the postwar spurt in birth rates in 1947 and following years.

Although the relative number of adult women among the unemployed also rose over the last decade, the increase was much less marked for them than for teenagers and was confined, in large degree, to those 20 to 24 years old. Young women in this age group accounted for 10 percent of all unemployed workers in 1971, nearly double their proportion a decade earlier. There was a tendency during the 1960's for young women to enter the labor force in greater numbers and then to remain in it longer before starting their families or to continue as workers even after becoming mothers.

As the number of young persons in the labor

[6] For a further discussion of the impact of unemployment among teenagers and the factors affecting it, see the chapter on New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment.

[7] The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) designated November 1970 and February 1961 as the trough months of the two most recent recessions in the post-World War II period. As such, the choice of 1961 and 1971 annual averages for comparison purposes makes use of essentially comparable periods immediately following economic troughs.

TABLE 2. COMPOSITION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND AGE, 1961 AND 1971

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Civilian labor force		Unemployment		
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Rate
1961					
Total, 16 years and over	70,460	100.0	4,714	100.0	6.7
Men, 20 years and over	43,860	62.2	2,518	53.4	5.7
20 to 24 years	4,253	6.0	458	9.7	10.8
25 years and over	39,605	56.2	2,061	43.7	5.2
Women, 20 years and over	21,664	30.7	1,368	29.0	6.3
20 to 24 years	2,697	3.8	265	5.6	9.8
25 years and over	18,967	26.9	1,103	23.4	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	4,936	7.0	828	17.6	16.8
Married men	36,259	51.5	1,676	35.5	4.6
1971					
Total, 16 years and over	84,113	100.0	4,993	100.0	5.9
Men, 20 years and over	47,861	56.9	2,086	41.8	4.4
20 to 24 years	6,194	7.4	635	12.7	10.3
25 years and over	41,666	49.5	1,451	29.1	3.5
Women, 20 years and over	28,799	34.2	1,650	33.0	5.7
20 to 24 years	5,071	6.0	486	9.7	9.6
25 years and over	23,728	28.2	1,164	23.3	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	7,453	8.9	1,257	25.2	16.9
Married men	39,183	46.6	1,251	25.1	3.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

force grew over the past decade, their distribution between students and out-of-school youth also changed markedly. Students today account for a greater share of both the young labor force and the Nation's total labor force than in the early 1960's, as would be expected in view of the increased proportion of youth enrolled in school and the growing inclination of students to work. These developments are reflected in similar increases in the representation of students among the unemployed. In October 1971, students aged 16 to 24 accounted for 17 percent of all unemployed workers, nearly three times as high a proportion as in October 1961.

It is important to note that not merely labor force developments but also—and perhaps more importantly—the dimensions of economic demand had an impact in altering the composition of unemployment over the past decade. Specifically, the improved job market conditions during most of the 1960's favored the employment of adult men, especially married men. Despite the slowdown since 1969, the unemployment rate for adult men in 1971 was still well below their rate in 1961. In contrast, 1971 jobless rates for women and teenagers were of much the same magnitude as in 1961.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY SHIFTS

A marked shift in the occupational and industrial composition of unemployment—in part a result of the changing job structure of the economy—

also occurred between 1961 and 1971. Workers last employed in white-collar jobs, for example, accounted for a larger proportion of total unemployment in 1971 (28 percent) than in 1961 (21 percent), with virtually all of the difference concentrated in professional and clerical occupations.

The rapid expansion in white-collar occupations, of course, applied to employed as well as unemployed workers. This growth reflected both demand and supply factors—the persistent rise in requirements for workers in all major white-collar categories during most of the past decade, combined with the increasing proportion of women in the labor market, many of whom work in these occupations. Professional and technical workers, however, experienced a decided turnaround in their job market situation at the end of the decade—owing to many special factors (discussed elsewhere in this report [8]) which all contributed to their recently increased representation among the unemployed.

Conversely, craftsmen and foremen, as well as factory workers on production lines, constituted a smaller proportion of all unemployed workers in 1971 than a decade ago. In 1971, workers in blue-collar occupations accounted for 44 percent of total unemployment, down from 51 percent in 1961. This decline partly reflected a contraction in the blue-collar work force, both employed and unemployed. In addition, the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers as a group was significantly lower in 1971 than 10 years before, though still well above the jobless rate for all workers.

The industrial composition of unemployment was also somewhat different in 1971 than 1961. Workers who had held their last jobs in service-producing industries, including government, represented a larger proportion of the unemployed in 1971 than 10 years earlier—reflecting the rapid expansion in these industries' work force in intervening years. However, manufacturing and construction workers still bore the brunt of unemployment in 1971, though to a slightly lesser extent than in 1961. Being much more vulnerable to unemployment than workers in service-related industries, workers in manufacturing and construction together accounted for 37 percent of all the unemployed in 1971, compared with 41 percent in 1961.

[8] See the chapter on Manpower Issues in the Professions and Higher Education.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

It is also significant that the period of unemployment was much shorter, on the average, in 1971 than a decade before. The mean duration of joblessness for persons unemployed in 1971 was 11.4 weeks, compared with 15.6 weeks in 1961.

During cyclical downturns, the rise in the number of long-term unemployed (out of work 15 weeks or longer) tends to lag some months behind the initial increase in short-duration joblessness. And similarly in the recovery phase of the cycle, the reduction in long-term unemployment is likely to be somewhat delayed, as the hiring or rehiring of unemployed workers occurs slowly. In 1971, the number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer was 1.2 million, or 24 percent of total unemployment. Compared with 1961, however, both the level and proportion of long-term joblessness were down sharply.

There are several explanations for the difference in the incidence of long-term unemployment between 1961 and 1971. In the middle and late 1960's, there had been a steady decline in long-term unemployment (particularly that lasting 6 months or longer) as a result of the sustained economic expansion of the period. Another influential factor was the changed age-sex composition of the labor force mentioned earlier. Women and young workers are characterized by high job turnover rates, frequent movements into and out of the labor market, and a relatively low average duration of unemployment. As these two groups have come to represent a larger and larger segment of the labor force, the result has been to increase the relative numbers of workers unemployed for only short periods and to correspondingly reduce the proportion which the long-term unemployed represent of all jobless workers.

In summary, the structural shifts in the labor force during the 1960's—toward more women and teenage workers and a lower proportion of adult men—have altered the composition of unemployment and affected the overall unemployment rate.[9] Without these structural changes in the labor force, the 1971 jobless rate might well have been

[9] Considerable attention has recently been focused on the structural shifts in the labor force and their effect upon the overall unemployment rate. See, for example, George L. Perry, *Changing Labor Markets and Inflation* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1970), Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 3, pp. 411–441; and Carol S. Greenwald, "Changing Composition of the Unemployed," *New England Economic Review*, July/August 1971, pp. 2–10.

somewhat below the actual figure. For example, if the age-sex distribution of the labor force had been the same in 1971 as it was in 1961, the overall unemployment rate would have been 5.5 percent in 1971, rather than 5.9 percent (assuming, of course, that the rates for each age-sex group were the same as those actually recorded in 1971). This suggests that the labor market in 1971 was tighter, relative to the situation in 1961, than a comparison of the overall jobless rates would imply. To be meaningful, comparisons of the recent unemployment experience with that of earlier years must focus on the changing impact of joblessness on different demographic and occupational groups, as well as on the aggregate comparisons afforded by the national unemployment rates.

Labor Force Developments

The civilian labor force increased very little during the first two quarters of 1971 but expanded after midyear. It reached 85 million at the year's end, following a strong gain of almost 800,000 in the final quarter. During the year as a whole, the civilian labor force averaged 84.1 million, 1.4 million greater than in 1970. This growth was considerably below the almost 2 million gain in each of the 2 preceding years, even though the continued reduction in the Armed Forces contributed about 400,000 to civilian labor force expansion in 1971.

The total labor force, which includes the Armed Forces, increased in 1971 by only 1.0 million to 86.9 million. The gain was less than might have been expected on the basis of population growth alone; its small size resulted primarily from the reduced flow of adult women and teenagers into the work force and the resumption of greater declines in labor force participation rates among men of retirement age. In addition, participation rates have edged down for men in the central age groups, particularly for Negroes.

These relatively small labor force changes in 1971 should be viewed in the perspective of developments in preceding years. Between 1965 and 1969, the total labor force increased sharply, by 7.1 million, as the Armed Forces were built up and the demand for civilian workers expanded. (See chart 10 and table 3.) The growth in this 4-year period was about 3 million more than the increase of 4.1 million in the preceding 4 years. While it is true that the population of working age grew more rapidly between 1965 and 1969 than it had between 1961 and 1965, this acceleration in population growth accounted for only about half of the increase in labor force growth (1.5 million of the 3 million). The other half stemmed primarily from more rapid increases in the labor force participation rates of adult women. The number of women aged 20 and over in the labor force increased by a phenomenal 3.7 million between 1965 and 1969, compared with 2 million in the previous 4 years. In addition, the faster labor force expansion between 1965 and 1969 reflected to some extent a reversal of the historical decline in labor force participation rates among teenagers and a slower decline in the rates for men in the retirement ages.

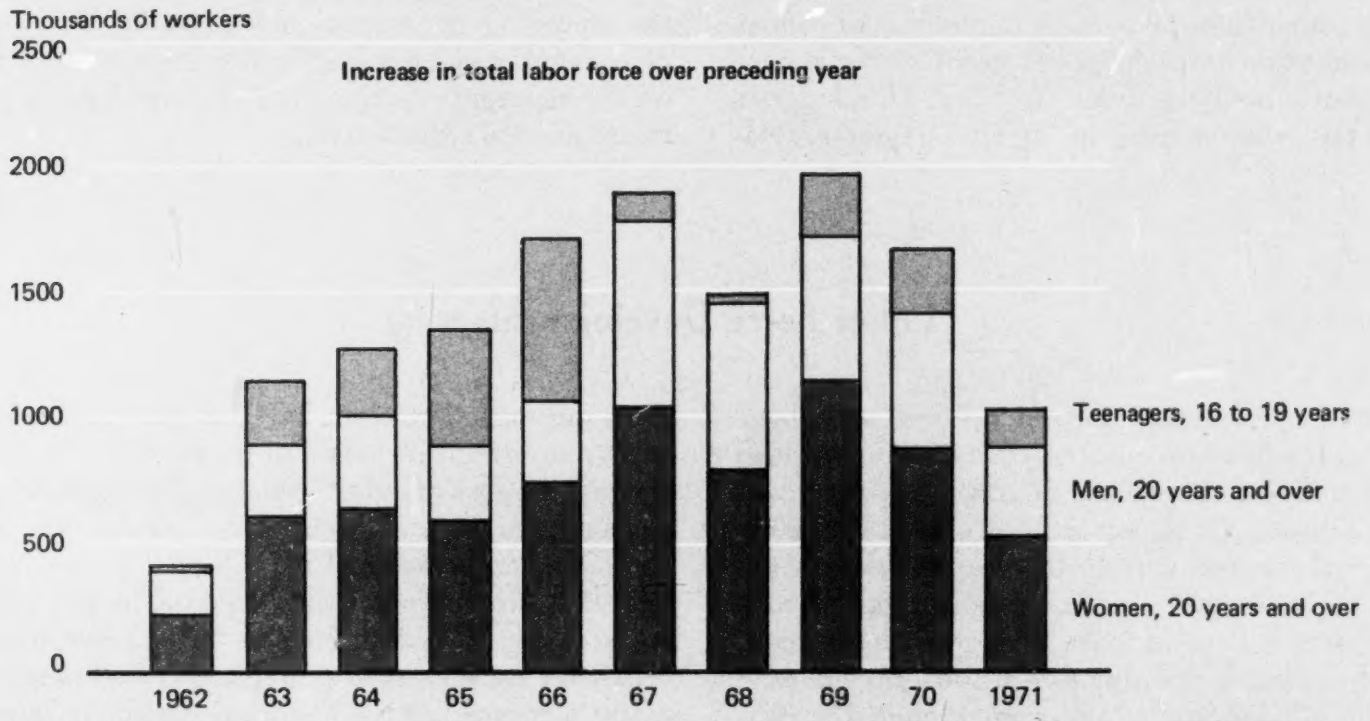
Some of the factors that brought accelerated growth in the 1965–69 period began to slacken in 1970 when the economy faltered, and in 1971 this slackening continued. In particular, the labor force participation rates for adult women in several age groups failed to increase in 1971. Rates for some teenage groups edged down, and for men 65 and over the decline in labor force participation resumed its earlier, more rapid pace. (See chart 11.) There were even some declines in participation rates among men in the central age groups.

These deviations from previous trends probably reflect to some extent curtailment of job opportunities by sluggish economic conditions. They have been interpreted by some analysts as signifying hidden unemployment. However, the decline in labor force participation rates can be explained only in part by the increase in the number of discouraged workers, which, as already indicated, amounted to only 140,000 from 1970 to 1971.

Another interpretation of the changes in participation rates in 1971 begins with the view that sources of labor supply were stretched for several years in the latter 1960's, when jobs were plentiful.

CHART 10

Labor force growth peaked in 1969 and then decreased sharply.



Source: Department of Labor.

The recent slower growth may thus represent a temporary adjustment which is bringing growth rates back to those indicated by long-term trends. In any event, it has been clearly demonstrated that, as presumed, the women and youth in the population and even men of retirement age are responsive to job opportunities.

MARRIED WOMEN

Whatever the combination of forces at work in the economy, the labor force participation rate of married women, both white and Negro, failed to show an over-the-year rise in 1971, for the first time since the early 1960's. As a corollary to this, married women accounted for only 16 percent of the overall civilian labor force increase for the 12-month period ending in March 1971, in contrast to 30 to 45 percent in recent years.

Among the married women with children under 18 years old, 10.1 million—or 40 percent—were in the labor force in 1971, the same number and proportion as in 1970. Both the number of mothers of children aged 3 to 5 years and their labor force participation rates dropped somewhat, but these declines were offset by slight increases among mothers of older children. Whether the recent overall stability in the number of working mothers proves temporary or extended, it is important to remember the large increase in their number during the past decade and the far-reaching social, cultural, and economic effects of this development. Between 1960 and 1971, the proportion of mothers with children under 3 who were working or looking for work rose by more than two-thirds, so that, today, 1 out of every 4 is in the labor force. The rates for women with children aged 3 to 17 have risen also; altogether, the labor force participation rate for women with children under 18 went up from 28 to 40 percent between 1960 and 1971.

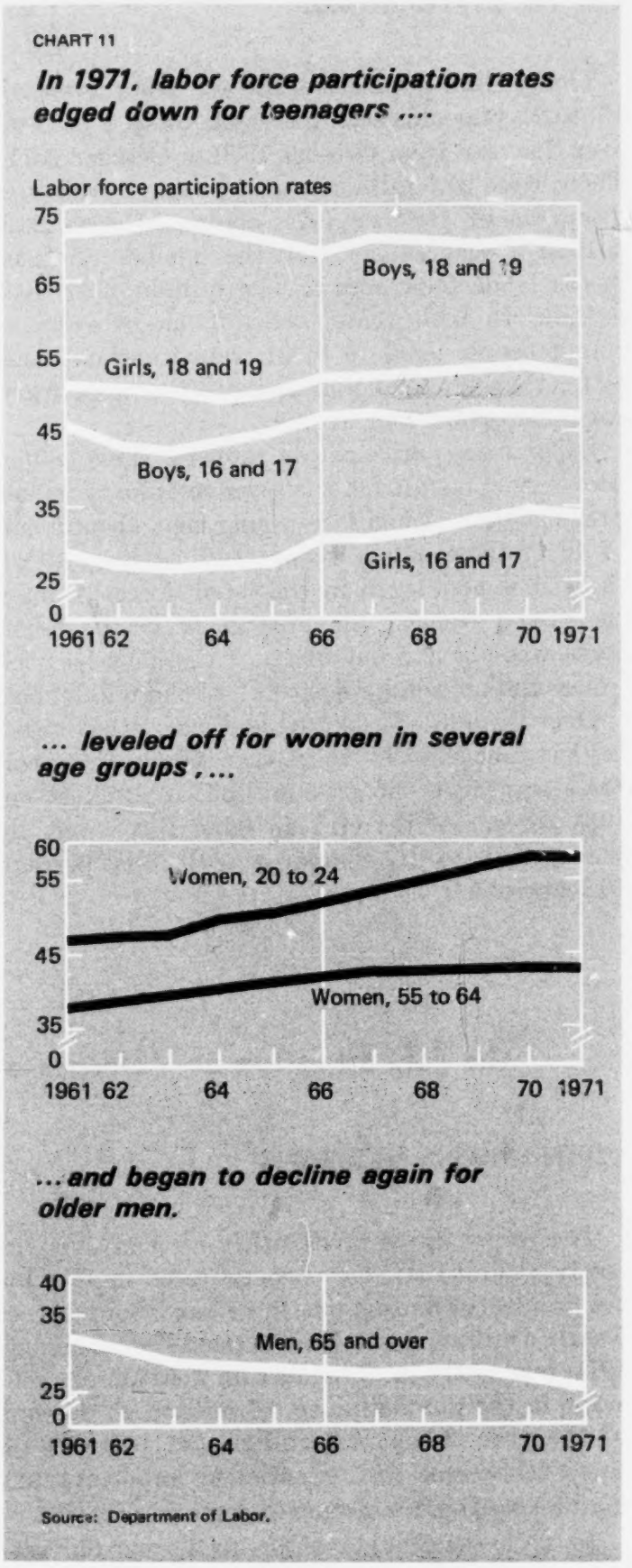
The sharp increases in labor force participation of mothers of young children—mostly in their twenties and thirties—have contributed to the

TABLE 3. TOTAL LABOR FORCE, SELECTED YEARS, 1961 to 1971

[Thousands]

Period	Total, 16 years and over	Men, 20 years and over	Women, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years
Annual average:				
1961	73, 031	45, 964	21, 690	5, 377
1965	77, 178	47, 114	23, 713	6, 350
1969	84, 240	49, 406	27, 442	7, 391
1970	85, 903	49, 948	28, 310	7, 644
1971	86, 929	50, 308	28, 831	7, 790
Quarterly averages, 1971 (seasonally adjusted):				
I	86, 468	49, 995	28, 667	7, 805
II	86, 576	50, 287	28, 575	7, 715
III	87, 018	50, 440	28, 824	7, 754
IV	87, 721	50, 507	29, 238	7, 976
Change:				
1961 to 1965—				
Total	4, 147	1, 150	2, 023	973
Average annual	1, 037	288	506	243
1965 to 1969—				
Total	7, 062	2, 292	3, 729	1, 041
Average annual	1, 766	573	932	260
1969 to 1970	1, 663	542	868	253
1970 to 1971	1, 026	360	521	146

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.



lowering of the median age of married women workers. In the early 1960's, married women in the labor force had a slightly higher median age than all married women. But since 1965, their median age has gradually drifted downward, so that currently, at 40.6 years, it is about 1 year lower than that for all married women. The number of children under 6 whose mothers are in the labor force had increased to about 6 million by 1971, 1½ times what it was 10 years earlier.

The increased numbers of married women in the labor force—particularly in the younger, better educated groups—have undoubtedly had some influence also on strengthening the enforcement of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in hiring, pay, upgrading, and other aspects of employment. Indicative of this stepped-up effort is the order issued in December 1971 by the Department of Labor requiring businesses working on Federal contracts to take positive action to eliminate discrimination against working women.

16- TO 21-YEAR-OLDS

The civilian population and the labor force of 16- to 21-year-olds each increased about 4 percent over the year from October 1970 to October 1971. There were 21.5 million young people in this age group as of October 1971, compared with 20.8 million a year earlier, and the number of them in the labor force rose to 11.4 million from 10.9 million. In both years, about 3 out of every 5 young people aged 16 to 21 were in school, and better than 2 out of 5 of those in the labor force combined school and work.[10]

Labor force participation rates for these young people remained much the same in 1971 as in the previous year. Among the young men, about 9 out of 10 of those out of school and 4 out of 10 of those in school were in the labor force. Among the young women, the proportion in the labor force was about 6 out of 10 of the out-of-school group and more than 1 out of 3 of those in school.

Over the 1961–71 decade, however, the increase in the number of 16- to 21-year-olds in the labor force was large—about 4 million. In 1971, about 13½ percent of the civilian labor force were in the ages 16 to 21, compared with 10½ percent 10 years earlier.

A striking aspect of this growth has been the increase in the number of young workers who combine school with jobs. This has come about because school enrollment has expanded greatly and also because greater proportions of students are working or looking for work. As a result, students comprised 43 percent of the civilian labor force in this age group in October 1971, compared with 30 percent 10 years earlier.

In contrast, among out-of-school youth, labor force participation rates did not show much change between 1961 and 1971. There was some rise in the labor force rates for 18- to 21-year-old women, but this was balanced by a decrease in the rates for 16- and 17-year-old girls and for young men in both these age groups. For all 16- to 21-year-old youth not in school, the labor force rate fluctuated in a narrow range between 70 percent and the current 73 percent during the decade. Furthermore, only 1.3 million of the 6.6 million increase in the 16- to 21-year-old population was among those out of school (primarily because of the trend toward staying in school longer). The combined result was a rise of only 1.2 million in the number of out-of-school youth working or seeking work—an increase not much more than a third as great as that for in-school youth.

The Job Situation of Veterans and the Military Manpower Outlook

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

The transition to civilian life of many young, newly separated GI's was complicated in 1971 by the problem of finding jobs in a slack labor market. Nearly a million men left the Armed Forces during 1971, raising the total number of Vietnam-era veterans in the population to 5.6 million at the end of the year. About 4.5 million (81 percent) of these men were in their twenties, an important fact in interpreting their unemployment situation.

In 1971, the number of 20- to 29-year-old veterans in the labor force averaged 3.7 million—of whom 326,000 were without work. (See table 4.) Employment of veterans was 400,000 greater in 1971 than the year before, but this gain was not enough to offset the increase in the number of them in the labor force (527,000). Consequently, both the level and the rate of unemployment among veterans rose between 1970 and 1971.

The jobless rate was 8.8 percent in 1971 among 20- to 29-year-old veterans as a group, but there was a wide and important difference in the impact of unemployment among the older and younger men within this age range. The unemployment rate for those aged 25 to 29 was less than half of that for 20- to 24-year-old veterans. On the other hand, in each of these age groups, veterans had a higher unemployment rate than nonveterans. And the rise in unemployment between 1970 and 1971 was relatively greater for veterans than nonveterans.

[10] For a detailed discussion of employment and unemployment among teenagers, both in and out of school, and the factors affecting their job situation and labor market participation, see chapter on New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment.

TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, 1970–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Total, 20 to 29 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
ALL RACES						
Veterans [1]						
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,436	4,057	1,795	1,953	1,641	2,104
Civilian labor force	3,187	3,714	1,621	1,736	1,566	1,979
Labor force participation rate	92.8	91.6	90.3	88.9	95.4	94.0
Employed	2,968	3,388	1,470	1,524	1,498	1,865
Unemployed	219	326	151	212	68	114
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.8	9.3	12.2	4.3	5.7
Nonveterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,885	9,391	5,024	5,499	3,861	3,892
Civilian labor force	7,736	8,143	4,058	4,448	3,678	3,695
Labor force participation rate	87.1	86.7	80.8	80.9	95.3	94.9
Employed	7,269	7,549	3,732	4,026	3,537	3,523
Unemployed	467	594	326	422	141	172
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.3	8.0	9.5	3.8	4.7
NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY RACES						
Veterans [1]						
Civilian noninstitutional population	321	397	179	204	142	192
Civilian labor force	293	359	159	180	133	179
Labor force participation rate	91.0	90.4	89.0	88.0	93.6	93.0
Employed	259	310	135	149	123	161
Unemployed	34	49	24	31	10	18
Unemployment rate	11.6	13.7	15.2	17.5	7.4	10.0
Nonveterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,211	1,271	687	742	524	529
Civilian labor force	1,044	1,075	563	592	481	483
Labor force participation rate	86.2	84.6	82.0	79.7	91.7	91.4
Employed	945	946	496	498	449	448
Unemployed	99	129	67	94	32	35
Unemployment rate	9.5	12.0	11.9	15.8	6.6	7.2

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served after Aug. 4, 1964; they are all classified as war veterans. Over 80 percent of Vietnam-era veterans of all ages are 20 to 29 years old. Not included in this table are post-Korean peacetime veterans aged 20 to 29.

NOTE: Sampling variability may be relatively large where numbers are small; therefore, small differences between estimates or percents based on such numbers should be used with caution. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Rates are based on unrounded numbers.

A major reason for these differences was, of course, that many of the nonveterans already had jobs, while the young veterans faced the necessity of establishing themselves in civilian jobs when unemployment was relatively high. It is also likely that the veterans had somewhat less civilian work experience than nonveterans of the same age and so may have been less familiar with the job market. Additionally, all separated servicemen are eligible for unemployment compensation, while many

young nonveterans may not have sufficient work experience to qualify for these benefits. Thus, veterans may be in a better position than some nonveterans to continue their job hunt until they find suitable employment.

It took veterans a longer time to find jobs in 1971 than the year before, whether they were looking for their first job after leaving military service or seeking reemployment after a layoff. On the average, about 1 out of every 4 unemployed veterans had been looking for work for 15 weeks or more in 1971, compared with less than 1 out of 6 in 1970. The comparable figures for nonveterans were similar.

The unemployment situation of Negro [11] veterans can be discussed in only the most general terms, because unemployment data for Negroes are based on very small numbers and are subject to large sampling errors. However, it appears that the unemployment rate of Negro veterans 20 to 29 years old (13.7 percent) was not significantly higher than that for Negro nonveterans (12.0 percent), but it was substantially higher than that for white veterans (8.3 percent).

Negro veterans seemed to be taking advantage of Government agencies' preferential hiring of veterans to a greater extent than whites. In the Federal civil service and many State and local governments, eligible veterans get preferential treatment for many jobs. Because of this policy, Negro veterans may find they have a better chance of competing for jobs successfully in government than in private industry. Of all 20- to 29-year-old Negro veterans employed in 1971, 20 percent held jobs in Federal, State, or local governments, more than half again as high a proportion as among veterans of all races (12 percent).

The labor force participation rates of veterans were lower in 1971 than in 1970, both for those 20 to 24 and those 25 to 29 years old. This downdrift may reflect to some extent the economic conditions which discourage some young veterans from seeking work. The decline also results in part from the increased school enrollment rates of veterans. Apparently, the one-third increase in educational benefits under the GI bill, which became effective in 1970, influenced some veterans, especially those in their late twenties, to enter school. In October 1971, 15 percent of all 25- to 29-year-old veterans were enrolled in school, compared with 12 percent a year earlier. Only 9 percent of the nonveterans in this age group were in school. On the other hand, the relative numbers of 20- to 24-year-old veterans and nonveterans enrolled in school in October 1971 were about the same as a year earlier—19 and 33 percent, respectively.

Concern over the employment situation of veterans has spurred the expansion of many existing programs and services. In addition special efforts to aid them in finding jobs, such as the Jobs for Veterans campaign, have been undertaken by direction of the President. These programs are discussed in the following chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs.

[11] As in other sections of this chapter, the figures for Negroes given here include relatively small numbers of other minority races.

THE NEW DRAFT LAW AND DEFERMENT POLICIES

Military manpower requirements affect both the number of young men available for civilian jobs and their competitive position in seeking them. In the past year Armed Forces strength has been cut substantially. The effect of this reduction is that fewer men are being withdrawn from the civilian labor force for military service, while the numbers returning from the military continue to be large. Inductions and enlistments have fallen from a peak of almost a million in 1966 to slightly over half a million in 1971.

In September 1971, President Nixon signed the new Military Selective Service Act. Besides extending induction authority, this act broadened the President's authority to revise deferment regulations and paved the way for several changes in the method of selecting men for induction and in draft deferment policies.

One of the major changes concerns student deferments. Only those undergraduate college students who were enrolled on a full-time basis and making satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate degree during the regular 1970–71 academic year will qualify for student deferments. No one who entered after that can get a student deferment although he may be permitted to finish the semester. The regulations also set similar criteria for students in junior colleges, trade and technical schools, and apprenticeship programs.

As a result of these changes, all male college graduates who began their college careers after the 1970–71 school year will have passed their year of primary liability to the draft. Employers will no longer have to consider the possibility of a young man being drafted shortly after being hired—and men should not be turned down for jobs for that reason.

The new lottery system of selective service call-ups in effect since January 1970 has also produced a greater degree of certainty for the men not drafted. Under the previous system many men had to wait until age 26 before they knew with relative assurance whether they would be called. In 1971, however, well over half a million young men with high draft numbers ended their year of primary draft exposure without being called up.[12] And, under the present youngest-first, random selection system applying primarily to 19-year-olds, these men can seek jobs and plan their careers with virtual certainty that they will not be drafted.

The President's Executive order of April 23, 1970, which abolished deferments on the basis of occupation or paternity, remains in effect under the new law. Men who had previously held such deferments or had applied for them prior to the date of the order could continue to be deferred as long as they met the previous qualifications.

The decision to abolish occupational deferments was based on an assessment by the National Security Council that they are no longer required by the national interest. With few serious labor shortages in the economy, and more men leaving the military than entering it, there no longer is compelling need for such deferments. Furthermore, when only part of the draft-liable men are being taken, there is a strong argument on the grounds of fairness that all young men should face essentially the same chance of being inducted.

TOWARD AN ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMY

The President also announced in 1970 his intention to reduce draft calls to zero and to move toward an all-volunteer force. The goal is to achieve zero draft calls not later than July 1, 1973. Substantial pay raises have already been granted and other changes in military life made to attract volunteers. The concurrent need for a strong, well-trained reserve force will be met as the reserves are made more attractive—by providing added benefits as well as modernized equipment and training. Thus, young men will be faced with new incentives and options in deciding whether to begin a military career.

Outlook

The challenge of 1972 is whether the pace set by the growth of aggregate output is fast enough to outrun, by a wide margin, the larger than normal productivity gains to be expected in a recovery phase. That margin will be shared among three components: The increase in weekly hours, which is also to be expected as production accelerates; the growth in the civilian labor force, which is expected to be less affected in 1972 by men released from the Armed Forces than it was in 1971; and a reduction in the total numbers of unemployed.

The prospect for the growth in the labor force is a major element in doubt. The experience of 1971 indicated the degree to which participation rates of various sex and age groups in the labor force were subject to sudden and relatively large swings. The identification of the underlying reasons for these movements remains conjectural. However, there is no reason to believe that similar changes in one direction or the other will not occur in the future. The firmest basis of estimates is that in 1972 demographic trends will, by themselves, without any change in labor force participation rates, generate a net increase of about 1½ million in the total labor force. Since there will still be some further movement out of the Armed Forces in 1972, the civilian labor force will continue to show

[12] No draft board in the country ordered anyone for induction in 1971 whose random sequence number was higher than 125 (the sequence numbers are based on birthdays, so that numbers run from 1 to 366). The young men with higher numbers will be placed during 1972 in a Second Priority Selection Group subject to callup only in a major mobilization.

a somewhat greater rise than the total labor force. With such a growth in the number of workers in prospect, policies for stimulating economic and employment growth face a formidable challenge.

The condition of the economy, in terms of consumers' actual and potential spending and of industries' needs for the building up of inventories, is ripe for an accelerating upturn. Nonmanufacturing industries, and especially utilities, are preparing for sizable increases in fixed investment. Homebuilding should remain at high levels. State and local spending is likely to continue its upward momentum. In these circumstances, the recovery of manufacturing to a higher and more efficient use of its productive capacity would signal an increase in the need for new equipment in that sector.

Federal economic policies are at work to encourage the sustainable growth of the economy. Federal spending has been sharply accelerated, and the concession of tax cuts for businesses and individuals has served to increase private spending power. Monetary policy is expected to be able to supply the economy with adequate means for financing the recovery. The basis will exist, therefore, for the success of the Administration's economic policies not only in moderating the rates of increase of prices and wages but in inducing a self-sustaining growth in real incomes and employment.

3

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MANPOWER PROGRAMS

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MANPOWER PROGRAMS

The major developments of 1971 in manpower policy and programs centered on new legislation, passed and proposed. Leading the list of manpower measures enacted was the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, which makes possible over 145,000 federally supported jobs for unemployed and underemployed workers in public service agencies during fiscal 1972 and a somewhat greater number the following year. Other 1971 legislation with manpower implications provides for:

—Temporary extension of unemployment insurance benefits in States with high unemployment rates;

—Strengthening of the Work Incentive (WIN) Program of work and training for welfare recipients;

—Registration of employable food stamp recipients with public employment offices;

—Provision for business tax credits for the employment of WIN enrollees; and

—Authorization of deductions for child-care expenses from personal income taxes.

Together, this new legislation can significantly affect the scope and direction of the country's manpower programs. Of even greater moment for these programs, however, is the comprehensive restructuring which is a central feature of the Manpower Revenue Sharing Act recommended by the Administration and pending before the Congress at the start of 1972. In addition, the broad reform of the welfare system, also strongly recommended by the President, includes a large manpower program as an essential component.

Both the legislation enacted in 1971 and the proposed manpower legislation still under consideration by the Congress in early 1972 are discussed in the first section of this chapter. The second section describes the continuing, modest expansion in enrollments in manpower programs during 1971 and the adjustments made to increase program effectiveness or to accommodate to changes in the employment situation. Although these programs continued to serve primarily the disadvantaged, an increase in the proportion of enrollees who were high school graduates was noticeable in several programs in 1970 and 1971. The economic slowdown probably raised the number of high school graduates who were eligible for and in need of manpower services, and more veterans with high school diplomas were also enrolling.

The new Public Employment Program, set up under the Emergency Employment Act, is the subject of the third section. More than four-fifths of the $1 billion provided for public service jobs during fiscal 1972 was in the hands of over 600 State and local government units by the end of December 1971. For fiscal 1973, $1.25 billion is authorized and has been requested by the President for use if warranted by economic conditions.

Recent developments in the public employment service system aimed at assisting it to perform more effectively its key role in delivering manpower services are also discussed—including the increased computerization of ES operations during 1971 and the renewed emphasis on services to employers. Recent developments in classroom training under the MDTA—the oldest of the manpower programs, now approaching the end of a full decade of operation—are the subject of an-

other section. The progress toward decentralization of program planning and administration achieved under existing legislative authorization is an additional topic discussed.

Later sections are concerned with the year's developments in services to some groups with special problems and needs—veterans and servicemen, welfare recipients, migrant farmworkers, American Indians, Spanish-speaking Americans, and offenders. The chapter closes with a discussion of the recently enlarged unemployment insurance program.

Legislative Developments and Outlook

The most significant manpower legislation of 1971, the Emergency Employment Act, has two important purposes—to provide transitional public service jobs for unemployed and underemployed workers and, in so doing, to help meet the need for improved public services in States and local areas. The act authorizes a federally financed 2-year program of temporary jobs in State and local government agencies to go into effect when the national unemployment rate equals or exceeds 4.5 percent for a 3-month period. A special program for local areas with unemployment rates of 6 percent or above is also provided. The Public Employment Program, set up to implement the provisions of this act, is discussed later in this chapter.

To provide further aid to workers hit by long-term unemployment is the goal of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971. This act authorizes a temporary program of federally financed extended unemployment benefits in States where the rate of insured unemployment, plus benefit exhaustions, reaches at least 6.5 percent. The provisions of the act and its implementation are also discussed in a later section.

The effectiveness of the WIN Program—which provides work or training leading to work for employable people on the rolls of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program—should be considerably enhanced by the 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act (title IV). The previous provision that "appropriate" AFDC clients should be referred to the WIN Program was replaced by the more definite requirement that all but specifically excepted persons must register for employment or training in order to continue receiving AFDC benefits.[1]

Under these amendments, which will become effective on July 1, 1972, the Federal Government will pay 90 percent of the costs of the manpower aspects of the WIN Program (instead of the previous 80 percent) and also 90 percent of the costs of child care and other supportive services (up from the previous 75 percent). Reflecting a clear congressional emphasis on placing welfare clients in jobs, the amendments provide that at least one-third of all WIN funds must be used for public service employment and on-the-job training.

A third legislative development aimed at aiding and stimulating employment of people receiving public assistance, is a 1971 amendment to the Food Stamp Act. Employable individuals applying for food stamps are now required to register for jobs with a public employment office in order to receive the stamps. The implementation of this provision is discussed later in the chapter.

Finally, many working mothers will be helped in meeting child-care expenses by the Revenue Act of 1971, which authorizes personal income tax deductions of up to $400 a month for expenses involved in the care of children under 15 (or disabled dependents or spouses). This provision applies to single taxpayers whose adjusted income is $18,000 or less.[2] For those with higher incomes deductible amounts are progressively reduced. The act also enables private employers to

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[1] The exceptions are: (1) Young people under 16 years of age and full-time students attending school or college or enrolled in MDTA or other vocational training; (2) ill or aged persons; (3) recipients living beyond reasonable commuting distance from a WIN project; (4) persons who must care for ill or incapacitated members of the household; (5) mothers of children under 6 (however, these mothers may volunteer for training or employment); (6) the mother or other female caretaker of a child if the father or another adult male relative is in the home and has registered. An estimated 1.5 million welfare recipients will be covered by the registration requirement. Beginning with fiscal 1974, States must annually certify that needed supportive services will be furnished for at least 15 percent of their eligibles in order to receive full Federal funds in the following year.

[2] Also to married couples, both of whom are employed and whose total adjusted income is $18,000 or less, providing they itemize their deductions.

claim tax credits of 20 percent of the first-year wages paid to workers hired from the WIN Program, provided the new employee does not replace one already employed.[3] Availability of this tax benefit should facilitate job finding for the AFDC recipients newly required to register with WIN.

Legislation not yet enacted which would have much more far-reaching implications for the country's manpower programs is the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act,[4] recommended by the Administration and under consideration by the Congress at the beginning of 1972. This bill would replace the present direct Federal support of training and work-experience programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Economic Opportunity Act with grants to State and local governments, which would plan and administer manpower programs in accordance with local needs.

The bill would authorize $2 billion in appropriations for the first full year. Of this total, 85 percent would be apportioned among State and local government units. The remaining 15 percent would be used by the Secretary of Labor for labor market information programs, job banks, research and development, evaluation, and technical assistance, as well as for special manpower projects. Government units receiving grants would be required to submit program plans to the Department of Labor and publish them locally for the information of all concerned. At the end of the first year, and each year thereafter, they would also be required to publish information on program outcomes. Manpower programs of the types now being conducted might be continued or undertaken, or new ones might be initiated if a Governor or Mayor determined that his constituency would be better served by different approaches.

Concern about soaring welfare costs—with Federal AFDC outlays at a new high of $5.5 billion in 1971—and the desire to provide incentives for welfare families to become wage earners have resulted in an Administration proposal for sweeping reform of the welfare system. Various approaches to revamping of the welfare system have been under consideration since this proposal was first submitted to the Congress in 1969.[5] In June 1971, the House of Representatives passed an Administration-supported bill (H.R. 1) which, among many other changes in the welfare program, would provide benefits for the working poor and new incentives for welfare clients to become employed.

Under this legislation (which would build on and improve the recent amendments to title IV of the Social Security Act, already discussed), a new work-training program, called the Opportunities for Families Program (OFP), would replace the current WIN Program. All employable members of welfare families, with certain specified exceptions, would register for jobs or training under OFP. In carrying out the program, the Department of Labor would have responsibility for all families receiving assistance in which one or more members are deemed employable. For these families, the Department would not only provide manpower services but would also make income maintenance payments (through the Family Benefits Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) and insure that day care and other needed supportive services are provided.

A substantial public service employment program would also be authorized by the proposed legislation. At the beginning of 1972, this legislation was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, which was expected to report out a welfare reform bill shortly.

The Congress passed a 2-year extension of the Economic Opportunity Act in late 1971, which provided for several new programs. The President vetoed the bill, primarily because of objections to the proposed child development program, the constructive purposes of which were flawed by fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability, and family-weakening implications. The Congress then enacted a supplemental appropriation providing EOA funds to cover fiscal 1972 (with 5 percent less than had been requested for manpower programs). New authority to fund programs, including manpower programs, under this act was being considered by the Congress in early 1972.

Congressional hearings on the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act and other bills which would authorize comprehensive manpower

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[3] If such an employee is not retained for the following 12 months, the credit may be recaptured by the Internal Revenue Service—unless the worker becomes disabled, leaves work voluntarily, or is dismissed for misconduct (as determined under relevant State unemployment compensation laws).

[4] See *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 35 and 185–194.

[5] See *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 35–36.

programs administered by State and local governments were in progress at the beginning of 1972. The Congress also had under consideration interim action to insure continuance of ongoing MDTA programs beyond the June 1972 expiration date of the authorizing act.

Enrollment Trends and Characteristics

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The trend of enrollments in federally assisted work and training programs continued to move upward in fiscal year 1971. New enrollments exceeded 2.1 million, a 15-percent increase over the 1970 level. During fiscal year 1972, enrollments are expected to total over 2.3 million. (See table 1.) The 1972 increase reflects primarily the Public Employment Program (PEP), which is expected to enroll about 160,000 [6] people during the year. In fiscal 1973, new enrollments will be about the same as in 1972, but the total number of persons served (including those who entered in the previous year) is expected to increase. This rise in the number of participants is predicated on the Presi-

[6] New enrollments during the year usually exceed the number of program openings, owing to turnover. Thus, in the Public Employment Program, it is anticipated that 160,000 persons will be hired in over 145,000 jobs in the course of fiscal 1972.

TABLE 1. NEW ENROLLMENTS [1] IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1970–73

[Thousands]

Program	Fiscal year				
	1964	1970	1971	1972 (estimated)	1973 (projected)
Total	278	1,830	2,109	2,318	2,292
Institutional training under the MDTA	69	130	156	166	166
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [2]	9	177	184	136	131
Neighborhood Youth Corps:					
In-school and summer	-------	436	562	583	567
Out-of-school	-------	46	53	49	49
Operation Mainstream	-------	12	22	22	22
Public Service Careers	-------	4	45	32	29
Concentrated Employment Program	-------	110	77	69	69
Job Corps	-------	43	50	53	55
Work Incentive Program	-------	93	96	112	133
Public Employment Program	-------	-------	-------	160	92
Veterans programs	([3])	83	86	83	83
Vocational rehabilitation	179	411	468	517	558
Other programs [4]	21	285	311	335	339

[1] Generally larger than the number of training or work opportunities programed because turnover or short-term training results in more than one individual in a given enrollment opportunity. Persons served by more than one program are counted only once. Therefore, totals for some programs differ from those for first-time enrollments in appendix table F–1.

[2] Includes the MDTA–OJT program which ended with fiscal 1970 (except for national contracts) and the JOBS–Optional Program which began with fiscal 1971; also Apprenticeship Outreach, with 27,500 enrollees in fiscal 1971.

[3] Included with "other programs."

[4] Includes a wide variety of programs, some quite small—for example, Foster Grandparents and vocational training for Indians provided by the Department of the Interior. Data for some programs are estimated.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analysis, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1973*, pp. 140 and 142.

TABLE 2. ENROLLMENTS AT END OF MONTH IN MANPOWER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SELECTED MONTHS 1968–71

[Thousands]

Program	April 1968	April 1969	April 1970	1971			
				January	April	July	November
Total	355. 3	433. 6	455. 7	474. 8	508. 4	985. 8	566. 0
Institutional training under the MDTA	60. 4	56. 7	53. 7	55. 2	62. 4	60. 2	54. 5
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [1]	38. 9	57. 3	87. 9	80. 9	86. 3	92. 9	85. 3
Neighborhood Youth Corps:							
In-school and summer	131. 9	101. 6	104. 6	101. 5	106. 3	578. 2	101. 0
Out-of-school	57. 6	47. 5	33. 3	36. 7	38. 4	37. 7	38. 0
Operation Mainstream	9. 0	10. 2	13. 0	21. 2	21. 6	20. 7	22. 9
Public Service Careers [2]	3. 8	3. 4	4. 2	17. 9	26. 2	28. 1	33. 8
Concentrated Employment Program [3]	19. 8	70. 5	53. 3	35. 5	38. 8	36. 9	33. 6
Job Corps	32. 5	29. 8	20. 7	21. 5	22. 1	22. 1	22. 9
Work Incentive Program [3]	([4])	56. 2	84. 9	104. 4	106. 2	109. 0	110. 6
Public Employment Program							63. 3

[1] See footnote 2, table 1.

[2] Data relate only to New Careers segment until July 1970 when the Supplemental Training and Employment Program (STEP) was initiated. Enrollments in other PSC options were first reported in November 1970.

[3] Exclusive of enrollees in "suspense" (enrolled in other manpower programs).

[4] Enrollments (400) recorded for the first time in August 1968.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. The Special Impact Program is included in totals for April 1968 and 1969.

dent's 1973 budget request for over $5 billion [7] for manpower and related programs, which compares with an estimated 1972 outlay of $4.3 billion and 1970 expenditures of $2.5 billion.

End-of-month enrollment totals show the general increase in program levels for selected months since 1968 (table 2). The precipitous increase in the July 1971 total is accounted for by peak enrollment in the NYC summer program. Variations in trends among individual programs reflect adjustments made in response to changes in job market conditions and in the needs of client groups.

Enrollments in the MDTA institutional training program increased from about 54,000 in April 1970 to 62,000 a year later. During fiscal 1971 special effort was directed toward the training of veterans, who constituted 23 percent of the enrollees. Attention was also devoted to assisting workers affected by cutbacks in employment. At the same time, the program continued to serve the disadvantaged, who made up close to 65 percent of enrollees. During fiscal 1972, efforts have been focused also on retraining unemployed engineers, scientists, and technicians and on extending skill training to about 7,500 prison inmates.

In the programs of federally financed on-the-job training in private industry—which include the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, the JOBS-Optional Program (providing "low support" OJT for those who require less intensive assistance), and national OJT contracts—enrollments dipped from about 88,000 in April 1970 to 81,000 at the beginning of 1971. From that point they climbed to a peak of 93,000 in July, then turned down again to 85,000 in November. Over the year 1971 as a whole, a steady decline in enrollments in JOBS, a program for persons with serious job handicaps, was more than offset by expansion in other programs.

During the past 2 years, monthly enrollments in the NYC in-school program have continued close to 100,000. Although fiscal 1971 funding did not change substantially from previous years, changes were introduced to increase the program's effectiveness in dealing with potential dropouts. These include improved worksites, affording more

[7] The increased funding level in fiscal 1973 also reflects expansion in programs, such as PEP, with relatively high unit costs. At the same time, decreases are expected in relatively low-cost on-the-job training programs.

meaningful work experience in hospitals, schools, community agencies, and offices.[8]

The July 1971 enrollment of 578,000 in the NYC summer program was 42 percent above the previous year and the largest since its inception. In the NYC out-of-school program, enrollments climbed from about 28,000 in July 1970 to about 38,000 towards the end of fiscal 1971, the second year of progressive introduction of a new program design. The program now includes two types of projects—the first for youth 16 through 21, emphasizing work experience and general employability training; the second and newer type, primarily for 16- and 17-year-olds, emphasizing education and skill training. The out-of-school program is expected to have a modest increase in funding in fiscal 1972 and 1973, but a slight reduction in enrollment opportunities because enrichment of the program results in a higher unit cost.

The Job Corps provided training and other intensive services to about 70,000 young people, including 50,000 new enrollees, during fiscal 1971 in 65 centers, 11 of them opened during the year. Throughout fiscal 1971, centers operated at or about capacity, with enrollment exceeding 22,000 towards the end of the year. With the addition of 10 Job Corps centers in fiscal 1972, it is anticipated that the training capacity will be increased to 25,000 in a total of 75 centers.

End-of-month enrollment levels in Operation Mainstream, a job-creation and work-training program for chronically unemployed adults and disadvantaged senior citizens in rural areas, ranged from about 11,000 to 13,000 during fiscal year 1970. They increased in fiscal 1971 and reached a high of 23,000 in November 1971.

The Public Service Careers (PSC) Program utilizes job opportunities, chiefly in public employment, to provide on-the-job training and supportive services for disadvantaged persons. The object is to enable the disadvantaged to obtain entry-level jobs in Federal, State, and local governments, in private nonprofit agencies, and in agencies that receive Federal grants-in-aid and at the same time to stimulate upgrading of current employees. The buildup in PSC enrollments that began early in fiscal 1971 was in part a response to problems created by the business slowdown. Between July 1970 and June 1971, the end-of-month enrollment level increased from about 5,000 to 27,000. The upward trend has continued into fiscal 1972, with enrollments reaching 34,000 by the end of November. A new approach is being developed to allow greater flexibility in the use of PSC resources and permit linkages with the new Public Employment Program and other programs.

The Public Employment Program (PEP), authorized by the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, was underway within 1 week of the signing of the appropriations bill (August 9, 1971). By December, 89,000 participants were on the job. It is expected that about 160,000 persons will be hired under PEP during fiscal 1972, of whom about 145,000 will continue to be employed into the next fiscal year. In addition, an estimated 92,000 persons will be hired in fiscal 1973 as the program expands and turnover occurs. A program goal is for at least one-third of all participants to be Vietnam-era veterans. (This program is discussed more extensively later in this chapter.)

The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) provides training and supportive services to the jobless and disadvantaged in urban and rural neighborhoods with particularly high rates of unemployment and poverty. From a high of almost 79,000 in August 1969, CEP enrollments[9] dropped to a low of less than 35,000 in December 1970, reflecting a major redesign in the program and some shift in emphasis and funding to other programs. During 1971, CEP enrollments ranged between 34,000 and 39,000.

The uptrend of enrollments in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program[9] continued during fiscal year 1971, with end-of-month levels increasing from almost 90,000 in June 1970 to 109,000 a year later. The expansion of WIN will probably accelerate with the strengthening of the program provided for by the 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act (already discussed).

CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES

The great majority of enrollees in manpower programs—about 93 percent in fiscal 1971—are

[8] See the chapter on New Perspectives on Youth Unemployment for a further discussion of new developments in the NYC and other youth programs.

[9] Figures for CEP and WIN exclude enrollees in "suspense" (enrolled in other manpower programs).

TABLE 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1971

Program	Percent of total enrollees						
	Women	Negro [1]	Age		Years of school completed		On public assistance [2]
			Under 22 years	45 years and over	8 or less	9 to 11	
Institutional training under the MDTA	42	39	40	9	12	36	16
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT	29	43	41	7	17	39	12
Neighborhood Youth Corps:							
In-school and summer	45	56	100	----------	20	76	37
Out-of-school	49	41	94	----------	29	69	37
Operation Mainstream	27	24	5	40	45	30	20
Public Service Careers	63	44	19	20	10	31	20
Concentrated Employment Program	40	60	46	6	16	44	14
Jobs Corps	26	60	100	0	33	59	36
Work Incentive Program	62	40	27	5	20	43	98

[1] Substantially all the remaining enrollees were white except in Operation Mainstream, JOBS, and Job Corps. In these programs, 8 to 12 percent were American Indians, Eskimos, or Orientals.

[2] The definition of "public assistance" used for these figures varies somewhat among programs (e.g., it may or may not include receipt of food stamps and "in kind" benefits). In the NYC program, it may relate to enrollees' families as well as enrollees themselves.

poor and otherwise disadvantaged.[10] About 34 percent of the enrollees were members of families on public assistance.

The proportion of enrollees with a high school education was significantly higher in fiscal 1971 than in the 2 preceding years in MDTA institutional training, CEP, and the WIN Program, as indicated by the following figures:

Program	*Percent with 12 or more years of school*		
	1969	*1970*	*1971*
MDTA institutional training	42	47	52
Concentrated Employment Program	30	35	40
Work Incentive Program	28	32	37

The enlarged participation of high school graduates in these programs is probably related to the recent economic slowdown, which raised the rates of unemployment and poverty among workers with this level of education, and also to increased enrollments of young veterans.

Women represented 43 percent of the 1971 enrollees; Negroes, 52 percent; Spanish-speaking people, 16 percent; youth under 22, 73 percent (including those in the large NYC summer program); and school dropouts, 62 percent.[11] The differing characteristics of the enrollees in the various programs are shown in table 3.

The Public Employment Program

With a rapidly growing population creating a rising demand for public services, employment in State and local governments increased by 60 percent during the 1960's—and was the source of 1 out of every 3 additional jobs during that decade. Even so, large unmet needs for public services have persisted. Communities with above-average rates of unemployment, and consequently reduced

[10] For manpower program purposes, a disadvantaged person is a poor person who does not have suitable employment and who is either (1) a school dropout, (2) a member of a minority group, (3) under 22 years of age, (4) 45 years of age or over, or (5) handicapped. Members of families receiving cash welfare payments are deemed poor for purposes of this definition.

[11] Enrollees with less than 12 years of education, excluding those in the NYC in-school and summer programs.

tax revenues, have particular need for help in providing essential public services and also for additional job creation in their local areas.

The program of federally supported public service jobs authorized by the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 was a timely response to this complex of problems. Under this authority $1 billion of new funds was provided for in fiscal 1972, and $1.25 billion is authorized for 1973, to create transitional employment opportunities in State and local governments.

The act has two basic funding provisions. First, funds are to be made available nationally for public service employment programs when the national unemployment rate has equaled or exceeded 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months.[12] Second, additional financial assistance is provided for local areas with particularly severe unemployment problems, defined as an unemployment rate of 6 percent or more for 3 consecutive months. Of the $1 billion appropriated for fiscal 1972, three-fourths is for the national program and the remainder for special area programs. The Federal Government will pay up to 90 percent of the cost of approved programs (more in unusual circumstances), with the remaining 10 percent contributed by the participants—chiefly by State and local governments.[13]

All unemployed and underemployed persons are eligible for the new public service jobs, with priority consideration accorded to Vietnam-era veterans. Others to be served include former manpower program enrollees, those with limited knowledge of English, welfare recipients and others from families with incomes below the poverty line, migrants, young persons (18 and over) entering the labor force, older workers, and workers affected by technological change or cutbacks in Federal employment. All segments of the community are to be included in proportions consistent with their relative number among the unemployed.

Other significant features of the program specified in the legislation are a $12,000 annual limit on the salaries paid from Federal funds and the requirement that 85 percent of all funds must be used for wages and employment benefits. Furthermore, and most importantly, the jobs created must be transitional—that is, they must lead to permanent jobs in the public service or in private industry. Jobs must provide prospects for skill development and advancement, and the legal minimum wage or prevailing wage, whichever is the higher, plus existing fringe benefits must be paid. Because the objective is to create employment, funds cannot be used for jobs that would otherwise be financed by local revenues or existing Federal programs.

In implementing the Public Employment Program (PEP), two key questions were the proper formula for apportioning funds among the States and the selection of agencies to administer the funds. The apportionment formula which was adopted takes into account both the numbers of unemployed persons and the severity of unemployment in the given areas.[14] It was further decided to transmit the money directly to State and local governments for administration, and all units of general government were declared eligible for program funds.[15]

In accordance with the Administration's policy of decentralized decisionmaking, the Regional Manpower Administration offices have assumed much of the responsibility for implementing PEP. The Regional Manpower Administrators have final authority for approving grants. Besides monitoring program operations, regional offices also maintain close relationships with representatives of Governors, County Commissioners, Mayors, and others to keep them informed about the program and to insure responsiveness to their needs and problems.

The number of jobs created by PEP will, of course, depend on the kinds of jobs and salaries established by State and local governments. It is estimated that some 145,000 jobs will be made available in fiscal 1972 at an average annual salary of $7,200. By December 1971, 88 percent of the $1 billion authorized for fiscal 1972 was in the hands of 631 government units which were serving as

[12] No further funds will be obligated under this provision when the rate has fallen below 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months.

[13] Those eligible to apply for grants under the program include units (or combination of units) of Federal, State, and local governments, their subdivisions or institutions, and Indian tribes on reservations.

[14] Altogether, $600 million of the money for the national program and $200 million of the funds for high unemployment areas were apportioned on this basis. Of the funds remaining to be dispersed, the largest amount was allotted to two demonstration projects aimed at assessing the potential of a public service employment program, as discussed later in this section.

[15] Since there are about 22,000 such units nationwide, each State, the larger cities and counties (those with populations of 75,000 or more), and Indian Tribal Councils are serving as program agents in administering the program. Small units of government receive their funds through the agents, who must allocate funds on an equitable basis, reflecting the numbers of unemployed and the severity of unemployment within their jurisdictions.

program agents, and 89,000 of the then available 132,000 jobs were filled.

The jobs created reflect the wide occupational spectrum of public service employment, although local officials are giving highest priority in setting up jobs to areas where the needs for additional service are greatest. The first 101,000 jobs funded were distributed as follows:

Job category	*Percent distribution*
Total	100
Public works and transportation	23
Education	18
Law enforcement	12
Health and hospital services	11
Parks and recreation	7
Social services	6
Environmental quality	5
Fire protection	3
Administration and miscellaneous	15

In order to maximize the number of jobs provided, 90 percent [16] of the Federal funds made available to program agents must be used for wages and benefits, so funds for training and supportive services are necessarily limited. However, it is estimated that nearly 16,000 participants will receive training under the act and that about the same number will receive supportive services. In addition, many more may receive training and other services through linkages between PEP and other manpower programs.

Information on the first 45,000 people hired suggests that the intent of the act with respect to the groups who should receive priority is being fulfilled. Nearly half were veterans, mostly from the Vietnam era—substantially exceeding the goal. One-third were disadvantaged persons, including 10 percent who were public assistance recipients. And altogether, 29 percent were Negroes or members of other minority groups.

Though the major emphasis in PEP is on immediate job creation, two types of demonstration projects are being undertaken to assess the long-run potentialities of a program of this kind. One series of projects is to involve the allocation of $65 million to a dozen areas to create programs large enough to permit assessment of their economic impact. In each of these areas, public employment is being expanded enough to absorb at least 10 percent of the unemployed. In the other projects, $50 million is being used in 13 areas to create about 10,000 public jobs specifically for welfare recipients—supplementing their welfare allowances from PEP funds to provide salaries for the clients at prevailing local wages. The purpose is to test the potential of a public employment program for moving welfare clients into jobs and reducing welfare costs. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and State welfare and employment security agencies are cooperating in this latter undertaking.

Providing Manpower Services

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Federal-State employment service system is the Nation's principal manpower agency. Accordingly, it is essential that the system's policies, programs, and techniques be continually improved and brought up to date to meet the changing needs for manpower services. To this end, a major increase was effected in the ES budget for fiscal 1972, and the President's 1973 budget request calls for further augmentation.

To strengthen the overall direction of the employment service system, the Manpower Administration late in 1971 separated its U.S. Training and Employment Service into two new organizations—the U.S. Employment Service and the Office of Employment Development Programs. The reorganization signals a renewed emphasis on basic employment service functions—notably, services to employers, employment counseling, and job placement.

This emphasis is reflected also in recent developments in the operations of local ES offices. To

[16] The act specifies that 85 percent of the total appropriations be used for wages and benefits; however, program guidelines issued by the Department of Labor specify that 90 percent of Federal funds provided be used for this purpose.

make these operations more efficient, modern computer technology has been introduced rapidly. Special efforts have been made to gear local employment office procedures more specifically to the varying needs of individuals, to provide more effective assistance to employers, and to refine applicant assessment techniques.

Computerization of Employment Service Operations

The application of modern computer technology to ES operations has been accelerated in the past 2 years, in accordance with President Nixon's 1969 directive to establish a National Computer Job Bank. During 1971 the Manpower Administration expanded the automation of placement operations through the job bank network, continued experiments in matching workers and jobs, and began to investigate the application of computer technology to other aspects of ES operations.

The job bank, first developed in Baltimore in 1968, uses a computer to provide a daily listing of all ES job orders within a given area. Basic to the success of the job bank is opening up placement operations to insure that all job orders are entered and given the widest possible distribution to placement interviewers in local employment service offices and in cooperating community manpower agencies. By the end of 1971, well over 100 metropolitan area job banks were operating in 43 States, covering areas with nearly 60 percent of the Nation's labor force.

During 1971, major emphasis shifted to the expansion and linkage of area job banks into statewide systems, so that each local office within a State has access to a current listing of all job orders in that State. Five States (Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, and Oklahoma) began statewide job banks operations during late 1970 or early 1971, and most of the remaining States began work on similar systems during 1971. The goal is to have such systems operating in all States by July 1972.

Along with this expansion of the job banks, additional uses for them are being rapidly developed—many requiring interstate exchange of information. These include:

—Providing job listings to the Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program to assist unemployed scientists, engineers, and technicians.

—Using job bank books to increase the effectiveness of the Transition Program for soon-to-be-separated servicemen.

—Giving job-ready applicants direct access to job bank books in Job Information Service Centers.

—Adding seasonal farm jobs to the system, for the benefit of rural and migratory workers.

—Expediting placements among neighboring cities within commuting range and between widely separated cities.

—Improving interstate clearance of workers and jobs through nationwide information exchange on hard-to-fill job openings.

One major benefit of computers is the ease with which data gathered for one purpose can be made accessible for other purposes. Job banks provide many possibilities for producing operational data of value to local office managers, including monthly data for the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

That automatic matching of jobseekers and job requirements is possible through computerized systems which go far beyond job banks has been demonstrated by experimental systems in California, Utah, Wisconsin, and New York. However, a critical problem area is how best to describe people and jobs so that the computer can make meaningful matches. The Manpower Administration is working with several States in designing and testing two descriptor vocabularies—the "Job Analysis Vocabulary" and the "Detailed Experimental Computer-Assisted Language"—for use in computerized matching.

More complete information on local employers and jobs is needed to assist job-ready applicants for whom no suitable orders appear in job bank listings. The Minnesota Department of Manpower Services is working with the Manpower Administration in developing and testing a computerized listing with potential for providing such information—the Job Opportunity Bank. Drawing upon past job orders, the computer will list employers and the jobs for which they have normally sought applicants. The list can be indexed by occupation, location, or industry and should be useful as a guide to employment service staffs in efforts to develop new job listings.

The first phase of the Job Opportunity Bank experiment will begin in Minnesota in early 1972. If the results are favorable, the innovation will be introduced into the nationwide job bank network as a supplement to normal computerized placement activities.

Comprehensive Model for Employment Services

A Comprehensive Manpower Agency Experiment, based on the premise that local employment offices should offer several types of service geared to clients' varying needs, was underway in 10 cities and one rural area by mid-1971. Each office in this experiment offers three levels of service: (1) A streamlined, self-help service for job-ready applicants; (2) job development and assistance in planning a personal job search for applicants needing somewhat more help; and (3) intensive counseling, placement, and supportive services for the most disadvantaged—with continuity of service assured by assigning applicants to employability development teams having limited caseloads. Essential elements in the system are new emphases on employer services, extensive labor market information, and an automated job bank.

A recently completed evaluation of the experiments in Syracuse, Phoenix, Wichita, Memphis, San Antonio, and Pittsburgh was generally favorable. These experiments have demonstrated the ability of local employment service offices to change, to improve the quality of their services, and to deliver comprehensive manpower services.

Mandatory Listing of Job Orders by Federal Contractors

As part of his program to place veterans in jobs, the President issued an Executive order requiring Federal contractors to list job openings with the public employment service. Effective in September 1971, private firms receiving Federal prime contracts or first-tier subcontracts amounting to $10,000 or more, which generate as much as 400 man-days of employment, are subject to this Executive order. The job listing requirement is not restricted to the location or plant where work under the contract is to be performed but applies to most jobs within the company. Job openings in Federal agencies for which the Civil Service Commission has issued recruiting authority and openings in the excepted service are also to be listed with the employment service. Contractor job openings excepted from mandatory listings are executive, administrative, and professional positions paying $18,000 per year or more; jobs to be filled internally by promotion, transfer, or recall; and jobs which are filled pursuant to a customary employer-union hiring arrangement.

An employer subject to the listing requirement is not obligated to confine his recruitment efforts to the employment service, nor is he obligated to hire applicants referred by it. However, private employers have responded favorably, and many not covered by the order are listing openings voluntarily. As in the past, veterans are given preference by the employment service in referral to job openings. More broadly, the mandatory job listings can open a large new area of placement activity for local offices.

Improved Employer Services

The public employment service assists employers in a variety of ways—in recruiting for job openings with special requirements, identifying training needs, developing training programs, restructuring jobs, controlling turnover and absenteeism, and developing personnel management tools and upgrading systems. The shift in emphasis in the last half of the 1960's toward serving the disadvantaged resulted in less attention to employer services. Then, in the fall of 1970, pressed by rising unemployment and the need for more job orders, the employment service began to rebuild and improve these services. It is expected that, through greater emphasis on developing cooperative relations with firms, a substantial increase in the number of employers using the employment service can be achieved in fiscal 1972. The mandatory job listing requirement just described will give an added impetus to ES efforts in this direction.

Applicant Assessment

In March 1971, the Supreme Court [17] ruled that any test given by an employer for selection of an applicant or promotion of an employee must have a demonstrable relationship to job performance. The Court said that an employment test must not operate against minority groups and that employ-

[17] *Griggs* v. *Duke Power Co.*: 91 S. Ct. 849 (1971).

ers' tests "must measure the person for the job and not the person in the abstract."

By long-standing policy, the employment service uses only tests that have been properly validated as related to job performance. For example, since the development of the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), in use in State agencies since 1947, a continuing program of research has been conducted to validate the tests against success in many different occupations. To insure that these tests do not operate against minority groups, the ES is currently directing efforts to the validation of its tests specifically for these groups.

Development of the Nonreading Aptitude Test Battery (NATB) for use with educationally disadvantaged individuals was completed in 1971, and the NATB was installed in State agencies. Developmental work also has been completed on a Basic Occupational Literacy Test (BOLT) to be used to assess the basic reading and arithmetic skills of disadvantaged persons being considered for occupational training or placement.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MDTA INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

The MDTA institutional training program, administered jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, provides classroom occupational training, remedial education, and supportive services to equip unemployed and underemployed individuals to compete more effectively in the job market. Recent noteworthy developments in this program include the provision of more effective staff training through Area Manpower Institutes, the expansion and improvement of Manpower Training Skills Centers, and increased services to members of the Armed Forces and veterans through the Transition Program (discussed in the section on Veterans and Servicemen later in this chapter).

Area Manpower Institutes

The Area Manpower Institutes for the Development of Staff (AMIDS) program was initiated by the U.S. Office of Education in the latter part of 1968. Its aim is to help MDTA instructors and supervisors become more sensitive to the characteristics, problems, and needs of disadvantaged trainees and to develop instructional techniques and materials which will help to give trainees an experience of success. Five AMIDS centers were established by the end of 1970 and two more during 1971. By the end of calendar 1971, the seven centers had served about 60,000 manpower program personnel at a cost of slightly over $2 million.

The center programs include both training sessions (primarily workshops and seminars) and individual consultations. Most of the training given relates to several key categories, including guidance and counseling, instructional methodology, management and administration in manpower training, adult basic education, and interagency relationships. Assistance is also provided in areas of special interest to the personnel currently attending the particular center—for example, in:

—Working with prison personnel (wardens, guards, etc.) to emphasize that human awareness and occupational training are needed to provide inmates with skills and reduce recidivism.

—Developing curriculum and training staff, especially counselors, to assist trainees with drug use problems.

—Utilizing consumer education in the basic education curriculum.

—Teaching English as a second language to Americans of Mexican descent.

—Training supervisors of newly employed MDTA trainees in leadership and interpersonal relations.

—Training counselors and instructors of servicemen in the Transition Program.

Demands for AMIDS services have grown steadily, and even traditional schools of teacher education have taken note of this approach. For example, the institute in Oklahoma City has run workshops for a number of teacher-training colleges interested in approaches to understanding and working with disadvantaged students.

Manpower Training Skills Centers

The Manpower Training Skills Centers are a relatively new type of institution, recognized in the 1968 amendments to the MDTA and since given priority as a source of occupational training in the MDTA institutional training program. Besides occupational training, skills centers provide a comprehensive program of basic education,

communication skills, employment and personal counseling, and related services, including job placement and employment followup. In addition, prevocational experience and orientation are frequently provided, and assistance is given with housing, transportation, child-care, and medical problems.

Eighty skills centers were operating at the end of 1971. These include three new centers for the Pacific Northwest and Alaska—which will enhance services to Aleuts, Indians, and other Alaska natives.

A sample survey of skills centers conducted in 1970 revealed that nearly two-thirds of the enrollees were completing training and that the job placement rate for completers was 72 percent. Six months after graduation nearly two-thirds of those placed were still employed.

Successful operation of skills centers requires program flexibility as well as stable funding throughout the year, with enough enrollees to maintain favorable ratios among trainees, instructors, counselors, and other staff. Recently developed techniques and approaches to meeting these requirements include:

—*Open-entry and open-exit projects:* Trainees can enroll at almost any time and end training when they achieve their goals.
—*Skills clusters:* Occupational areas are organized into clusters to provide the trainee with several job options within a given field.
—*Funding:* Skills centers are generally funded for a full year, eliminating the uncertainties of project-by-project funding, which adversely affect staffs and programs.

An additional means of achieving program flexibility is to locate a skills center in a community college, as has been done very successfully in Denver. Use of the college's facilities has meant broader course offerings and the possibility of obtaining college credits for MDTA trainees, while the basic education offered under the MDTA has been useful to other students. Moreover, the skills center provides services for CEP and WIN enrollees (with reimbursement from these programs). Thus, many disadvantaged people are receiving training in an institution with large numbers of other students—without the stigma which may be involved in special programs for the disadvantaged.

New guidelines implemented during fiscal 1971 have been instrumental in improving the administration of skills centers. They provide aids for determining if a skills center would be the most effective training arrangement for a community and, if so, where it should be located and what area and population it should serve.

PROGRESS IN DECENTRALIZATION AND DECATEGORIZATION

Pending the enactment of new manpower legislation, action has been taken to accord State and local governments new planning and management responsibilities for manpower programs within the framework of existing legislative authorizations.

In fiscal 1972, the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) was restructured and strengthened, and a new regional Operational Planning and Control System (OPCS) introduced. Additionally, steps were taken to insure that preparation of State employment security agency Plans of Service is coordinated with the CAMPS planning process and the OPCS.

Restructuring and Strengthening CAMPS

Since their inception in 1967, CAMPS committees have provided chiefly an interagency information exchange, helping to identify gaps and duplication of services and establish program linkages. This year CAMPS is being strengthened in several ways.

The State and local CAMPS committees are being restructured as advisory councils, appointed by elected officials and responsible to them. The councils will advise the Governors and Mayors on manpower needs and programs currently in operation and help them in drawing up comprehensive manpower plans for their areas. These plans, which will cover the manpower-related programs of all Federal agencies taking part in CAMPS and contain funding recommendations for the coming fiscal year, will be submitted to the regional CAMPS committees, composed of the regional directors of the participating Federal agencies.

Regional Manpower Administrators have been instructed to make every reasonable effort to fund manpower projects in each area in accordance with the Governors' and Mayors' CAMPS recom-

mendations. Substantial shifts of funds among programs within an area could be the eventual result.

Increased funds and staffing are being provided for CAMPS activities. Funds available for grants to Governors and Mayors will rise to about $15.5 million in fiscal 1972, from $11.3 million in 1971 and $8.6 million in 1970. In 1972, these funds will support about 1,000 positions on Governors' and Mayor's manpower planning staffs, more than double the number in 1970. In addition, plans are being made to provide manpower planning grants to six Indian organizations during fiscal 1972.

Operational Planning and Control System

The Operational Planning and Control System (OPCS) is designed to help in decentralizing the management of manpower programs to the Regional Manpower Administrators. The system provides for: (1) Coordinating all manpower planning efforts within each region, so that the Regional Manpower Administrator, as well as the Manpower Administrator in Washington, may evaluate the region's needs for manpower services, staff, and funds; and (2) a continuous reporting system measuring program performance against plans. All CAMPS and other plans relating to manpower programs developed at State and local levels will be approved, modified, or rejected at the regional level. Except for programs in which State-by-State apportionment is required by law, decisions with respect to allocation of funds to States and cities have been delegated to the Regional Manpower Administrators.

Meeting the Needs of Special Groups

The history of manpower programs over the past decade has been, in large measure, a record of efforts to develop and carry out programs which will effectively serve the widely differing needs of the diverse groups among the Nation's unemployed and underemployed—racial and ethnic minority groups; young workers and older workers; women workers; welfare clients; offenders and drug addicts; the undereducated generally; and also veterans, whose job-finding problems are transitional in nature but nonetheless critical.

This section does not atempt a comprehensive summary of the problems of all these groups nor of the training and other programs undertaken to meet them (which have been discussed at length in previous *Manpower Reports*).[18] The aim is merely to report on 1971 developments in services to several groups which were the focus of significant program changes or innovative efforts during the past year.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

". . . An intensive effort to place unemployed Vietnam-era veterans in jobs or training and to establish procedures which will provide employment for veterans as we continue phasing down the war in Vietnam . . ." was called for by the President in June 1971 to supplement the Jobs for Veterans campaign[19] begun in 1970 by his direction. The President said: "This is an effort which I consider to be of the highest priority in Federal manpower and training programs, and of such importance that every available program should be used to the maximum toward achieving its goals." He asked that the following six steps be undertaken immediately:

1. *Enlisting the cooperation of the National Alliance of Businessmen in stimulating increased employment of veterans.* The NAB has pledged to find 100,000 job opportunities in private industry for Vietnam-era veterans in fiscal 1972.

2. *Expanding the Department of Defense Transition Program for servicemen close to separation.* To this end, surveys have been made in Vietnam and Europe to determine the need for more counseling, training, and placement assistance for personnel overseas. The numbers of servicemen receiving training and other services under the program will be substantially larger in fiscal 1972 than the year before (as described below).

[18] See, for example, *1970 Manpower Report*, pp. 89–115, and *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 72–79; also the chapters on New Developments in Manpower Programs in both reports.

[19] For a description of this campaign, see *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 61–62.

3. *Increasing training opportunities for returning veterans.* Efforts in this direction include adjusting the priorities for enrollment in some manpower training programs to facilitate veterans' participation and encouraging veterans to enroll in college or vocational training with aid under the GI bill.

4. *Requiring Federal contractors and Federal agencies to list all their job openings with the public employment service.* The purpose of this requirement (discussed in a preceding section) is to insure priority consideration of veterans for the great numbers of jobs involved, which may total 2 million by the end of fiscal 1973.

5. *Increasing the effectiveness of the public employment service in placement of veterans.* Guidelines have been issued to State and local employment service personnel detailing how to improve their services to veterans. A total of 500 temporary veteran aide positions have been allocated to State employment security agencies to increase these services.

6. *Provision of special services to veterans drawing unemployment compensation for 3 months or longer.* All veterans who reach their 13th week of unemployment compensation are provided special help by local employment service offices, the Veterans Administration, and State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

The buildup of the Transition Program is an important part of the total effort to help servicemen enter and adjust to civilian employment. The program now operates in 45 military bases in the United States, with from 50 to 1,500 servicemen enrolled at each base. The enrollees are offered a wide variety of short, intensive courses designed to give them a head start in a civilian skill. The resources of a variety of training and related institutions are marshaled for the Transition Program—the Armed Forces' own schools, unions, trade associations, and private industry, as well as private and public vocational schools.

During fiscal 1971 about $8 million of MDTA funds were used to provide Transition training to 25,000 servicemen as they neared their discharge dates. It is expected that 30,000 men will be trained under the program in fiscal 1972, at a cost of $10 million. In addition, 12,000 men are to be selected for early release from military duties in order to receive skill training in "60-day training centers" set up at military bases.

To assess the practicality of extending the Transition Program overseas, representatives of the three Departments involved in the training aspects of the program (Defense, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare) visited selected overseas locations. Based on their recommendations, training, counseling, and assistance in planning a job search are being offered in bases in Europe and the Far East. Though it was found not feasible to offer skill training in Vietnam, other Transition services have been made available there.

Besides being expanded overseas, training programs have been opened to commissioned officers, as well as the enlisted personnel to whom they were previously restricted. Still other new developments include a program of counseling and training for civilian jobs for servicemen under treatment for drug abuse.

The special efforts to open training and employment opportunities for veterans in the construction industry, initiated in 1970 by direction of the President, were continued in 1971. Several international unions—including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—are conducting these efforts in conjunction with the trade associations in their fields, under contract with the Department of Labor. Some unions have secured advanced apprenticeship standing for Transition graduates, and the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades is offering preapprenticeship training at 10 sites in different parts of the country.

The public employment service has special responsibility for placement and other services to veterans. As required by law, local offices give first priority in referrals to disabled veterans and, after that, to other veterans. Each office has at least one staff member responsible for services to veterans, and more are being added in some offices as a result of the staff expansion mentioned earlier.

Altogether, public employment offices took more than 2 million new job applications from veterans during fiscal 1971 and placed more than 300,000 in regular nonagricultural jobs. Veterans accounted for 22 percent of all new job applications and much the same proportion (20 percent) of all nonagricultural placements. Disabled veterans represented about 10 percent both of the veterans applying and of those placed in jobs.

Other organizations providing services to vet-

erans include the Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights in the Department of Labor and the Veterans Assistance Centers operated in 71 cities by the Veterans Administration.[20] The largest source of financial assistance to veterans in obtaining education and training is, of course, the GI bill (the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966). About 1.9 million Vietnam-era veterans had received financial help for this purpose under the act by the end of December 1971. In addition, several experimental programs are being conducted by the Department of Defense to assist in the career development of servicemen with academic deficiencies. Individuals are given remedial and preparatory education while still in the military service to assist them in qualifying for admission to schools and colleges after they return to civilian life.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Pending enactment of broad welfare reform legislation, manpower services for welfare recipients are provided primarily through the WIN Program. New enrollments in the program have been growing steadily—from 81,000 during fiscal 1969, the first year of operation, to 96,000 during fiscal 1971.

Job placements under this program have not as yet reached the desired levels—reflecting the great difficulties involved in giving the severely disadvantaged people served by the program the training and other help they need to qualify for and retain jobs. Some progress is evident, however. The proportion of enrollees who remained in the program to the point of placement in a job and then held that job for at least 90 days rose from 20 to 25 percent between 1970 and 1971.

Several research and evaluation studies aimed at identifying the problems which hamper the job adjustment of WIN participants and indicating how these may be overcome were near completion early in 1972. In addition, a WIN demonstration project was being undertaken at five sites (in New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, and Texas) in order to develop a more effective program model. This project involves experimenting with different approaches in all major aspects of the program—including prereferral screening, orientation, basic and vocational education, supportive services, on-the-job training, and job placement. Although final results will not be obtained until completion of the 18-month project, observation of the project as it progresses is likely to yield information with immediate program implications.

The strengthening of the work requirement and other changes in the WIN Program provided for by the 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act go into effect at the beginning of fiscal 1973. The resulting program improvements, together with the new tax incentives for employing WIN enrollees, should aid greatly in implementing the proposed broad reform of the welfare system.

Another large group of low-income people are coming to the attention of manpower agencies via the registration requirement of the amended Food Stamp Act. Employable food stamp recipients are sent by State social welfare departments to public employment offices. Like other job applicants, they are then referred to job openings when appropriate or to manpower training or work-experience programs.

South Dakota and West Virginia implemented this new aspect of the Food Stamp program on November 1, 1971, while most other States launched the new activity by the end of the year. Early in November, the Department of Agriculture certified an additional 203 counties for the Food Stamp program, bringing into it all but a few hundred of the 3,000 counties in the country. It is estimated that the required registration of food stamp recipients may generate as many as a million new applicants in local public employment offices.

MIGRANT WORKERS

A new program to aid one of the most disadvantaged groups of workers in the country—the migrant farm laborers—was announced by the Secretary of Labor in June 1971.[21] This Comprehensive Migrant Manpower Program is intended to ease the transition of migrant workers to stable, year-round, nonfarm employment. The program will assist approximately 5,800 migrants during the first year of operation.

[20] For details about these activities, see *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 62–63.

[21] For a discussion of migrant workers, their problems, and the programs undertaken to assist them, see *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 123–124 and 134–135.

Families are being contacted in the areas to which they migrate for harvest jobs in one series of projects conducted under this program. The projects are run by local groups, under contract with the State employment service. Training and other needed manpower services are provided in a single location, and activities are coordinated with those of other agencies serving migrant farmworkers. In 1971, projects of this kind were in operation in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin.

A second series of projects is being conducted in the migrants' home base areas—principally Florida, Texas, and California. These projects emphasize occupational training, job development, and comprehensive supportive services to assist migrant families in withdrawing permanently from the migrant stream. Training for jobs in private industry may be given either in an institutional program or on the job. Opportunities for public service employment may also be provided. And relocation assistance may be given if unemployed workers are matched with jobs located beyond commuting distance of their residence. The organizations of migrant workers and Federal, State, and local government agencies providing services to migrants are all involved in the planning and implementation of these comprehensive home base area projects.

AMERICAN INDIANS

The President in July 1970 issued directives that would allow Indians a greater voice in the design and operation of programs to overcome their economic and other handicaps. A National Task Force was appointed early in 1971, composed of Indians from different areas of the country who have been deeply involved in programs of human resource development. The Task Force began with the proposition that "Indian solutions to Indian problems—Indian answers to Indian needs—will give our people the opportunity to combine the best of two cultures while retaining and developing our tribal heritage and identity." The group delved into problems of living off the reservation, as well as the problems of reservation Indians, and suggested solutions. These indepth recommendations were the topic of the first National Indian Manpower Conference in Tulsa in December 1971, which was attended by 77 tribal leaders and representatives of Indian organizations and of Federal and State governments.

In accordance with the President's directive, the Job Corps in late 1970 entered into a contract with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to manage and operate the Kicking Horse Regional Residential Manpower Center in Montana. The center serves young Indian men from west of the Mississippi River and from the State of Alaska. These young men receive vocational training geared to the employment opportunities available for Indian youth and participate in a cultural enrichment program given by Indian staff members.

The Department of Labor has contributed to the new impetus in Indian affairs in several other ways. In 1971, a new Division of Special Program Development was set up in the Manpower Administration to insure that programs are adjusted to the unique needs of minority groups. The Division's initial focus has been on Indians and the Spanish-speaking. It has active working relationships with the National Council on Indian Opportunity, headed by the Vice President; the National Congress of American Indians; Federal agencies concerned with Indian welfare; and Indian tribal leaders. Industrial development on reservations, statewide manpower training programs, remedial education, and more easily available supportive services are some of the goals. A second thrust has been a stepped-up drive to recruit Indian professional staff as directors of manpower projects serving Indians and for the public employment service. In December 1971, the employment service system had almost 500 Indian staff members, representing nearly a fivefold increase within 1 year. New enrollments of Indians in manpower programs were about 30,000 in 1971—compared with 24,000 in 1970. Funds obligated for Indians in Department of Labor manpower programs in fiscal 1971 amounted to about $33 million.

Additional assistance for the Indian population is provided by the stipulation in the Emergency Employment Act that public service jobs are to be made available on Indian reservations. Funds earmarked for this purpose in fiscal 1972 total over $8 million.

SPANISH-SPEAKING

Spanish-speaking Americans are the country's second largest minority group. In 1970, about 1 out

of every 4 people in this group was below the low-income threshold, compared with 1 out of 10 whites, and 1 out of 3 Negroes. Educational levels were lower for the Spanish-speaking population than for Negroes; 1 of every 5 adults had completed less than 5 years of school.

To identify the manpower needs of Spanish-speaking Americans, a Department of Labor study group visited 22 cities in the mainland United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico during 1971. It analyzed the problems of the Spanish-speaking in discussions with employment security agencies, vocational educators, officials of manpower programs, community organizations, and local school systems. This study was closely coordinated with the work of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for the Spanish-Speaking. The findings will serve as a guide in developing new and more effective ways of meeting the employment and related needs of the Spanish-speaking.

Assistance in obtaining Federal employment is being given to Spanish-speaking people through a program initiated by the President and currently being implemented by the Civil Service Commission. At one point in this program, the President directed the Commission to "explore with the Department of Labor the feasibility of establishing an intergovernmental training facility for upward mobility and skills training for Federal, State and local careers in the Southwest." An agreement to this effect was consummated late in 1971, and training was initiated early in 1972 at the new Southwest Intergovernmental Training Center in San Antonio.

Already the Spanish-speaking professional staff in State employment security offices has been much increased—to over 2,000 in 1971, compared with the previous year's count of 800. The Department of Labor has increased its total to 104. Intensive efforts are being made to increase these numbers further.

Examples of projects geared specifically to the Spanish-speaking include Mobilization for Youth in New York City, serving some 2,000 Puerto Rican youth, and the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation, responsible for an on-the-job training project, a New Careers project, and an Apprenticeship Outreach Program in the predominantly Mexican American community of East Los Angeles. The Foundation, in its first two Apprenticeship Outreach contracts, placed 150 Mexican Americans as apprentices in the construction trades.

Another significant development in late 1971 was the expansion of the Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (SER) Program, which has served Mexican Americans in five southwestern States for the past 5 years. The basic thrust of SER activities is to assist the disadvantaged—with priority to Spanish-speaking Americans—primarily through manpower and related programs designed to upgrade educational and vocational skills and to open career opportunities. The number of SER projects was increased and funding raised by $3.1 million between fiscal 1971 and 1972, to a total of $8.6 million.

The Job Corps has a task force designing and developing programs for Spanish-speaking young people. The group has initiated new developments in a number of centers. Its initial decision was to convert two centers in the Southwest and two in the Northeast to this use. In addition, two of the new smaller residential manpower centers—in El Paso, Tex., and Phoenix, Ariz.—are concentrating services on local Mexican American youth. A further example is the Fort Totten Center in New York City, which is developing a pilot program to serve the city's Puerto Rican youth. As enrollments of Spanish-speaking young people are stepped up at these and other centers, the proportion of bilingual staff is being increased.

In the manpower training programs as a whole the number of Spanish-speaking participants has risen steadily each year, with increased emphasis on recruiting such participants and developing bilingual and bicultural projects. Altogether, during fiscal 1971, there were some 216,000 first-time enrollees with Spanish surnames in these manpower programs.

OFFENDERS

Mounting unrest within prison walls and accumulating evidence of failure to reduce crime and recidivism added urgency to the search for more effective ways of rehabilitating criminal offenders in 1971. As part of this effort, experimental manpower programs were expanded and improved during the year.[22]

Inmate skill training projects—the earliest of these experimental programs begun under the

[22] For a discussion of the history and background of manpower programs for offenders, see the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 54–58.

MDTA in 1967—were in operation in 60 correctional institutions around the country at the end of the year. An evaluation of the first 25 projects showed that they had a positive influence on the institutions where they were carried out. However, they had certain defects requiring remediation—notably lack of offsite training (desirable to begin the process of reintegrating the inmate into the community), inadequacies in supportive services to accompany skill training, and a too limited choice of training occupations. New guidelines aimed at overcoming these defects were prepared in 1971. These guidelines also urge more effort at community involvement and cooperation among the many agencies—Federal, State, and local—concerned with the criminal justice process and with rehabilitation.

During fiscal 1971 pretrial intervention projects of varying local designs were funded in metropolitan areas throughout the country—in Boston, Baltimore, Newark, Atlanta, San Antonio, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and the San Francisco Bay area.[23] This new thrust followed demonstration projects in Washington, D.C., and New York City, whose success is attested by the fact that both have not only been continued but expanded by local agencies with local funding. Both showed that many arrested youth and adults could be diverted from the usual cycle of arraignment, trial, sentencing, incarceration, release, and new violation of the law by participation in a project offering intensive counseling and manpower services.

A significant effort to fashion effective manpower services for seriously disadvantaged persons who bear the "offender" label went through a critical phase in 1971. Experimental models were introduced in State employment security agencies in Georgia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and Oklahoma, with specialized counselors, job developers, and community aides stationed in penal institutions and public employment offices in major metropolitan areas. Many former inmates were hired to fill the new staff positions. A correctional desk was set up in each State office as well as in each State's largest urban area in the hope that a continuum of services from the prerelease to the postrelease period could be provided through the coordinated efforts of concerned agencies.

[23] With one exception, these projects were funded by the Manpower Administration. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice is sponsoring the Newark project with the Manpower Administration funding only the job development aspects.

Problems in coordination among the many agencies involved in offender rehabilitation proved so great that still another approach is being tried. Six States—Maryland, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Florida—have been selected to develop comprehensive programs in 1972, with responsibility for planning and direction centered in Governors' offices. This shift in focus from State manpower agencies to Governors' offices should help to alleviate problems in coordination, at least among State agencies. From the beginning of the planning process, more emphasis will be placed on interagency coordination and cooperation and on involving community groups with demonstrated commitment to serving offenders. These programs are to include a full range of services, through such means as pretrial intervention projects, services for probationers, skill training for inmates, and a variety of followup services for former inmates.

The effectiveness of financial aid and employment assistance in helping persons released from correctional institutions to adjust to life on the outside is the subject of a new 2-year study initiated by the Department of Labor in mid-1971. About 500 inmates at institutions in the Baltimore area will be assigned randomly, as they are released, to one of four groups. The first group will receive both financial aid and employment assistance, the second, financial assistance only; and the third, employment assistance only. The fourth group will receive no special help and will serve as a control group, undergoing the same monthly followup interviews and observations as the others. The study will measure the impact of the kinds of assistance offered on the former inmates' employment and rate of recidivism. The final report will include recommendations for a design model of an income maintenance system to enable ex-inmates to cope with immediate financial demands upon release, if the study shows that such aid makes a crucial difference.

Also in 1971, the pilot Federal Bonding Program was made available in all 2,200 local public employment offices. The program has already shown, in a limited number of areas, that providing fidelity bonding coverage to persons who are unable to obtain coverage under commercial bonding because of arrest or conviction records greatly eases the job search for many ex-inmates.

The progress of the recent past in devising these new manpower approaches to offender rehabilitation prompted the Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and the Attorney General, late in 1971, jointly to invite the Governors of all States to work with Federal agencies in drawing up national guidelines for the development of comprehensive State programs.[24] In the same letter the States were encouraged to begin making program plans. It is expected that Federal funds can be made available by the end of 1972 to supplement State resources for implementing a concerted attack on the problems faced by individuals involved with the criminal justice system, whether as probationers, inmates, or parolees. Early in the new year, a majority of Governors had already responded to the invitation by naming a staff member to serve as a liaison person with the Federal agencies.

The problems to which the special programs discussed in this section are addressed are obviously complex and their dimensions large. Several years of research and demonstration effort have revealed much about their nature but have yielded no final solutions. On the other hand, a greatly increased awareness of the need for solutions, growth in the resources which can be marshaled for further efforts, and the limited successes which have been attained justify optimism about further progress.

The Enlarged Unemployment Insurance System

The unemployment insurance system has helped to stabilize the economy by paying benefits totaling $5.6 billion to some 7 million unemployed workers during fiscal 1971. Included were 400,000 Vietnam-era veterans, for whom $300 million in UI benefits helped to ease the transition from military service to the civilian job market. While providing these tangible benefits, the system also geared up to serve the nearly 5 million additional workers given UI coverage under the 1970 Employment Security Amendments, which brought the total number covered by the program to more than 63 million persons by January 1972.[25]

Other highlights of 1971 for the UI system were these:

—Payment of nearly $400 million out of the total of $5.6 billion in benefits in response to high unemployment in 21 States, under the permanent Federal-State extended benefits program created by the 1970 amendments.

—Systematic efforts to accommodate operations to a Supreme Court decision reaffirming the intent of Congress that benefits should be paid promptly.

—Preparation to implement, early in 1972, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1971,[26] which provides temporary extended Federal benefits in States with exceptionally high unemployment.

THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1970

By January 1972, legislation bringing State laws into conformity with the 1970 amendments had been enacted by all States except Kentucky (where the legislature did not meet in regular session during 1971 and acti . was therefore not required until July 1972).

A 27-percent increase in the number of employers subject to unemployment insurance laws, bringing the total to more than 3 million by the end of the fiscal year, is anticipated. The addition under the new law of an estimated 700,000 small firms (with less than four employees) accounts for the largest part of the anticipated increase.[27]

All States were required by the amendments to

[24] Experience with programs for offenders suggests that inclusion of ex-inmates in the planning and operation of future programs should be a salient part of the finished guidelines.

[25] For detailed information about the 1970 legislation and programs strengthening the unemployment insurance system, see the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 68–71.

[26] Public Law 92–224, approved Dec. 29, 1971.

[27] Formerly, the Federal law covered only firms with four or more employees in 20 weeks during the year, though some States have had broader coverage for many years. Now, Federal coverage is mandatory for firms with one or more employees in 20 weeks of a year or with a quarterly payroll of $1,500 or over.

participate in an interstate wage-combining plan, permitting a person who had worked in more than one State to combine his employment to qualify for benefits. Such a plan was prepared by the Department of Labor, to become effective at the beginning of 1972. Only 16 States had fully participated in earlier voluntary wage-combining plans.

EXTENDED BENEFITS

Some $400 million in extended benefits was paid out during fiscal 1971 in the 21 States in which these benefits were triggered by high unemployment, as provided by the Employment Security Amendments of 1970. Near the end of the year, Alaska was obliged to suspend payments, because, though its insured unemployment rate for the most recent 13-week period was still high, the rate had fallen below another requirement for payment of extended benefits on a State basis—that the rate must be 20 percent above the average rate for the same period during the preceding 2 years. It appeared that other States would soon have to suspend payments for the same reason.

By January 1972, however, the seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate for the Nation had exceeded 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months, triggering nationwide payment of extended benefits.

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Returning Vietnam-era veterans have been helped not only by the concerted efforts of Federal and State governments and veterans' organizations to improve their job opportunities but also by improvements in the unemployment insurance system.

Under the 1970 amendments, claimants for benefits under the program for ex-servicemen (UCX) qualify, along with claimants under regular State unemployment insurance programs, for extended benefits when these have been triggered. The amendments also rescinded the previous requirement that servicemen who are paid for accrued leave when they are separated from the service must wait out the leave period before drawing benefits; military leave is now treated like leave accrued by any other claimant. As a result, veterans in many States obtain benefits more quickly.

In addition, military pay increases adopted near the end of 1971 mean that many veterans are able to draw higher UI benefits. They also enable some veterans, formerly ruled ineligible because of insufficient base period wages, to qualify for benefits.

BENEFIT ADEQUACY

President Nixon in a 1969 message to Congress challenged the States to enact within 2 years legislation which would permit at least 80 percent of insured workers to receive half pay when unemployed. A standard to achieve that goal is a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage.

By the end of 1971 benefit increases had occurred in every State but Alaska, with significant progress toward the President's goal in some States. Eleven States (with 15 percent of all covered employment) had benefit maximums amounting to 60 percent or more of average wages in the State. And the number of States having benefit maximums of less than 50 percent had dropped to 24, with about two-thirds of the Nation's covered employment—from 31, with nearly 80 percent of such employment, in 1969. On the other hand, the benefit standard specified by the President was fully met only in Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii and nearly met in one other State (Utah).

THE JAVA DECISION

In the past, payment of UI benefits to qualified workers in some States has been seriously delayed while employer appeals from benefit awards were under consideration. An end to this inequity was assured by an April 1971 decision of the Supreme Court. In the *California Department of Human Resources Development* v. *Java* the Court declared the California law to be inconsistent with the Federal law's requirement that payment shall be made "when due." The California law had provided that, while an appeal from a determination awarding benefits was pending, the benefits in is-

sue were not to be paid. The Court concluded that "when due" was intended to mean at the earliest stage of unemployment that such payments were administratively feasible, after giving both worker and employer an opportunity to be heard.

The Department of Labor reexamined all the State unemployment insurance laws and procedures to determine whether they were consistent with the Supreme Court's interpretation. After consultation with representatives of all State agencies, the Department issued procedural guides for implementing requirements of the *Java* decision. By the end of 1971, 41 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were paying benefits during appeals from benefit awards, either by court order, by interpretation of current State law, or under amendments of State laws; the remaining nine States still must amend their laws. A study is underway to develop standards for promptness of payment which would be uniformly applicable and feasible for all States.

THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1971

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act, passed at the end of 1971, was addressed to the problems of workers experiencing long-term unemployment. It authorized added benefits to individuals exhausting regular and extended UI benefits in States with very high unemployment.[28]

This temporary program becomes operative when the sum of a State's average insured unemployment rate and benefit exhaustion rate equals at least 6.5 percent. As of January 30, 1972, the start of the first week for which these benefits can be paid, 14 States met this test and were covered by the program.

In these States, individuals receive temporary extended benefits for half the number of weeks of their initial entitlement or for 13 weeks, whichever is less. Once started in a State, the program remains in effect for at least 26 weeks. However, no benefits will be payable for any week after June 1972 except to individuals already entitled to benefits before that date; in no case are benefits payable for weeks ending after September 30, 1972.

Preliminary estimates are that some 700,000 individuals will collect about $400 million in temporary benefits during fiscal years 1972 and 1973 under this program.

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[28] These benefits are to be financed from U.S. Treasury general funds. In the future there may be repayment from Federal unemployment tax collections.

4

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

High teenage unemployment, particularly among black youth, is one of the country's most critical manpower problems. Young workers aged 16 to 19 have for years had an unemployment rate four or five times that for adults aged 25 and over (in 1971, 16.9 percent compared with 4.0 percent). Black teenagers have had a rate of joblessness more than double that for white youth. In the summer months, teenagers' job-finding problems have been much intensified, as both students and new high school graduates have flooded into the labor force. The inevitable result has been a great number of dissatisfied, discouraged young people—of whom many have given up looking for jobs and as a result are without constructive activities.

Youth unemployment is not one single problem but many, as this chapter makes plain. It affects—in different degrees and in different ways—in-school and out-of-school youth, younger and older teenagers, high school graduates and dropouts, boys and girls, blacks and whites. All groups of youth face rates of joblessness far above that for adults. But minority group members and those handicapped by limited education are the ones most severely affected. There is a pronounced inverse relationship between the number of years of school young people have completed and their rates of unemployment. In particular, high school dropouts have an unemployment rate nearly double that of graduates.

The very considerable change that has occurred in recent years in the composition of the teenage labor force is another factor which must be borne in mind in analyzing the problems of joblessness among the young. Students, predominantly interested in part-time jobs, accounted for 56 percent of the teenage labor force in October 1971, compared with only 41 percent in 1960. The proportion of students among the teenaged unemployed had risen to 54 percent by 1971, from 30 percent in 1960. Policy measures designed to alleviate youth unemployment must take account of this change, which greatly affects the kinds of jobs needed by young people. And finding work is often critical for students as well as out-of-school youth; it frequently determines whether they can manage to stay in school.

The high rates of joblessness among teenagers, in large measure, reflect their frequent exposure to unemployment as they enter and reenter the labor market after periods devoted to military service, schooling, or vacation or as they change jobs, trying to find a more satisfactory field of work. Once young workers are established in jobs, their risk of unemployment is only moderately higher than that of adults. But many barriers stand in the way of their obtaining steady jobs. Some employers are reluctant to hire youth for more than casual work because of their lack of training and work experience and the very fact of their frequent movement between jobs and into and out of

the labor market. The requirement of a high school diploma, even for many jobs not actually demanding this level of education, is a barrier to employment of in-school youth and school dropouts. And legal minimum wage standards may bar youth from some jobs because of their inexperience, consequent need for training, and initially low productivity.

For some youth, frequent changes of low-level jobs accompanied by spells of unemployment may not have long-term negative effects. Recent research indicates that a considerable number of young people are able to improve their economic position, with time and additional experience, as they change jobs. But for substantial numbers, particularly among the disadvantaged, haphazard, discouraging early work experiences can establish a pattern very difficult to overcome in later life.

For these young people a variety of special measures may be needed. A differential minimum wage which would allow employers to pay youth less than adults might get young people off to a faster start in finding employment. Federal manpower programs can help to reduce the number of jobless, discouraged youth and to give those who have dropped out of school another chance to equip themselves for a life of productive work. But in the long run the need exists for more career-oriented education, so that young people not bound for college will be prepared for an occupation upon leaving high school, and for more adequate guidance and job placement services to aid their transition from school to work.

That measures such as these will not, by themselves, solve the problems of unemployed youth goes almost without saying. In the absence of a high rate of economic growth and a high general level of employment, efforts to improve young workers' job qualifications and remove the special obstacles to their employment cannot be counted on to open many more opportunities for them. But the reverse is also true. To bring youth unemployment down to more satisfactory levels will require *both* stimulation of employment demand by general fiscal and monetary measures and policies specifically designed to reduce the structural barriers which impede young workers in locating jobs. The present chapter is concerned, essentially, with these barriers and the special efforts underway and needed to overcome them.

The young workers to whose problems the chapter is addressed are youth aged 16 to 19. Workers aged 20 to 24 also have unsatisfactorily high jobless rates but by no means as high as those of teenagers. Their distinctive problems are beyond the scope of the chapter.

A cross section of the labor force status of the country's 15 million youth aged 16 to 19 in 1971 is shown in table 1 below.

TABLE 1. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF YOUTH 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND COLOR, 1971

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status	Total, 16- to 19-year-olds	White		Negro and other races	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total noninstitutional population	15, 324	6, 702	6, 516	1, 038	1, 069
Civilian labor force	7, 453	3, 713	2, 959	447	334
Employed	6, 195	3, 152	2, 510	318	215
Unemployed	1, 257	561	448	129	118
Armed Forces	338	293	7	37	1
Not in labor force	7, 534	2, 696	3, 550	554	734
Civilian labor force participation rate	49. 7	57. 9	45. 5	44. 7	31. 3
Unemployment rate	16. 9	15. 1	15. 2	28. 9	35. 5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Critical Dimensions of Youth Unemployment

The rate of teenage joblessness has greatly exceeded that of adults in every year since 1947, when statistics on this subject first became available. A deterioration in the job market position of youth vis-a-vis adults occurred during the past decade, however. In 1971, the unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds was more than four times that for adults aged 25 and over whereas in 1960 the youth rate had been 3⅓ times the adult rate. Among Negroes the differential in unemployment rates between youth and adults widened even more; the jobless rate for Negro teenagers, which in 1960 had been nearly three times that for Negro adults, became over five times the adult rate by 1971.[1]

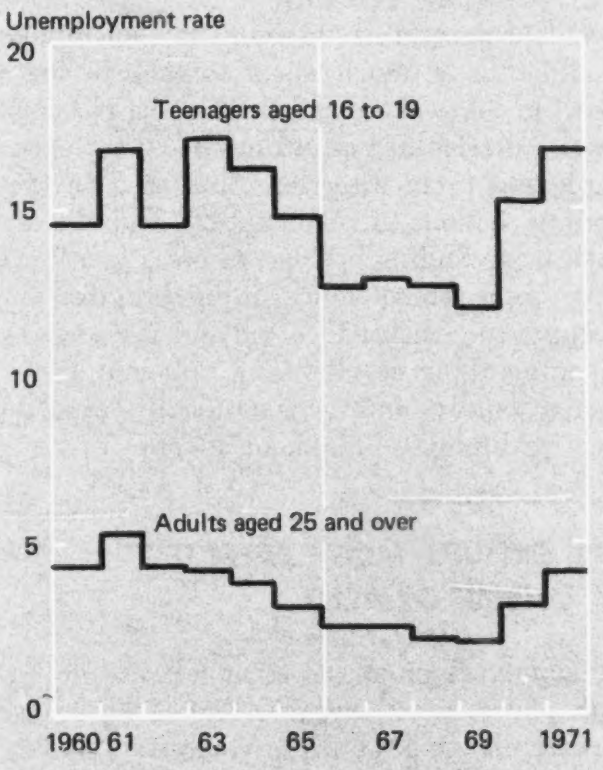
A major factor underlying the increased job market disadvantage of young workers as compared with adults was the sharp growth in the teenage labor force which began in 1963—because of the upsurge in births during, and especially after, World War II. The step-up in the ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult rate also started in 1963 (as shown in chart 12).

During the next 6 years of economic and employment growth, the unemployment rate for teenagers declined, but not as fast as it did for adults. Since then, however, the teenage jobless rate has risen sharply—from 12.2 percent in 1969 to 16.9 percent in 1971. Measured in percentage points, this was a larger rise than occurred in the much lower unemployment rate for workers aged 25 and over (which went from 2.2 to 4.0 percent over the same period). In relative terms, however, the rise in unemployment of adult workers exceeded that of youth, and the youth/adult ratio of jobless rates dropped, as it did in the recessions of 1958 and 1961.

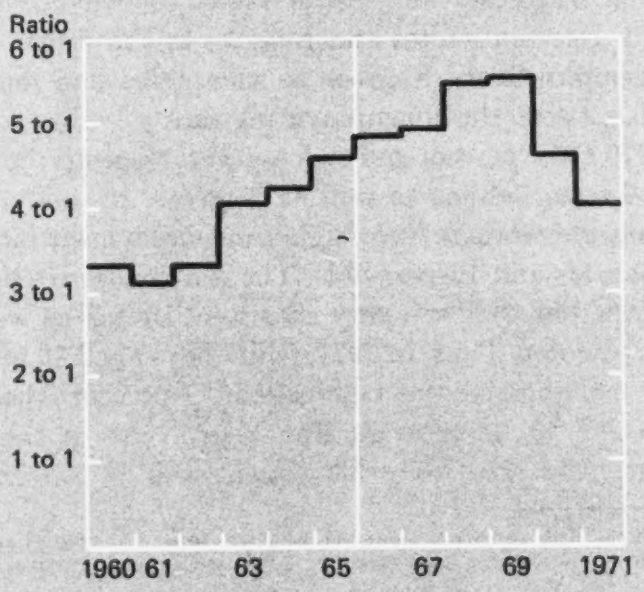
The general upturn in business activity now underway should bring renewed gains in employment of youth, as well as adults, and some moderation of the high teenage jobless rates. Furthermore, the demographic factors influencing the job market situation of young workers will be much more favorable in the case of white—though not of black—youth during the present decade than

CHART 12

Unemployment declined less among teenagers than adults during the 1960's,...



... so the ratio of teenage to adult unemployment rates rose steadily until the recent economic slowdown.



Source: Department of Labor.

[1] Throughout this chapter, figures cited for Negroes include small numbers of youth in other minority races. Also, unless otherwise noted, none of the figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

the preceding one. The number of white teenagers in the total labor force is expected to rise by only 5 percent between 1970 and 1980, compared with 46 percent over the preceding 10 years. In contrast, a 44-percent growth in the number of black youth in the work force is expected from 1970 to 1980 (from about 845,000 to 1.2 million), nearly as rapid as the 49-percent increase which occurred during the 1960's. (See chart 13.)

A substantial reduction in unemployment should thus be much easier to achieve for white youth in the years ahead than in the recent past—given a determined attack on the obstacles to their employment (in directions indicated in the concluding sections of the chapter). But the already critical job-finding problem of black youth will not show improvement unless rapid progress is made in upgrading their education and job preparation, widening their employment opportunities—both occupationally and geographically—and giving them greater job placement assistance.

THE GROUPS MOST AFFECTED BY UNEMPLOYMENT

Though all groups of teenagers have relatively high jobless rates, Negroes have been by far the hardest hit. In 1971 white youngsters had an unemployment rate of 15.1 percent, less than half the rate for black youth (31.7 percent).

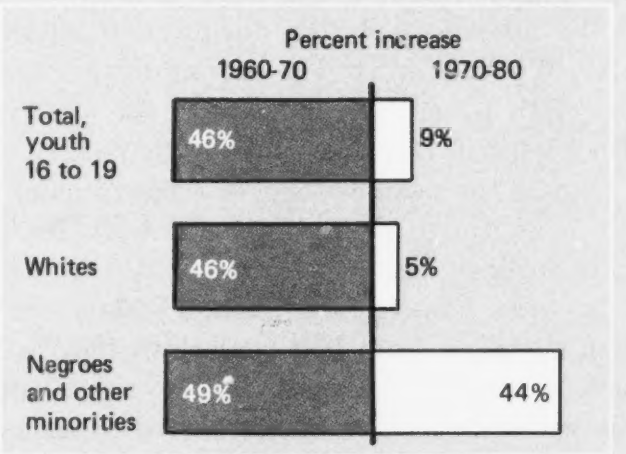
Extraordinarily high Negro unemployment is often explained in terms of the disadvantaged environment from which this group comes. However, even within urban poverty areas, there is a vast gap between whites and Negroes in the extent of unemployment; Negroes in such areas had more than twice the unemployment rate of whites in 1970 (35.8 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively).[2]

Among whites as well as Negroes, 16- and 17-year-old workers have higher unemployment rates than 18- and 19-year-olds. The differences are not large, but they are very consistent by sex as well as by color. Thus, in 1971, white boys aged 16 and 17 had an unemployment rate of 17 percent; those 18 and 19, 14 percent. For Negro boys of these ages, the rates were 33 percent and 26 percent, respectively. The unemployment rates for girls showed a similar pattern.

The rate of unemployment is slightly higher among teenagers who are out of school than among those still students. This was true in 1971 and during most of the preceding decade. The divergence in unemployment rates between high school graduates and dropouts is far more pronounced. Among out-of-school teenage workers, those who failed to complete high school have had nearly twice as high an unemployment rate as those who had at least a high school diploma (23.3 percent compared with 14.4 percent in October 1971).

CHART 13

Increases in the teenage labor force will slow greatly in the 1970-80 decade for whites but not for Negroes.



Source: Department of Labor.

With rates of unemployment as high as this, it must be assumed that many other jobless young people have given up the search for work and so are not counted among the unemployed. This assumption is supported by statistics on labor force participation, which show that the groups of young workers with the highest rates of unemployment tend to have the lowest participation rates. Thus, Negro boys, with an unemployment rate nearly twice that for white boys, were significantly more likely to be out of the labor force in 1971. The findings for Negro girls are similar.

That teenagers' job-finding difficulties affect their labor force participation rates is indicated

[2] The urban poverty areas referred to are in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) of 250,000 or more population. The 35.8 percent unemployment rate for Negroes represented 77,000 young people. The 16.3 percent unemployment rate for whites represented 53,000 youngsters.

also by the changes in these rates in response to cyclical fluctuations in the economy. As employment rises and unemployment falls, the number of teenagers in the labor force tends to increase. Furthermore, during recessions the teenage unemployment rate understates the number of frustrated would-be employees to a greater extent than in more prosperous periods.[3]

The relationship between high rates of youth unemployment and withdrawal from the labor force was shown most recently by a Department of Labor study of discouraged workers.[4] Participation rates for Negro teenagers dipped substantially after the beginning of 1970, when their unemployment rates began a marked rise. Between the first quarter of 1970 and the second quarter of 1971 unemployment rates for Negro boys rose by 10 percentage points (from 20.7 percent to 30.5 percent seasonally adjusted), while their labor force participation rates dropped more than 7 points (from 51.2 percent to 43.8 percent). Thus, joblessness was a greater problem among Negro boys than was apparent from even their very high unemployment rates.

STUDENTS IN THE LABOR FORCE

The number of young Americans who work while still in school rose sharply during the past decade. Students in the teenage labor force more than doubled in number between 1960 and 1971, whereas young workers not in school increased by only about 13 percent. As a result, students accounted for 56 percent of the teenage labor force in October 1971, compared with 41 percent in 1960.

Growth of the student labor force stems from the much larger number of teenagers in the population and in school, as well as from increases in the labor force participation rates of in-school youth. The latter development is, of course, intensified by the tendency for young people to remain in school longer. These trends are likely to persist for the foreseeable future. Projections show a growing proportion of youngsters, both white and Negro, completing high school and going on to college in the near future while, at the same time, teenage labor force growth is expected to continue through 1980, though at a much slower rate than in the 1960–70 decade.

White youngsters are more likely than Negroes to be working or seeking work while enrolled in school. In 1971, 40 percent of all white teenage students were in the labor force, compared with 24 percent of the Negro students. It is also likely that the generally high unemployment rates among Negroes deter some students from seeking jobs.

Although information about students' need for work is limited, a Department of Labor study conducted in October 1969 concluded that part-time job opportunities were of great importance for many students.[5] This was shown by the fact that of the 16- to 21-year-old unemployed students, 29.5 percent experienced difficulty in paying school expenses and 26.9 percent had to stop or decrease financial assistance to their families. Furthermore, 8.9 percent of those not in school said they had to leave school because of unemployment. The proportion who said they experienced no adverse effect from unemployment was very small.

These conclusions are corroborated by a survey of Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees which found that inability to meet school expenses was an important reason for dropping out of high school.[6] Of the dropouts in the sample, more than one-third said that they left school for economic reasons.

But financial need should not be the sole criterion in judging the importance of adequate employment opportunities for students. Youngsters in all income groups derive advantages from early in-school job experience. They learn work discipline and job-hunting methods and acquire knowledge of the labor market, all of which help

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[3] For a fuller analysis, see Edward Kalachek, *The Youth Labor Market* (Michigan: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, and the National Manpower Policy Task Force, Washington, D.C., January 1969), Policy Papers in Human Resources and Industrial Relations, No. 12, pp. 36–42.

[4] Paul Flaim, *Discouraged Workers and Recent Changes in Labor Force Growth* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1971), Report 396.

[5] Vera C. Perrella, *Young Workers and Their Earnings, October 1969* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 1971), Special Labor Force Report No. 132, and *Students and Summer Jobs, October 1969* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1971), Special Labor Force Report No. 128.

[6] Leonard H. Goodman and Thelma D. Myint, *The Economic Needs of Neighborhood Youth Corps Enrollees* (Washington: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1969), pp. vii and viii.

them to make a better adjustment to a full-time career in later life.[7]

OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

Out-of-school youth, including both high school graduates and dropouts, now constitute less than half of the teenagers in the labor force, but they numbered over 3.1 million in October 1971. Their unemployment rate was over 17 percent (see table 2).

The approach to work of out-of-school youth is basically different from that of students. Jobs are a primary and crucial concern for these youngsters. They are at a critical point in life when their labor force record is being shaped and when the jobs they take may have major influence on their future work experience. They are much more likely than students to look at jobs from a long-range point of view.

Despite the importance of employment to many students, there can be little doubt that alleviating the job-finding problems of young workers who are out of school—and for whom the alternative to work is often destructive idleness—is a policy objective of even greater urgency. For this group particularly, it is important that the jobs provided afford learning experience and opportunities for upward mobility.

Job-finding difficulties are compounded for those out-of-school youth who failed to complete high school. In October 1971, the unemployment rate for school dropouts aged 16 to 19 was 23.3 percent, while for graduates it was 14.4 percent. Whereas 90.4 percent of male high school graduates were in the labor force, this was true of only 80.3 percent of the boys who had dropped out. And of the young men aged 16 to 21 employed in October 1969, only half of those without high school diplomas were earning $2 or more an hour, compared with 7 out of 10 of those with a high school education (and no college).[8]

The importance of high school graduation is also reflected in the occupational status of youth aged 16 to 21. The proportion of young people who find

[7] See, for instance, Herbert S. Parnes and others, *Career Thresholds, A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth* (Washington: Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1971), Manpower Research Monograph No. 16, vol. 2, pp. 19 and 79. The sample consisted of 5,225 young men, of whom 3,734 were white. See also Edward Kalachek, op. cit., pp. 66–68.

[8] Perrella, *Young Workers and Their Earnings*, table 5, p. 8.

TABLE 2. UNEMPLOYMENT OF TEENAGERS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD, OCTOBER 1971

School attendance and color	Number unemployed (thousands)			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	1,161	635	526	16.4	16.2	16.6
White	932	512	420	14.7	14.6	14.7
Negro and other races	229	123	106	31.0	29.0	33.8
In school	624	373	251	15.7	16.2	14.9
White	503	306	197	13.8	14.6	12.8
Negro and other races	121	67	54	35.2	33.2	38.0
Out of school	537	262	275	17.2	16.1	18.5
White	429	206	223	15.8	14.7	16.9
Negro and other races	108	56	52	27.4	25.2	30.2
High school graduates	303	121	182	14.4	12.5	15.9
White	251	96	155	13.2	11.1	15.0
Negro and other races	52	25	27	25.2	25.0	25.5
Dropouts	234	141	93	23.3	21.4	26.9
White	178	110	68	21.8	20.4	24.3
Negro and other races	56	31	25	29.8	25.4	(1)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

their way into clerical and, to a lesser extent, other white-collar occupations is much higher among high school graduates than among dropouts. The latter are more heavily concentrated in operative, service, labor, and farm occupations.[9]

Among young women, the occupational advantage of a high school education is particularly marked. A survey of those aged 16 to 21 in October 1971 showed that almost 55 percent of the high school graduates (with no college), but only 17 percent of the dropouts, were engaged in clerical work. In contrast, 60 percent of the dropouts, compared with only 30 percent of the graduates, were employed as operatives or service workers.[10]

In spite of the difficulties school dropouts face in the labor market, some 655,000 young people aged 16 to 24 left school between October 1970 and October 1971 before completing high school. Half of these were 16- and 17-year-olds; under most State laws youngsters may leave school at age 16. School dropouts are about equally divided between boys and girls. But the relative number of dropouts who are Negroes (1 out of every 6 in 1971) is above the proportion of Negroes in the 16- to 24-year-old student population (12 percent). To look at the figures another way, as of 1971 about 23 percent of all Negroes 16 to 24 years of age had quit school without a high school diploma—nearly double the proportion for white youth (13 percent)—thus greatly compounding their handicaps in competing for jobs.

In view of the importance of a high school diploma as an employment credential, the reasons for dropping out of school were explored in a recent longitudinal study. It was found that deep-seated problems—such as the low socioeconomic level of a youngster's family and his past school failures, rebellious and delinquent behavior, and ability limitations—make it likely that particular young people will quit before graduation from high school. Dropping out, therefore, is a symptom of a youngster's troubles, not the basic cause.[11]

As a result, the authors of this study reject any implication that if potential dropouts could be made to stay in school, they would be just like the rest of the graduates. By the time a potential dropout reaches the 10th or 11th grade he usually has personal problems that will not be resolved by another year or two of high school. The authors conclude that more attention should be given to intervention in the lives of troubled youngsters at an early age and to broadening the educational options for 16- to 18-year-olds along lines discussed later in this chapter.[12]

FINDING SUMMER JOBS

Each summer the labor market is swelled by millions of young job hunters who have just graduated from school or are looking for vacation work. Teenage unemployment comes to an annual peak in June and the teenage labor force reaches its high in July. This seasonal pattern has been much the same in years of relatively full employment, such as 1969, and in those of economic slowdown, such as 1970 and 1971. However, teenage unemployment rates were substantially higher in June 1971 (21.8 percent) than in June 1969 (16.9 percent), despite the slightly smaller number of teenagers entering the labor force between May and July of 1971 than 2 years before.

A survey of summertime employment of students in the labor force for the summer only, made for the first time in 1969, shows that altogether 5 million students aged 16 to 19 either held or looked for vacation jobs at some time during that summer.[13] This total was far higher than the net increase in the teenage labor force between May and July 1969 (3.1 million). Obviously, many young people moved into and out of the labor force, working briefly or abandoning their job search. Programs aimed at helping people to get summer jobs should therefore take account of the fact that many more individuals need jobs than the month-to-month labor force changes indicate.

The need young people feel for summer employment is perhaps best illustrated by the tenacity with which many continue to look for work. Of the 850,000 who never found employment in the

[9] Howard V. Hayghe, "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1971" (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in process), Special Labor Force Report.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Jerald G. Bachman and others, "Youth in Transition," vol. III, "Dropping Out—Problem or Symptom?" (Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, in process), pp. 169–183.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Perrella, *Students and Summer Jobs,* table 1, p. 56.

summer of 1969, nearly 1 out of every 3 looked for 5 weeks or more, and 1 out of 5 for 9 weeks or more. These proportions were virtually identical for Negroes and whites.[14]

The picture was not as bleak as this for all youngsters, however. Of the 4.2 million who did find work, two-thirds had jobs waiting for them as soon as school was over, and another one-fifth found employment within 2 weeks. In this respect—as also in their unemployment rates during the summer months and other times of the year—white youth had a considerable advantage over Negroes. Knowledge of the job market and personal contacts are important in quickly locating short-term summer jobs, and white youngsters generally have more knowledge of and access to such opportunities than Negroes.

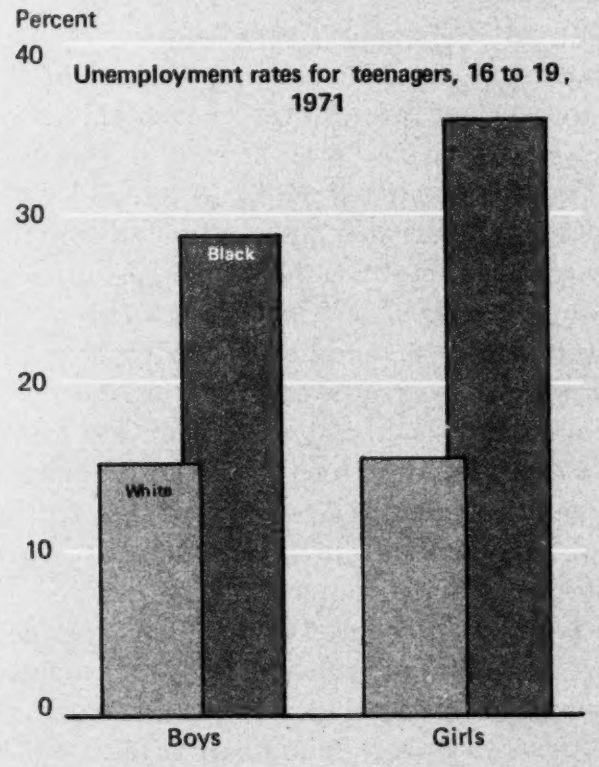
The summer unemployment rates among teenagers would have been considerably above even the recent high figures had it not been for federally supported programs for disadvantaged youth. By far the largest of these is the Neighborhood Youth Corps summer program, which in July 1971 enrolled 578,000 youth under 22.

Several other Federal programs help unemployed young people during the summer months, though none approach the magnitude of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth provided nearly 44,000 jobs in U.S. Government agencies between April and August 1971. The U.S. Postal Service has a similar program which concentrates on disadvantaged young people from low-income families and those on welfare. A relatively new program is the Youth Conservation Corps, sponsored jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. Implemented in 1971, this program employs young people during the summer in conservation work. In addition, the National Alliance of Businessmen, which cooperates with the Federal Government in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program for disadvantaged workers, has made special efforts to provide summer job opportunities for needy youth. The aim has been to give them work experience and an income which, hopefully, will enable them to return to school in the fall. Together, the four above-mentioned programs provided approximately 250,000 jobs for young people under 22 during the summer of 1971.

[14] Ibid., table B, p. A–10.

CHART 14

Black teenage girls have a higher unemployment rate than black boys and more than double the rate for white girls.



Source: Department of Labor.

BLACK YOUTH

Among the various youth labor market problems, the impact of unemployment on black youth stands out as one of utmost urgency for the Nation. In 1971, Negro teenagers had an unemployment rate of 32 percent. For girls the rate was even higher—36 percent, compared with 29 percent for boys (see chart 14). The seriousness of such high proportions of young Negroes with job-finding problems can hardly be overstated.

The level of Negro youth unemployment in 1971 was the highest reached in any year since information of this type was first collected in 1954. It was, of course, affected to some extent by the recent economic slowdown. But even in 1969, when the

general level of business activity was high, the unemployment rate for Negro teenagers was 24 percent.

The position of Negro teenagers has seriously worsened over the years in comparison with Negro adults. Thus, in 1971 Negro teenagers had an unemployment rate more than five times that for Negro adults aged 25 and over, whereas in 1954 the rate for Negro youth was only twice the adult rate.

Some of the reasons for the severe increase in the employment disadvantage of black youngsters may be found in relatively greater increases in the teenage population among Negroes than whites and the growing concentration of Negro youth in urban ghettos. Teenagers, particularly those in school, tend to look for neighborhood jobs. They are likely to find commuting long distances impractical, since their wages are generally low and those in school can usually work only part time. Thus, living in central-city slums, where there are relatively few jobs, is even more of a geographic barrier to employment for teenagers than for adults.

The extremely high unemployment rates for Negro teenagers may create a distorted impression of the numerical dimensions of the problem, however. Though the unemployment rate for Negro girls in central cities was 36 percent in 1970, the number of unemployed girls involved averaged only 71,000. When central-city boys were added, the actual number of jobless black youth rose to 134,000. These relatively small numbers make the problem of teenage Negro unemployment in central cities appear to be of more manageable proportions than is suggested by the unemployment rates.[15]

A wide variety of factors have combined to put today's teenagers in a particularly disadvantageous job market position. Their age group is exceptionally large, owing to the high birthrates of the early 1950's. Their typical pattern of entry and reentry into the labor force, with intervening periods of withdrawal from the labor force, means repeated exposure to the risk of unemployment. They have met increasing resistance from employers to the hiring of young workers as educational standards (and thus age levels) for employment have gone up. And they have encountered added competition for jobs, particularly from middle-aged women returning to the labor force.

LABOR FORCE PATTERNS OF THE YOUNG

Since first-time entry into the labor market and subsequent withdrawal and reentry play such an important part in the employment history of the young, teenagers always have higher overall unemployment rates than adults. Data on the reasons for unemployment show that in 1971 the proportion of the teenage labor force unemployed because of job market entry and reentry was over 12 percent, out of an overall youth unemployment rate of 16.9 percent and in contrast with only 1.6 percent of all adult workers. Unemployment for other reasons—i.e., layoffs and quits—was only moderately higher for youth than adults, as the following figures show:

Reason for unemployment	*Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force, 1971*	
	Persons 16 to 19 years old	*Persons 20 years old and over*
Total	16.9	4.9
Lost job	3.1	2.7
Left job	1.6	.6
Reentrant	5.5	1.4
New entrant	6.7	.2

WORK ATTITUDES OF THE YOUNG

The negative attitudes of young people toward work have often been mentioned as one of the main

[15] For a detailed analysis of recent job-finding problems of Negro youth, see Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart III, *The Job Crisis for Black Youth—Report for The Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Employment Problems of Black Youth* (New York: Praeger, 1971).

reasons for teenage unemployment. Unrealistic expectations are cited with respect to wages as well as hours, working conditions, and responsibilities. Concrete information on this subject is very thin and somewhat contradictory. According to a longitudinal study, in process at Ohio State University, young men's occupational aspirations are high though eventually adjusted downward. Some individuals, particularly Negro youngsters, tend to have aspirations higher than are warranted by their backgrounds, as well as the general odds against achieving the desired status in life.[16]

But an examination of young people's actual job-hunting experiences in the summer of 1969 raises some doubts about the "unrealistic expectations" argument. Of the approximately 1 million 16- to 21-year-old students who looked for work but did not find it, 51 percent of the whites and 42 percent of the Negroes indicated that no jobs were available. Only 12 percent of whites and 14 percent of Negroes said they refused jobs because they did not like the kind of work or working hours involved or because the pay was too low.[17]

Data from an October 1969 survey indicate furthermore that young people, whether in or out of school, are strongly work oriented and fairly realistic in their wage expectations. The proportion of unemployed youth who turn down jobs is relatively small, and they most often do so for generally acceptable reasons (such as their imminent return to school or entrance into military service). Similarly, although the proportion of unemployed youth who quit jobs is high, most do not leave because of unwillingness to adapt to the work regimen or unrealistic expectations. The reasons for quitting most often relate, instead, to special problems affecting this age group, such as school schedules and the military draft, and to an individual's efforts to find the kind of work for which he is best fitted.[18]

EMPLOYERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD YOUNG WORKERS

Whenever older, more experienced workers are available, employers generally hire them in preference to the young. Some of their reasons for doing so are that young people are more likely to change jobs frequently and usually require more training than persons with more substantial labor market experience, thus making them less productive, at least in the short run. Some employers are unable to hire youngsters because of the child labor laws and others, confused about the laws, simply prefer not to get involved.

An overwhelming preference for workers over 21 years of age was expressed by firms in a recent survey in New York City and St. Louis. Most actually refused to consider applicants under 21 for entry jobs. Although the employers did not always insist that applicants have job experience directly related to the work they would be doing, they almost universally desired some previous work experience and cited inexperience and immaturity as their major reason for rejecting young workers.[19]

CHILD LABOR LAWS

Legislation designed to protect young people from exploitation or from work which might impair their health and interfere with their education has also put restrictions on their employment. The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) sets 16 years as the basic minimum working age for nonagricultural occupations in interstate commerce but bars workers under 18 years of age from employment in occupations stipulated as hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds may be employed on a more limited basis, with greater restrictions on occupations and hours. Their work is generally limited to nonschool hours.[20]

Since State laws supplement Federal legislation, employers are bound by at least two sets of regulations, and experience has shown that frequently employers are poorly informed as to what the child

[16] Parnes and others, op. cit., vol. 1, 1970, pp. 164–172, and vol. 2, 1971, p. 64.
[17] Perrella, *Students and Summer Jobs*, table 3, p. 57.
[18] Perrella, *Young Workers and Their Earnings*, p. 3.

[19] Daniel E. Diamond and Hrach Bedrosian, *Industry Hiring Requirements and the Employment of Disadvantaged Groups* (New York: New York University School of Commerce, 1970), p. 7. Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.
[20] An amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act permits 14- and 15-year-olds to participate in special cooperative education programs which combine work and study for high school students during school hours.

labor standards are. Research on the importance of child labor laws in decisions not to hire the young is lacking. There are indications, however, that employer confusion with respect to the content of the laws is a handicap to youth. Many employers do not realize, for example, that only 5 percent of all jobs are covered by the Nonagricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders issued under the FLSA and that, therefore, 16- and 17-year-olds may be employed in most occupations. If it is true that "employers are confused about, and have little grasp of, the child labor laws and that they refuse to hire young workers out of fear that they may get into trouble with the law," [21] then it is more important to improve employer education in this respect than to consider revisions of child labor laws.

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

As average levels of education have increased, employers have raised their requirements for many blue-collar as well as white-collar positions. The high school diploma is widely used as a criterion in hiring, even for jobs which can be performed satisfactorily without this level of education. As a result, youngsters who have dropped out of high school, and those who have not yet finished, are in a poor position to compete for the better jobs, as are adults without a high school education. Yet a study of 10 clerical, sales, operative, and service occupations in various industries found no relationship between educational attainment and the degree of job success.[22] It is noteworthy also that in 1967 about half the workers in the skilled trades were not high school graduates.

Occupational licensing is another form of "credentialing" which may keep young workers from having access to jobs. They are precluded from working in many occupations where skills could be learned through practice by licensing requirements specifying training in "approved" programs or institutions. The fees imposed in licensing could also constitute a hardship for young disadvantaged workers.

Some encouraging developments can be noted, however. A study in the banking industry has revealed what may be new trends in hiring practices. The industry—which is overwhelmingly white collar—has deemphasized tests and formal credentials in personnel selection and increased the emphasis on interviews. The study also found that, after the initial lowering of hiring requirements, it became obvious that previous standards had been unrealistic and were contributing to labor shortages.[23]

A development which could have a widespread effect on hiring practices is a U.S. Supreme Court decision of March 8, 1971. The Court ruled that title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits employers from screening out applicants on the basis of general educational requirements and written tests that are not related to the specific job. It said that ". . . any tests used must measure the person for the job and not the person in the abstract." [24] Furthermore, under this decision job applicants who challenge hiring practices need not prove that an employer's motives are discriminatory, but only that his actions had a discriminatory impact.

Federal manpower programs which serve young workers, as well as adults, have also made some progress in overcoming unnecessarily high credentials barriers. Through the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) and Public Service Careers (PSC) programs, efforts are made to open up to disadvantaged workers jobs for which they would not normally be considered.[25] Both programs provide immediate employment for enrollees, followed by training and supportive services—the JOBS Program in private industry and PSC with public agencies (Federal, State, and local). Employers are given assistance in eliminating barriers such as irrelevant and unrealistic hiring requirements and in restructuring jobs to facilitate hiring and also upgrading of disadvantaged workers.

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[21] Donald G. Woodworth, *The Effects of Laws Governing Youth Employment and School Attendance on Youth Offenses and Delinquency* (Menlo Park, Calif.: Stanford Research Institute, 1965), p. 77.

[22] Diamond and Bedrosian, op. cit., p. 9.

[23] R. David Corwin, *New Workers in the Banking Industry: A Minority Report* (New York: New York University, 1970), pp. 53–61. Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[24] *Griggs* v. *Duke Power Company:* 91 S. Ct. 849 (1971).

[25] For information on enrollments in these programs, see the chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs.

COMPETITION FOR JOBS

Women who enter or reenter the labor force in their thirties or later may often compete with their sons and daughters for the part-time, low-level, neighborhood jobs sought by those in school, as well as for the full-time, entry-level or low-skilled jobs desired by many out-of-school youngsters. Married women 35 years of age and over tend to have occupational patterns very similar to those young people; 75 percent were employed in clerical, sales, service, or operative jobs in 1971. Since the proportion of women aged 35 and over in the labor force increased from 36.9 percent in 1960 to 39.9 percent in 1971 (or from 14.5 to 17.8 million), the competition that youngsters face in seeking employment has stiffened.

Recently, teenagers have also faced greater competition for jobs as a result of reductions in military requirements. Fewer young people are being called for the draft, thus increasing the number looking for civilian jobs. At the same time returning veterans have added to the supply of young workers. By 1971 the number of young men who entered military service had declined to slightly over 500,000 from about 1 million during the peak of the Vietnam buildup in 1966. In contrast, the number of men leaving the Armed Forces was only about a half million annually during the mid-1960's but fluctuated between 900,000 and 1 million annually in the years 1968 to 1971.

The 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act concerning welfare recipients may also add to the number of people looking for jobs often held by young workers. Many people with limited qualifications who have heretofore been outside the labor force will be expected to register for work or training as of July 1972, and their lack of skills is likely to put them in competition with teenage workers.

MINIMUM WAGES

Since young people, and particularly teenagers, tend to be put at the end of the hiring queue, their chances of employment are likely to be enhanced at wages below those prevailing for adults in the locality and type of job involved. As a rule, new, inexperienced young workers generally receive less than experienced adults, except in jobs paying no more than the legal minimum wage—which is generally the same for young as for older workers under present legislation. Yet it is reasonable to assume that, even in these lowest level jobs, the hiring of inexperienced young workers is likely to involve some added training costs.

Surveys of the effects of existing minimum wage legislation on unemployment of youth have been inconclusive. This may be because the low-level, frequently part-time jobs in which so many young people are employed are not always covered by Federal minimum wage standards,[26] or because the employment consequences of raising legal minimum wages are extremely difficult to determine.[27]

A minimum wage below that for adults would, however, help to offset any extra costs to employers involved in hiring inexperienced workers and thus improve the competitive position of the young in the job market. The Administration has therefore recommended that, when the general minimum wage rate for workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act is raised under the proposed amendments to the act, the minimum rate should be kept at the present figure for specified groups of young people. This youth differential would apply to all workers under 18, to full-time students under 20, and to 18- and 19-year-olds for the first 6 months of their first job.[28] It is hoped that these lower minimums would help to overcome employers' frequent reluctance to hire young workers.

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[26] In October 1969 half of the 16- and 17-year-olds who were employed and 21 percent of those 18 and 19 received less than $1.60, the minimum wage for nonfarm jobs covered by the FLSA. Perrella, *Young Workers and Their Earnings,* table 1, p. 4.

[27] For opinions on the effects of minimum wages on youth employment, see, for instance, *Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970); Marvin Kosters and Finis Welch, "The Effects of Minimum Wages on the Distribution of Changes in Aggregate Employment" (Washington: Rand Corp., 1971, mimeographed); and John M. Peterson and Charles T. Stewart, Jr., *Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Rates* (Washington: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, August 1969).

[28] Statement of the Honorable J. D. Hodgson, Secretary of Labor, before the Subcommittee on Labor, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, on the proposed Fair Labor Standards Amendments, May 26, 1971.

Young People in Jobs

The average American youngster goes through several periods of job search. He tends to look for "youth jobs" until leaving school and "career jobs" after that.

Young people usually make their initial entry into the labor force as part-time or summer job-seekers. They are not generally available for career jobs but, instead, look for work which will provide some income but little long-range occupational commitment. In fact, a youth's total part-time experience is likely to have little if any impact on his industrial affiliation in his first full-time job.[29] Since teenagers who are still in school do not offer much in the way of education, training, and experience, they typically find work of limited responsibility in small, nonunion firms. They are likely to function as salesclerks, busboys, carhops, short-order cooks, and stock clerks and serve on store and office cleaning crews.

This picture changes considerably when youngsters leave school, look for full-time jobs, and start to think in terms of status and advancement prospects. They are then interested in getting on the first rung of a job ladder—i.e., in obtaining career-type jobs. Thus, out-of-school youngsters are more often found in manufacturing establishments, offices, and large stores, in which employment is more likely to be permanent and to lead to promotions.[30]

It is not surprising, therefore, that students and nonstudents, regardless of age, were employed in quite different proportions in various industries and occupations in October 1971.

The vast majority of those in school—about 4 out of every 5—were to be found in trade and service industries, where there are many part-time jobs.[31] The occupations employing the largest numbers of students were service work outside private households and clerical, laboring, sales, and operative jobs (see table 3). In contrast, only about half of those out of school were in trade and service industries and a sizable number (over 1 out of 4) were in manufacturing. The occupations with the largest groups of out-of-school workers were clerical and operative jobs.

There were also differences between Negro and white youngsters in industry and occupational

[29] Stephen J. Carroll, *Part-Time Experience and the Transition From School to Work* (Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand Corp., October 1970).

[30] See, for instance, Hugh Folk, "The Problem of Youth Unemployment," *The Transition from School to Work* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University, 1968), pp. 82–88 and Kalachek, op. cit., pp. 54–58.

[31] The data for service industries in this and the following paragraph include unknown but probably very small numbers of young workers in finance industries.

TABLE 3. OCCUPATIONS OF YOUNG WORKERS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD, BY SCHOOL STATUS AND COLOR, OCTOBER 1971

[Percent distribution]

Occupation	Total	School status		Color	
		In school	Out of school	White	Negro and other races
Total: Number (thousands)	5, 933	3, 355	2, 578	5, 424	509
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Clerical workers	20. 1	17. 5	23. 4	20. 0	21. 5
Service workers except private household	21. 4	26. 3	15. 1	21. 1	24. 5
Operatives	17. 4	11. 1	25. 7	17. 1	21. 3
Nonfarm laborers	14. 3	14. 8	13. 7	14. 4	13. 3
Salesworkers	9. 0	11. 3	5. 9	9. 4	3. 5
Private household workers	5. 3	7. 6	2. 3	5. 4	4. 3
Farmworkers	4. 9	5. 3	4. 5	4. 7	7. 2
Craftsmen and foremen	4. 2	2. 4	6. 4	4. 4	1. 8
Professional, technical, and managerial workers	3. 4	3. 7	2. 9	3. 4	2. 5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

employment patterns. Negroes were more likely than whites to work in service industries and substantially less likely to be employed in trade. Relatively more Negroes than whites were employed in manufacturing, but this applied only to the manufacture of nondurable goods. Negroes were more likely than whites to be service workers, and only about one-third as likely as whites to be in sales occupations.

The well-known tendency of young people to change jobs frequently has again been confirmed by the longitudinal study at Ohio State University. This study also shows that, among young men, blacks are more likely to change jobs than whites, even after allowance is made for differences in their occupations and educational attainment. Among young men aged 14 to 24 at the start of the survey in 1966, 55 percent of the whites and 68 percent of the blacks made at least one job shift within the following 2 years. Three or more shifts were made by as many as 15 percent of the whites and 22 percent of the blacks.[32]

Rates of job changing decline substantially with advancing age, and by their middle twenties most men have settled down. By this time, they have either found work in line with their aspirations or have arrived at a more realistic assessment of their labor force potential. The fact that at this age many have acquired family responsibilities contributes to the settling down process.

Long-Range Consequences of Early Work Experiences

What are the effects of the rapid changes of low-level jobs which characterize the transition from school to work in this country? Do young people prefer to experiment, to look for work best suited to their momentary needs, and to change jobs as their requirements change? Do they tend to gain the type of work experience which will be useful in later life, or is their initial contact with the labor market likely to create frustration, disillusionment, and an unfavorable attitude toward work?

Clearly, the results of early work experience are different for different youngsters. But the available evidence suggests that for many teenagers employment experience while still in school may be helpful in establishing work habits and making it easier to obtain subsequent employment. The Ohio State study shows, for example, that in 1967, out-of-school white boys who had worked while in school the preceding year had an unemployment rate only one-fifth that of out-of-school youth without previous work experience (3.1 compared with 15.6 percent).[33] The same research indicates that changes made after leaving school have generally been to the economic advantage of the young men involved, while at the same time providing an opportunity to correct inappropriate job choices.[34] The advantage from job changing appears to be greater and more consistent for Negroes than whites, probably because Negroes are likely to start work at lower levels.[35]

The fact that unemployment decreases consistently and substantially as young workers reach the next older age groups is evidence that most of them achieve a progressively better integration with the world of work. In 1971, the average rate of unemployment for 16- and 17-year-olds was 18.7 percent and for 18- and 19-year-olds, 15.5 percent.

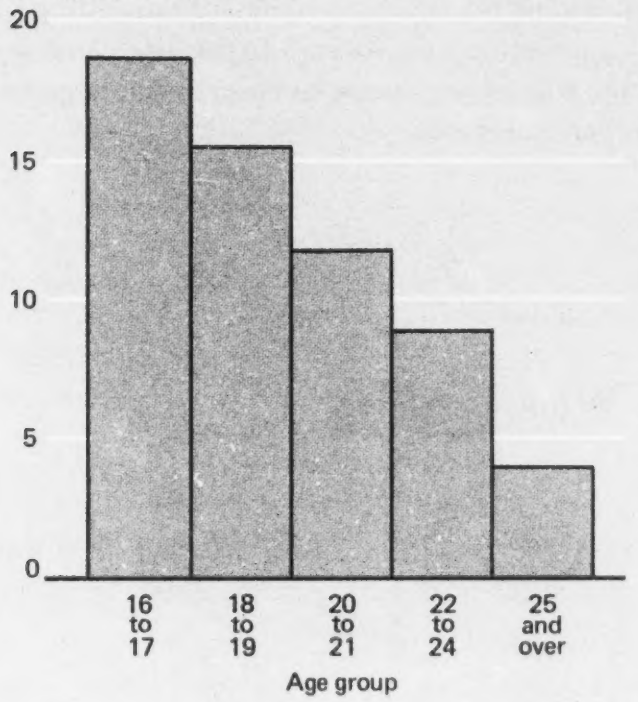
For workers in their early twenties the jobless rates were substantially lower—11.8 percent for those aged 20 to 21 and 8.9 percent for those 22 to 24. But even this last rate was more than twice that for workers aged 25 and over (as shown in chart 15). The settling down process and decrease in job changing among older youth, already discussed, and their consequently lessened exposure to the risk of joblessness are clearly reflected in these unemployment figures. Many workers in their twenties also benefit from added education and training and employment experience, which improve their competitive position in the job market.

It is undoubtedly true that many young people suffer little, if any, disadvantage from their early, haphazard labor market experiences. These are the strong individuals who are able to experiment

[32] Parnes and others, op. cit., vol. 3, 1971, pp. 77–79. This study did not separate voluntary from involuntary job changes.
[33] Ibid., vol. 2, table 2.6, p. 22.
[34] Ibid., p. 80.
[35] Ibid., vol. 3, table 4.1, p. 73.

CHART 15

Unemployment rates for workers 20 to 24 are much lower than teenage rates but still far above the rate for adults 25 and over.



Source: Department of Labor.

in the job market and benefit from doing so and those who successfully hunt short-term jobs to earn money for temporary needs while they prepare themselves for careers at higher levels.

There are, however, other youth who never emerge, or emerge only with great difficulty, from their early experiences of unemployment and marginal employment. Negroes and high school dropouts stand out prominently among them, but current information is not adequate to isolate other specific groups, such as whites from low-income families. Furthermore, it is not known how many of the youngsters who were "effectively" integrated into the world of work had to adjust their sights downward from career goals they might have attained had they benefited from better and more extensive counseling.

It is obvious, however, that the process of making the adjustment from school to work is a very long one for many youngsters, if judged by their disproportionately high unemployment figures. For those who do not consider early employment purely temporary, discouragement is obviously involved in the continuing spells of unemployment. And though many youngsters who quit jobs find new ones relatively quickly, others are not so fortunate. A surprising 23 percent of the unemployed out-of-school 18- and 19-year-olds had been out of work for 15 or more weeks at the time of the October 1971 survey.[36]

The relatively low labor force participation rates of out-of-school teenagers also indicate that the youth labor market, as it currently functions, leaves many teenagers behind. In October 1971, 30 percent of all teenagers not in school were also not in the labor force. For Negroes the proportion was 38 percent.[37]

Information about the activities of those not in the labor force and not in school is inadequate,[38] but there are increasing indications that some young people find illegal pursuits an alternative to unemployment or menial, low-paying jobs. Researchers investigating the causes of crime and delinquency have found substantial evidence of a relationship between criminal behavior and economic conditions, including unemployment. And one study suggests a correlation between dropping out of school, unemployment, and illegal activity.[39]

There can be little doubt that those who do not make a satisfactory labor market adjustment while young are subsequently likely to be found among the large pools of disadvantaged middle aged for

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[36] Kathryn R. Gover, "Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1971" (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in process), Special Labor Force Report.

[37] Ibid., tables A and C.

[38] The Parnes study expects to shed greater light on the problems faced by "unnecessarily large" groups of those teenagers who experience substantial labor market difficulties. (Parnes and others, op. cit., vol. 3, p. 112.)

[39] Ivar Berg, "Economic Factors in Delinquency," *Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime* (Washington: The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967), app. O, pp. 305–6. See also Daniel Glazer and Kent Rice, "Crime, Age, and Employment," *The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1962), p. 168; and *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 98–99.

A series of experimental projects funded by the Manpower Administration is testing whether intervention with manpower services just after a defendant's arrest can stop the frequent cycle of arrest, conviction, incarceration, release, and rearrest. The first of these projects, which achieved a good success rate, was conducted in New York City beginning in 1967. See *The Manhattan Court Project of the Vera Institute of Justice, Summary Report on Phase One* (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 1970), p. 7. Research sponsored by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

whom special training programs need to be developed or welfare provided. By reexamining the school-to-work transition process in the light of those who appear to be left behind and by providing more intensive special services—including guidance and education geared to the very young in the early years of school and continued until they are successfully placed—efforts to ease the youth unemployment problem may go hand in hand with reducing the numbers who need public assistance at a later stage in life.

It would seem from the European experience that a rate of youth unemployment far above that for adults is not inevitable in an industrialized society.[40] Thus, a closer examination of this country's institutional arrangements for absorbing into the labor force youth not bound for college is in order. It would be unfortunate if the high educational sights which the United States has set for its population were to work to the disadvantage of those who either cannot or do not wish to go on to higher education.

Improving the School to Work Transition

Boys and girls not bound for college too often leave school without either a sound general education or career preparation. Many of the youngsters in this category are left to experiment in the labor market on their own and, hopefully, to find a job in which they will receive training or pick up know-how as they go along. A high proportion flounder as they enter the world of work, and some never achieve stable employment. And there is another group—one which is not reflected in the statistics. It is composed of those who find jobs and stay with them but never like them.

CAREER EDUCATION

Increasingly, the question being asked is what purpose current educational efforts serve or should serve. A need to eliminate the dichotomy between the world of education and the world of work has become all too apparent. The Office of Education has therefore suggested a refocusing of education[41] to give all young people realistic preparation for the job market, whether they leave school at the minimum permissible age or go on to institutions of higher learning.

The New Experimental Models

The new career education approach of the Office of Education is very much in the developmental, rather than the implementing, stage. Career education would provide information on job alternatives at the very start of school and build basic subjects from grades 1 through 12 around career opportunities and requirements in the labor market. In elementary school, students would receive general job information. In junior high school, they would explore several specific clusters of occupations through field observation as well as classroom instruction. At the senior high school level, they would select one of three options—intensive job preparation for entry into the labor market immediately upon leaving high school, preparation for postsecondary occupational education, or preparation for college.

All students, regardless of the option selected, would receive both occupational and academic instruction. Only the mix would vary. Consequently, every student would leave the system with at least entry-level job skills and with a background in

[40] In Great Britain, youth unemployment was only 1.3 times that for adults in 1969. See Constance Sorrentino, "Unemployment in the U.S. and Seven Foreign Countries," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1970, p. 18.

[41] See Sidney P. Marland, Jr., "Career Education Now," address to the Convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, Houston, Tex., Jan. 23, 1971.

basic academic subjects sufficient to permit further education. The occupational clusters around which career education would be designed would be broad—for example, business and office occupations, construction, or machine trades. This approach would reduce some of the limitations now placed on students who select one course of study over another early in their schooling.

Three models embodying the goals of career education are currently being tested through research, experimentation, and feasibility studies. One is the school-based model, essentially as described above.

The second is an employer-based model, which would involve young people between 13 and 20 who, for one reason or another, have left school without being equipped for work. For this group, learning by doing would be stressed. The third career education model is intended primarily for adults. Its main purpose would be to reach those who did not acquire the necessary skills to hold a satisfactory job while young. This home-based career education model would rely heavily on television, as well as career clinics and home instruction. It is expected that women, particularly, would be the beneficiaries of the program.

The Contributions of Vocational Education

The career education approach would involve a major expansion of the current vocational education system. The importance of improvements in this system was recognized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the amendments of 1968, which have already resulted in a major strengthening of vocational education programs and a great increase in enrollments.

There has been a sharp increase in vocational enrollments not only at the secondary but also at the postsecondary level, and in the number of handicapped persons and those with special needs getting vocational training. In just 5 years, 1965 to 1970, secondary school enrollments in vocational programs rose from 2.8 to 5.1 million; postsecondary enrollments increased from about 200,000 to over a million.

The 1968 amendments also authorized sharply increased support for cooperative education, which has been among the most successful of the high school vocational education programs in training students and in subsequently placing them in jobs. This program allows young people to earn a high school diploma while spending part of the day in the classroom and part on the job—on schedules organized and supervised by teachers.

Although the advantages of cooperative education are widely recognized, enrollments in the program totaled less than 300,000 in 1970. Cooperative education has grown slowly because it requires special, time-consuming attention to each individual student by the teaching staff and because the concept must be sold to prospective employers over a period of time. The continuing increase in funding of vocational education and the Office of Education's recent emphasis on the cooperative education approach may provide the necessary impetus for expansion of this system of vocational training.[42]

Another important development has been the steady expansion in post-high school career education programs in community and junior colleges, along with the recent attention to such education in State colleges. Altogether, junior and 4-year colleges enrolled nearly 700,000 students in vocational and other nondegree programs in 1970.

The difference that the kind of job-related training embodied in the vocational training concept can make was illustrated by the Ohio State research already cited. Unemployment was found to be much higher for out-of-school white boys 16 to 19 who had pursued general education programs than among those who had selected a vocational or college preparatory curriculum.[43] Among black women aged 18 to 24 and no longer in school, the lowest unemployment rate (10.5 percent) was reported for those who had completed commercial training and the highest (19.7 percent) for those who had been in general education programs.[44]

But the obvious advantages of supplying youngsters with specific skills for which there is a current demand in the labor market should not lead to policies which overlook the need for lifetime

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[42] For a more extensive discussion of the 1968 amendments and of cooperative education efforts, see *1969 Manpower Report*, pp. 81–87, and *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 100–102.

[43] Parnes and others, op. cit., vol. 1, p. 75. Among black youth in this age group, no difference was found between vocational and general education students. This may reflect the failure of many of the black youngsters in vocational programs to complete their training.

[44] Herbert S. Parnes and others, *Years for Decision, A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Women* (Columbus, Ohio: Center for Human Resources Research, February 1971), vol. 1, p. 105. Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

flexibility. It would be misguided to make vocational training too specific. Findings of a recent nationwide study led to the conclusion that ". . . training should be generalized, especially at the high school level, and preparation for a broad range of skills should take the place of narrow occupational training." [45]

This conclusion deserves wide attention in this era of rapid technological and occupational change. Countries in which youth unemployment has not been a problem are now opting for more broadly based education and reeducation. Germany, for example, is recognizing the weaknesses of traditional on-the-job training at a time when techniques are quickly outmoded and workers need a broad background on which to build future retraining. Hence, more formal schooling is being added to that country's worker education programs. The career models now under development by the Office of Education also recognize the need for academic education which will facilitate both initial vocational training and the frequent updating and retraining likely to be required during the worklife of today's young people.

In providing for retraining and updating of workers' skills, several European countries—including Germany, France, and Denmark—do not place the burden of retraining costs on the individuals involved. In Germany, for instance, persons who enroll in Government-sponsored retraining programs are paid upwards of 50 percent of former earnings (those with low incomes receive relatively more) for periods of 1 to 2 years.[46] The assumption is that only a small proportion of workers will have the incentive and the capability to forestall personal skill obsolescence if retraining implies financial hardship.

APPRENTICESHIP

Despite the steady expansion in vocational education programs, most blue-collar workers still acquire their skills mainly through on-the-job training. Most often, this training is informal, involving a gradual "pick-up" of skills from coworkers and supervisors. But in the apprenticeable trades—which included about 350 skilled occupations as of early 1972—a formal apprenticeship is the best route to broad and thorough training and acquisition of a high level of skill.

Apprenticeship programs combine progressive on-the-job training with related classroom instruction, according to standards agreed on by organized labor, employers, and the Government. Training periods vary from 2 to 5 years (in the majority of programs, the apprenticeship period is less than 4 years). The apprentice usually starts out at 50 percent of the wage rate for journeymen and receives periodic increases, up to 95 percent of the journeyman wage toward the end of his training.

The total number of apprentices in this country is relatively small. During 1970 there were only about 379,000 in registered programs and perhaps half as many in other programs. Efforts are underway, however, to broaden and enlarge the apprenticeship system. It is hoped that greater emphasis on this type of training will increase the flow of new recruits into occupations with an urgent need for additional skilled workers and, in so doing, enable more young people to make a smooth transition from school into progressively well-paid employment.

To permit and encourage apprenticeships in a wider range of occupations, the criteria for determining whether an occupation is apprenticeable are being changed by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. In particular, the minimum training period required is to be lowered from 2 years to 1 year. These changes should help to attract into apprenticeships young people with ability and a variety of interests.

The feasibility of self-paced apprenticeship is currently being studied also. Under such a system apprentices could progress at their own speed—moving on to a new task after they had mastered the previous one. It is planned that programs of this type will operate on a pilot basis in a number of companies and in eight trades.[47]

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[45] Gerald G. Somers and others, *The Effectiveness of Vocational and Technical Programs* (Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, Center for Studies in Vocational and Technical Education, 1971), p. 209.

[46] International Labour Office, Legislative Series 1969—Federal Republic of Germany 1, *Employment Promotion Act, 25 June 1969*, pp. 15–20.

[47] Arthur Oriel, "Development and Implementation of a Performance Based, Individualized Instructional System for Technical and Apprentice Training" (Chicago: Development Systems Corp., in process). Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. See also Norton Munn, "Accelerated On-the-Job Training Program for the First Year of On-the-Job Training for the Precision Machinist Apprenticeship" (Washington: National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, in process). Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

To make high school students aware of the benefits of apprenticeship is one of the goals of the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA). Initiated in 1965, the clubs had a membership of about 100,000 in 43 States by the end of 1971. The members are youngsters enrolled in technical, vocational, and industrial arts courses.

More specific efforts will be needed, however, if this route into skilled, highly paid jobs is to be opened to a significant number of young women, who are not now represented to any appreciable extent in the apprenticeable trades. As a first step, discriminatory barriers to their employment in these trades should be removed. But real progress in increasing apprenticeship of girls probably depends on action in another direction. As the apprenticeship system is extended to additional fields of work, attention should be given to including occupations traditionally entered by women among those newly classified as apprenticeable.

The proportion of Negroes in apprenticeable trades is also low, as a result of racial and educational discrimination. In an effort to redress this imbalance, an Apprenticeship Outreach Program has been established with the backing of the AFL–CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and financing from the Department of Labor. The program is being operated by local building and construction trades councils, the National Urban League, and the Workers' Defense League. Altogether, 110 local projects were being conducted in late 1971.

Minority youth interested in becoming apprentices (and with the generally required high school education) are recruited--through churches, civil rights organizations, high schools, the Job Corps, and other channels—and given intensive tutoring to enable them to pass the apprenticeship entrance examinations. By the end of 1971, over 13,000 minority youth (mostly black) had been placed in apprenticeships through the Outreach Program—with the largest numbers in the carpenter, electrician, painter, and pipe trades. The proportion of new apprentices who are minority group members has risen steadily over the past 4 years—to nearly 12 percent of all new apprentices registered in 1970, compared with 10 percent in 1969, 8 percent in 1968, and 6 percent in 1967. This represents significant progress in opening up skilled jobs to Negroes and other minorities, but continued intensive efforts will be needed to overcome the cumulative impact of their many years of exclusion from these trades.

FEDERAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS

Over a million youth 16 to 21 years of age were first-time enrollees in Federal manpower programs during fiscal 1971. About two-thirds were in the Neighborhood Youth Corps' in-school and summer programs, holding part-time or vacation jobs designed to give poor youth much-needed income and help them to stay in school or return there in the fall. The other 323,000 young people, who were no longer in school, received work experience and training in the NYC out-of-school program, the Job Corps—the other Federal training program exclusively for disadvantaged youth—and several programs serving both youth and adults.[48] (See chart 16.)

These programs almost certainly had a significant effect in preventing even higher rates of unemployment than have prevailed, especially among black youth. In July 1971 there were 499,000 unemployed Negroes aged 16 to 21, representing an unemployment rate of 28 percent. At the same time, more than 415,000 Negro youth were enrolled in manpower programs. How many of these black youth would have been active jobseekers—and would therefore have been counted as unemployed—if there had been no manpower program open to them cannot be estimated exactly. In all probability, a considerable number would not have considered it worthwhile to look for work, in view of the high jobless rates among Negro youth; some might instead have engaged in hustling or outright illegal activities. But if the manpower programs represented an alternative to unsuccessful jobseeking for only two-thirds of the enrollees, the jobless rate for Negro youth would have been 43 percent in July 1971 without these programs instead of the actual 28 percent. Furthermore, to the extent that the programs pro-

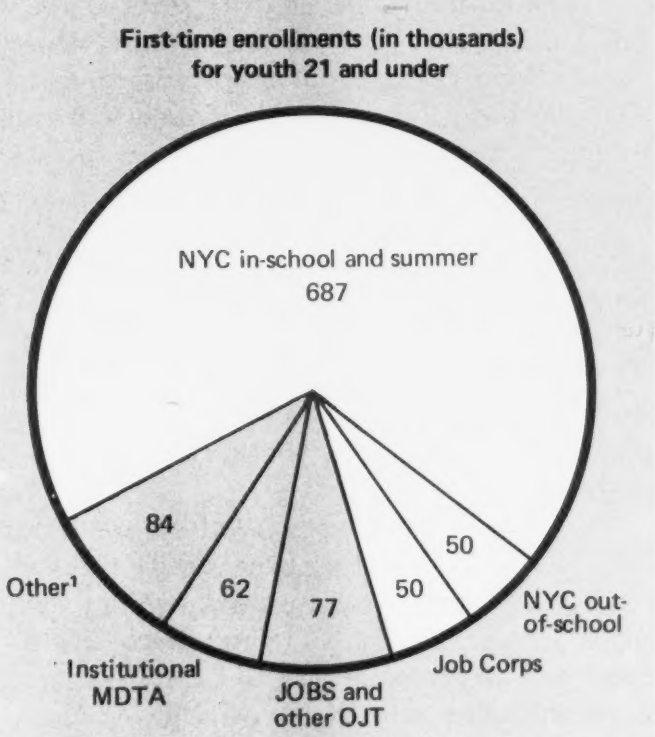
[48] The institutional training program conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Concentrated Employment Program, and the Job Opportunities in Business Sector (JOBS) Program are among those enrolling many youth. For data on enrollments in these and other programs, see the chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs.

It should be noted that the enrollment figures cited in this section include some youth who participated in more than one manpower program. The figures may therefore differ from those in table 1 of the chapter on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs.

Page 95, 1st column, last paragraph, line 7, should read "over 13,000" (not 130,000).

CHART 16

Manpower programs enrolled more than a million youth in 1971--over 3 out of every 4 in the NYC or Job Corps.



[1] WIN 30,700; CEP 43,600; PSC 8,900; Operation Mainstream 1,100.

Source: Department of Labor.

vided a substitute for dropping out of the labor market and remaining idle or engaging in illegal activities, their social benefit was even greater.

Neighborhood Youth Corps

The Neighborhood Youth Corps is numerically the largest manpower program. In fiscal 1971, it enrolled 740,000 young people from poor families, an increase of more than 50 percent over the number of first-time enrollments in 1970. First-time enrollments in the NYC summer program totaled 567,000 in 1971, compared with 362,000 the year before. There was some expansion also in the other NYC programs (from 74,000 to 120,000 in the in-school program, and from 46,000 to 53,000 in the program for out-of-school youth).

An assessment of the program made in 1970, based on extensive research, stated that ". . . the NYC has been of real benefit to large numbers of underprivileged youth. . . . even if the NYC had accomplished nothing more than the provision of a small income to the more than 2 million [now 2¾ million] impoverished youth who have entered the NYC since 1965 . . . , this would have been no small achievement. . . ." [49] However, this compendium of studies reached less favorable conclusions with regard to the record of NYC in meeting its objectives of encouraging and assisting young people to continue their education or, failing that, to qualify for meaningful jobs. It pointed out that NYC, as it operated up to 1970, was subject to criticism for affording only "makework" employment, which yielded little meaningful experience or training while providing badly needed income. Boys, in particular, it was said, had tended to regard NYC as a temporary, stopgap experience, and a great many had left the program after a few months. However, for girls, and especially Negro girls, the program had more often meant acquiring a skill and a chance for upward economic and social mobility.

Several evaluation studies of NYC, as it was operating prior to 1969, examined the effectiveness of the program in keeping young people in school but reached no clear consensus. One study, based on a sample in a single State where enrollment was heavily Negro and female, indicated that enrollees were almost unanimous in saying the program had helped them.[50]

Another showed that, "For the total sample, and for males and females . . . separately, the NYC [in-school and summer] program had no statistically significant effect on the number of high school grades completed or on the probability of graduation." However, for black students, participation in NYC did increase the likelihood of high school graduation.[51] Another study found no difference in the dropout rates of NYC participants and a control group of nonparticipants.[52]

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[49] *The Neighborhood Youth Corps: A Review of Research* (Washington: Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1970), Manpower Research Monograph No. 13, p. 2.

[50] William C. Eckerman, Eva K. Gerstel, and Richard B. Williams, *A Comprehensive Assessment of the Problems and Characteristics of the Neighborhood Youth Corps Enrollees: A Pilot Investigation* (Durham, N.C.: Research Triangle Institute, March 1969), p. 142.

[51] Gerald G. Somers and Ernest W. Stromsdorfer, *A Cost-Effectiveness Study of the In-School and Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps* (Madison: University of Wisconsin, July 1970), p. 307. Research financed by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[52] Gerald D. Robin, *An Assessment of the In-Public School Neighborhood Youth Corps Projects in Cincinnati and Detroit, With Special Reference to Summer Only and Year-Round Enrollees* (Philadelphia: National Analysts, Inc., February 1969), pp. iii and 62.

Since the NYC shares with other manpower programs the common goal of increased employability for participants, postenrollment employment experience is a critical aspect of its impact. Research indicates that many—but not all—enrollees have increased their employability.

Participation in the in-school and summer programs was associated with significant net monetary gains for one sample of enrollees whose aggregate earnings were compared with those of a similar group who had not been in the program. The greater total earnings of enrollees derived from the fact that relatively more of them were in the work force, rather than from a lower rate of unemployment or higher hourly wage rates—suggesting that the program's contribution to higher earnings lies mostly in orienting disadvantaged students to the world of work.[53]

A review of results of the out-of-school program, conducted in four cities, yielded no clear evidence that the program enhanced the employability of the average enrollee. However, certain program components were associated with relatively good post-NYC employment experience—formal skill training, worksites providing access to postenrollment employment opportunities, and assistance to the enrollees in finding jobs. In the followup of former program participants and a control group of nonparticipants, it was found that, unfortunately, about 3 out of 10 in both groups were experiencing maladjustments to life and work. Two-fifths of the young men and about half the young women were deemed to be outside the mainstream of productive activity.[54]

Following these studies, some major changes have been introduced in the NYC. The out-of-school program has shifted to a new design, focusing on more effective service to 16- and 17-year-old school dropouts. This new approach has been implemented in the major urban areas. Planning is underway for appropriate modifications in rural areas. The preferred objective is still to get enrollees to return to school, but the experience of earlier years shows that many will not do so. Therefore, the NYC out-of-school program is being broadened increasingly—to offer not merely jobs but a blend of remedial education, skill training, work experience, intensive counseling, and health services. It is too early, however, to evaluate the results of the redesigned program either in encouraging disadvantaged youth to go back to school or in preparing them for regular jobs.

The in-school and summer programs are also moving toward greater attention to individual needs and are endeavoring, with some success, to upgrade the quality of work assignments. During the summer of 1971, for example, innovative programs included arrangements for NYC enrollees to supervise preschool children in low-income areas in watching TV's Sesame Street and then to guide them in followup discussion and play. Moreover, the community college program—a pilot project the year before—received widespread implementation. This program enables trainees to spend the summer working and studying at a community college, usually between their junior and senior years in high school. Courses taken can be applied toward a high school diploma or "banked" for future college credit.[55]

In another significant development, several pilot projects are being conducted to test the feasibility of year-round programing for in-school youth. These projects are part of the NYC's broader effort to achieve more continuous, carefully conceived programs for youth still in school but likely to drop out.

Job Corps

The Job Corps was established to provide vocational training and supportive services for disadvantaged young men and women who need unusually intensive programs in a residential setting.

The transfer of this program to the Department of Labor from the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1969 was the prelude to a number of reforms. Recently, efforts have been concentrated on adding new types of centers which, because of their smaller size, permit more individual attention to enrollees than was possible in the large centers set up at the inception of the program. These "residential manpower centers" have about 225 to 250 enrollees—of whom a small number may be nonresidents. There are also "support centers" for groups of no more than 25 youth with severe personal problems.

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[53] Somers and Stromsdorfer, op. cit., pp. 311–312.

[54] Regis H. Walther, *A Study of the Effectiveness of Selected Out-of-School Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs* (Washington: The George Washington University, April 1971), p. iv and table 7.1, p. 289. Research sponsored by the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[55] Emil Michael Aun, "Whetting the Education Appetite," *Manpower*, June 1971, pp. 14–15.

Currently, there are 65 Job Corps centers. Ten more are planned for fiscal 1972 and another for the following year. When all 76 centers are in operation, the Job Corps will have a capacity of approximately 25,000 and will train about 55,000 first-time enrollees in fiscal 1973.

The increased number of centers in different localities helps in assigning enrollees to places close to their homes, a marked change from the initial Job Corps practice of making fairly random assignments. It is hoped that this changed policy will improve morale and reduce dropouts from the Corps.

The location of the new centers also makes possible greater use of the training facilities already developed by other manpower programs, thus enhancing operating efficiency. And, increasingly, contracts for the operation of these centers, all of which are run by private industry or nonprofit organizations, include responsibility for placement of a substantial number of graduates with the contracting firm or other firms in the same industry or local areas.

To assess the outcomes of the program, the Job Corps follows up on enrollees 3 to 6 months after they have left the Corps. Of nearly 34,000 youth who left during fiscal 1971 and for whom information was obtained, 92 percent were available for "placement," which the Job Corps defines as employment, service in the Armed Forces, or schooling. The remaining 8 percent were largely girls who had married or boys and girls too young to meet the age requirements for most jobs. Of those available for placement, more than half were employed, at an average wage of $1.87 per hour, and another one-fourth were either in school or in the Armed Forces. Thus, at least 75 percent were engaged in constructive activity, despite the obstacles created by the multiple handicaps enrollees bring to Job Corps.

The one-third of the enrollees who persisted through the entire course planned for them fared better in the postprogram period than those who dropped out. Not only were more of them constructively occupied, but the wage rate of those who were working was 19 cents per hour higher ($2.06) than the overall average.

About a third of Job Corps enrollees drop out of the program in the first 90 days following enrollment, and this group predictably realizes the least benefit from the program. Progress in shortening the distance between home and Job Corps centers has cut the numbers of young people who sign up but fail to report.

Another innovation that is being tried in order to open the Job Corps to additional groups and increase the holding power of the program is an experimental project to combine child development services with job training of young mothers in the Atlanta center for women. Atlanta, like other metropolitan areas, suffers from a shortage of child day-care services, especially for low-income families. At the same time, more than half of Job Corps women enrollees have dependent children, and problems of pregnancy and child care have harassed the program. This "Solo Parent" project during its first year in fiscal 1971 served 87 mothers—better than 1 in 10 of all new enrollees at the center—and 110 children ranging in age from 6 months to 6 years. Another demonstration project at Charleston, W. Va., serves women who become pregnant while enrolled.

The Job Corps is actively concerned with the mounting drug abuse problem. To make a start in providing objective information on the problem, it is conducting a survey in 16 centers of the knowledge and attitudes about drug use of both enrollees and staff. The goal is to determine staff training needs and provide insights useful in designing new programs. At the same time, demonstration projects are underway at three centers to aid in developing programs for dealing with the use and abuse of drugs by disadvantaged adolescents. Each project is concerned with identification of drug users; staff training; program content; community involvement; and, as in all demonstration projects, evaluation of the results.

Current and future emphases include further refinement of the already highly successful Basic Education Program, expansion in the Advanced Education (College) Program for enrollees who pass the high school equivalency examination, and investigation of techniques to improve the mental and physical health of enrollees. Projects designed to meet the special needs of multicultural, multilingual youth are also being developed—including a center run by, and for, Indians and a variety of projects for Spanish-speaking youth.

Continued improvement is also anticipated in the key component of the Job Corps' contribution to the school-to-work transition—vocational skill

training and help with finding a job. Increasingly, the final phase of Job Corps training is a trial period in industry under the guidance of a supervisor-trainer, closely monitored by a center representative. If the Corpsmember is found deficient in either technical or social skills during this period, he or she is returned to a center for further training.

Implications

This analysis of youth unemployment has pointed to wide differences in job-finding problems among different groups of young people. Unemployment rates are much higher for black teenagers than for whites, for school dropouts than for high school graduates, and, in lesser degree, for girls than for boys. But no matter how the statistics are analyzed, unemployment is still found to be a problem of major proportions for all groups of teenagers. Even white boys with at least a high school education had an unemployment rate of 11 percent in October 1971, when the rate for all workers was 5.4 percent.

Thus, reduction of unemployment cannot be dismissed as an objective for any segment of the teenage work force. But because certain groups are so much more severely affected than others, immediate remedial measures are needed for some at the same time that long-range reforms in career preparation and the school-to-work transition process are needed for all youth not bound for college.

One step which could quickly open more jobs for high school dropouts would be the elimination of artificial hiring requirements. In particular, employers should reduce their emphasis on a high school diploma in hiring for jobs which can be performed successfully without one. Wider dissemination of information and simplified guidelines with respect to child labor laws, in order to eliminate what appears to be employer confusion about them, might particularly help the 16- and 17-year-old members of the labor force, who have even higher unemployment rates than those over 18. And it seems reasonable that having a lower legal minimum wage requirement for teenage workers than for adults would make youngsters more attractive to employers and thus tend to reduce their unemployment rates.

The public employment service system can play an important role in promoting youth employment by strengthening placement and counseling services for youth and encouraging the hiring of young workers. In addition, the Federal Government's continuing endeavor to promote and enforce equal employment opportunity can be of major importance in overcoming the discriminatory barriers faced by black youth.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps, and other federally financed manpower programs are aimed at giving immediate aid to the disadvantaged. For out-of-school youth, the goal is to provide new opportunities for training and work experience which will equip them for regular, competitive jobs. The outcomes of these programs, so far, indicate both the possibility and the difficulty of this task. The programs have, in all probability, prevented youth unemployment from rising to even higher levels and kept many teenagers from being idle on the streets, and they have led to productive employment for many thousands of extremely disadvantaged young people. There is also evidence that, for many youth, intervention would be more effective if it came at an earlier age through improvements in their education and living environment.

In the long run, effecting a smooth transition from school to work for the Nation's youth calls for restructuring this process and the institutions involved in it. This will require radical changes in thinking about the role the schools should play in preparing youngsters for the world of work and the help young people have a right to expect in facing the many complex decisions required of them in selecting and preparing for a lifetime career.

The present emphasis on completion of a high school education and, if possible, going on to college frequently overlooks the need for the kind of education which will give the noncollege-bound youth career preparation suited to their individual needs. After they have completed 12 years of aca-

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demic schooling, young people often find employers loath to hire and train them, because job turnover is known to be high as boys and girls experiment in the labor market before finding their niche. Thus, a very considerable proportion of young people, even high school graduates, are condemned to years of frequent unemployment and marginal jobs. It is a circular problem, in which the youngster is not given a desirable job because he lacks specific preparation and the teenager changes jobs after a brief spell because he does not like his work or sees no future in it.

It is sometimes argued that the experimental, haphazard school-to-work transition, which is the usual present pattern for noncollege-bound youth, provides them with freedom of choice and possibilities for social and economic mobility. For some youth this is undoubtedly the case. But for very large numbers, the choices could not be more limited than they are today. These high school dropouts, or graduates with no special skills, not only have very few job opportunities to choose from but also find that the jobs available are low paying and without a future. Even as they grow older and settle into jobs and their unemployment rates drop, these educationally handicapped workers all too often fail to achieve full economic independence.

The rapid changes in today's society make difficult demands on the educational system. They require that young people be prepared to meet current labor market needs but at the same time acquire knowledge and skills which will allow them to make often drastic occupational shifts in response to later changes in employment demands. Thus, students should be encouraged to start thinking early in life about the process of making a living and be given every help in doing so. The luxury of not facing this issue until after leaving school is one few can afford. But as each student becomes acquainted with the many career alternatives and is helped to make a suitable choice, care must be taken that he receives enough basic education to make him sufficiently flexible for the reeducation and retraining likely to be required during his subsequent work life.

In the process, it is important that the existing gap between vocational training and academic education be bridged and that more positive attitudes toward the former course of study be developed. Continued efforts will be required, furthermore, to broaden and strengthen vocational education and to attract able young people into preparation for the skilled trades—youngsters who are now impelled to select white-collar careers because of the higher status often attached to them.

The task of reducing youth unemployment will be aided in the years ahead by the much slower growth expected in the teenage work force as a whole (though not for Negroes) during the 1970's than in the previous decade. This slowing in the rate of increase in the number of new young workers should relieve some of the pressures in the youth labor market. But it will not solve the special problems of underprivileged youth nor overcome the complex of job market factors responsible for the always wide differential in unemployment rates between youth and adults. Furthermore, the currently large numbers of youngsters with discouraging labor market experiences are likely to be disadvantaged middle-aged and older workers some years hence. Thus, the future employment and unemployment picture in this country will be greatly influenced by the rate of the progress made in improving the transition from school to work for today's young people.

5

MANPOWER ISSUES IN THE PROFESSIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

MANPOWER ISSUES IN THE PROFESSIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The rapid change from a general scarcity of highly educated personnel to an increasingly ample manpower supply in most professional fields—discussed in the *Manpower Report* 2 years ago—has progressed to the point of national concern and action. In overall terms, unemployment of professional and technical workers has remained moderate. Their unemployment rate was well below the average rate for the entire work force in 1971 (2.9 percent, compared with 5.9 percent), but it was also more than twice as high as it was 2 years before.

The employment picture has been clouded also for the unprecedented numbers of young people who completed college in 1970 and 1971. Most new graduates who persisted in the job search have found work, but not always in their fields of training or the types of positions college graduates normally enter. Those with doctorates have had growing difficulty finding positions in which they can really utilize their specialized training.

During the past year, the most immediate problem has been unemployment of the engineers and scientists who have been laid off, often from defense or space jobs. The Department of Labor and other Government agencies have therefore undertaken a number of programs to help these workers obtain professional positions or, where necessary, retraining (as discussed later in this chapter). The general upturn in business activity and employment should soon have a much larger effect in stimulating their reemployment.

Improvement of employment opportunities for engineers, scientists, and other professional personnel has an importance which goes beyond the easing of economic hardship for the individuals involved. This country has a heavy investment in the education of its professional workers, and any underutilization of their talents and training represents a national loss.

The welfare of the Nation, the quality of its life, and its protection within and without rest more heavily on the relatively small numbers of professional personnel than on any other occupational group. Thus, the future supply of professional workers and how this will compare with foreseeable needs are matters of national importance as great as or greater than current problems of underutilization. Yet higher education—the chief source of recruits to the professions—is now being heavily affected by short-run factors. At both the graduate and the undergraduate levels, college enrollments in different fields show the influence of the widely reported job-finding difficulties and increased unemployment among new graduates and experienced personnel. Freshman enrollments in engineering, for example, dropped sharply between 1970 and 1971. If the shift away from engineering education should continue—under the influence of the current job-market situation—the numbers of new graduates entering the profession could fall below those required to meet expected long-run needs for engineers, thus hampering future efforts to solve the country's urgent problems and speed economic growth.

This anomalous situation, its causes, and implications, are a major theme of this chapter. Underlying it is the recent turnaround in the professional job market, which has affected practically all professions (with the possible exception of some health fields), although in differing degrees and in different ways. And contributing to this pervasive change has been a concatenation of shifts in supply and demand factors—economic, demographic, and political.

In school teaching, the profession in which new graduates are having the greatest difficulty in finding jobs, the roots of the problem are demographic. A leveling off in the school-age population, with a consequent drop in the demand for new teachers, has coincided with an unprecedented rise in the college-age population and hence in the numbers of new graduates seeking jobs. In science and engineering, on the other hand, where layoffs and unemployment of experienced workers are the main source of concern, current job-finding difficulties are traceable chiefly to the economic slowdown and to changes in national priorities and Government policies and programs.

A great federally supported expansion in research and development and in scientific and engineering employment and education took place during most of the 1960's. This expansion reflected, first, the national commitment after Sputnik to an accelerated space program and strengthening of the country's scientific capability and, on top of this a few years later, the buildup of the defense program.

Toward the end of the decade, a turning point was reached. The achievement of the space program's major goals led to severe cutbacks in research and development in this field, while a slowdown in the defense R&D program was occurring also. At the same time, Federal support of predoctoral education was progressively reduced, since it appeared that prospective needs for scientific and engineering manpower could be met without the previous large-scale special incentives to doctoral training.

This reduction in Federal Government financing of research and development and support of graduate students not only affected the job market situation in the professions but has also had serious implications for many universities. The deeper an institution's involvement in Government research and in federally encouraged expansion of graduate education, the larger and more difficult the readjustment necessitated by the concurrent cutbacks in Federal funding in these two areas. At the same time, the universities have had to cope with generally rising costs and a variety of other problems, both internal and external. Many institutions, especially the large private universities, face increasing financial difficulties which have already led to cutbacks in their graduate programs. Yet these institutions are a vital national resource—the source of much of the country's new knowledge and of workers who generate and apply this knowledge, as well as of needed educational preparation for a broad and growing segment of the work force.

It is hard to escape the conclusion that the tremendous expansion in graduate departments during the early and mid-1960's went beyond that currently required in many fields or likely to be needed in the coming decade. Retrenchment is clearly necessary in many departments and institutions. This process should be much eased by the increase in Federal funds for research and development in universities proposed by the President in his fiscal 1973 budget. However, because of changing research priorities, the utilization of existing facilities and faculty on upcoming projects may involve new adjustments. Educational institutions will be encouraged to undertake more research on a variety of national problems, including those faced by industry in improving economic productivity and introducing technological advances.

In the longer view, it is virtually impossible to envisage economic growth and prosperity and progress in solving the country's social and environmental problems without substantial renewed expansion in research and development and professional employment. At the same time, the need for a comprehensive, long-range approach to the development of national science policy, the planning of scientific programs, and the appraisal of their manpower consequences must be recognized. Continued shifts in national priorities and consequent alterations in the country's scientific and technical programs are inevitable. But greater and more effective efforts should be made to foresee these changes and their manpower consequences,

with two aims in view—to moderate fluctuations in activity and employment insofar as possible and to permit advance planning of any measures needed to ease required adjustments by the affected individuals and research and training institutions.

A long-range approach is vital also in educational planning by both students and educational institutions, as already suggested. The focus should be not on the immediate job market situation but on the manpower requirements and supply in prospect in different fields over the next decade or longer, according to the best available research and projections on this subject. Consequently, it is important to reassess and refine these estimates at frequent intervals, to assure that they reflect not only the most recent advances in projection techniques but also the most up-to-date information on the many different factors which influence both personnel demand and supply.

One factor which could have a marked influence on the supply of college graduates in the years immediately ahead—and should receive careful study—is the influence on college enrollments and graduations of the changed job market situation and reduced student support. In particular, how will enrollments in predoctoral programs be affected by the more restricted opportunities expected in research and college teaching and the cuts in traineeship and fellowship programs? And how are enrollment changes likely to affect the supply and demand balance in this most highly educated segment of the professional work force?

Educational planning must also take account of the dynamic nature of this country's economy and technology and the consequent certainty that many professional workers will have to make occupational shifts—possibly several such shifts—in the course of their working lives. Some may be called on to staff emerging new fields for which no one has yet had specific training (as happened when the space program was launched) or adjust to radical changes or declines in established fields. A much larger number will face the problem of obsolescence of their knowledge and skills, with the continuing rapid advance of science and technology. Yet in higher education in the 1960's there was a trend toward narrower, more intense specialization, reflecting the view that professional preparation requires giving students mastery of at least a small sliver of the vast and growing accumulation of knowledge. More recently, a needed countertrend has begun to emerge. College administrators are giving increasing attention to developing more broadly based undergraduate and graduate education, including multidisciplinary programs, which will give students greater occupational flexibility. At the same time, progress is needed in providing more—and more effective—opportunities for continuing professional education throughout working life to aid in occupational adjustments and, even more, to combat the ubiquitous obsolescence problem.

This chapter is concerned with the recent and prospective developments in the professions and higher education which make these issues matters of concern. It begins by considering the conjunction of supply and demand factors which produced the general scarcity of college-educated personnel during the 1960's and the recent loosening of the professional job market. It examines the prospective trends in demand and supply in the professions and the effect that differing patterns of resource utilization and industrial growth would have on employment prospects for professional workers. It then considers in greater detail the outlook for Ph. D.'s and the contrasting manpower situations in the three largest professional fields—teaching, the natural sciences and engineering, and medicine and allied fields. The programs recently initiated to aid the reemployment of displaced engineers and scientists are outlined, and the need for more effective methods of combating obsolescence of engineering and scientific skills is discussed.

The chapter's concluding sections deal with the health professions, the one major area of professional employment with large unmet personnel needs. The current and prospective supply and demand situations in both medicine and allied health professions are considered. Particular attention is given to the expansion in training in these professions made possible by recent legislation and to the important efforts underway and needed to improve the utilization and geographic distribution of health manpower, as called for in the National Health Strategy outlined by the President in early 1971.

The Changed Job Market for Professional Personnel

TWO DECADES OF EXPANSION IN DEMAND AND SUPPLY

To understand the current job market situation in the professions, it is helpful to look back at the past two decades of rapid but decelerating growth in demand for professional personnel, coupled with accelerating growth in supply.

The Shifting Trends in Demand

Employment of professional and technical workers increased more rapidly than that of any other occupational group in both the 1950's and 1960's. The number of professional workers rose by two-thirds between 1950 and 1960, while total employment increased by about 12 percent. During the 1960's, however, the rise in professional employment slowed to not quite 50 percent, compared with a 20-percent rise in total employment.

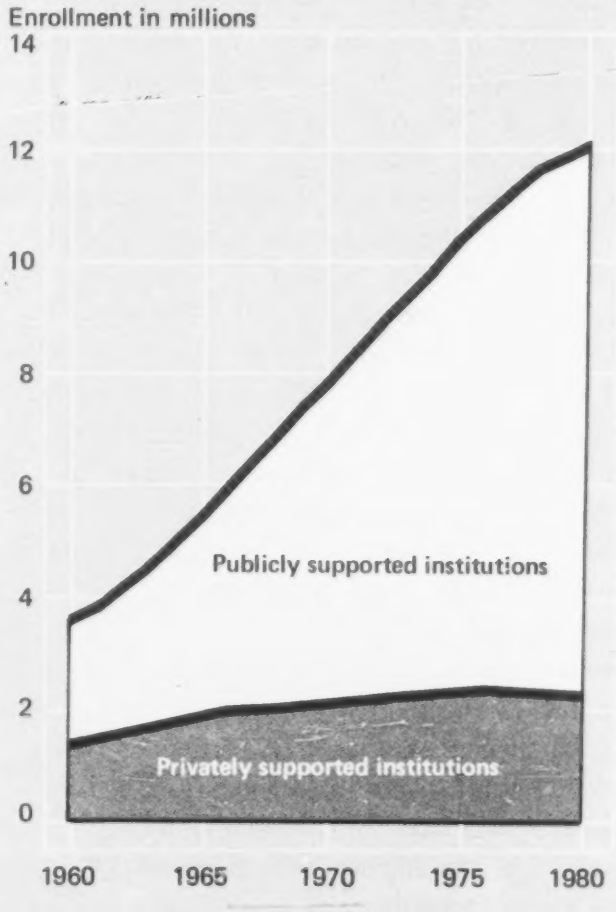
The growing and shifting demands for professional manpower summed up in these employment figures stemmed from private as well as government sources. But expanded Government funding of research and development, defense production, education, health, and other services was by far the most dynamic causative factor. It contributed heavily to the employment expansion in teaching, in science and engineering, and in the health professions, which together accounted for over half (1.9 million) of the 3.7-million increase in professional and technical employment during the 1960's.

In elementary and secondary education, State and local government financing has traditionally been the principal source of support and continues to be so, but it has been augmented since the mid-1960's by much increased Federal grants under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and other new legislation. The added Federal funds helped to make possible the marked reduction in student-teacher ratios which accounted for about half of the 700,000 increase in employment of school teachers during the 1960's—contrary to the situation in the 1950's, when the sharply rising school-age population and consequent enrollment increases were the main reasons for the hiring of great numbers of additional teachers.

In colleges and universities, both enrollments and teaching staffs more than doubled during the 1960's. This spectacular expansion could not have happened without greatly increased support of higher education by all levels of government. Most of the rise in enrollments (about 85 percent) was accommodated by expansion in State universities, publicly supported junior and community colleges, and other public institutions (see chart 17). Furthermore, the many private institutions which also enlarged their faculties and enrollments relied partly on increased Federal aid in doing so.

CHART 17

Nearly all the rise in college enrollment during the 1970's will occur in publicly supported institutions.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Though growth in the college-age population was an important factor in the enrollment expansion, the steadily increasing rate of college attendance was even more influential. In rough terms, about 60 percent of the growth in college enrollments during the 1960's was associated with increases in the proportion of teenagers and young adults (16 to 34 years old) enrolled in undergraduate or graduate programs. And here again government policy played a part. The expansion in junior and community colleges enabled and encouraged more young people in lower income groups to go to college. The availability of draft deferments to college students surely had a wide influence on college attendance by young men. And new federally supported student aid programs have helped to remove financial barriers to college attendance for youth from middle as well as lower income families.

The proportion of young people actually enrolled in college among those aged 18 to 21 years reached a peak of 36 percent in 1969 and then leveled off. This change in trend occurred only among men; it apparently reflected the new lottery system of selective service callups, which gives young men who get high numbers reasonable assurance that they will not be drafted, whether or not they go to college.

Next to teachers, scientists and engineers were the group of professional workers with the largest growth in employment during the past decade (500,000, or almost 50 percent). Among scientists, nearly half of the increase took place in colleges and universities, as a result not only of the rise in enrollments—both undergraduate and graduate—but also of the greatly expanded Federal support for research and development. Federal expenditures for R&D programs at colleges and universities increased from $405 million in 1960 to $1.3 billion by 1966, with most of the increase in space and defense-related activities but with substantial increases also in medical and other research. In 1967, Federal funding of university R&D began to level off, but it has remained much higher than at the start of the decade ($1.6 billion in fiscal 1971) and will rise to a record figure of nearly $2 billion in fiscal 1973 under the President's budget recommendations.

The number of scientists and engineers employed directly by government agencies also increased—by over 50,000 between 1960 and 1970. And their employment in private industry was strongly influenced by the changes in Federal funding of space and defense activities—which rose in private companies, as in colleges and universities, through 1966 and then started declining. In contrast, the number of engineers and scientists employed on R&D projects financed by the companies themselves had a slow but steady increase.

In the health fields, employment of professional and technical workers rose well over 400,000 between 1960 and 1970, and the demand for health

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS, BY OCCUPATION, 1960–70

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Number employed, 1970	Increase, 1960–70	
		Number	Percent
Total	11,140	3,670	49
Teachers	2,690	930	53
Elementary and secondary school	2,310	710	44
College and university [1]	380	220	144
Natural scientists	500	200	68
Physicists	50	20	66
Chemists	140	40	38
Mathematicians	80	40	121
Life scientists	180	80	83
Other	60	20	60
Engineers	1,100	300	37
Health workers	1,740	440	34
Physicians	310	60	24
Dentists	100	10	11
Professional nurses	700	200	39
Technicians	260	120	86
Other	380	50	16
Social scientists	130	70	128
Accountants and auditors	490	180	57
Lawyers	280	80	37
Other	4,210	1,470	54

[1] Full-time instructors only.

NOTE: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10,000. However, percentages have been calculated on the basis of unrounded data. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Furthermore, about 6 percent of all scientists and engineers are full-time college teachers, also included in the data for the latter occupation. In the absence of information on growth by field, it was not possible to make adjustments to eliminate duplication of data for these groups.

service personnel was still mounting at the end of the decade. Though partly the result of population growth, this rise in demand for health manpower also reflected a higher average level of expenditures for health care. The total national expenditure for personal health care nearly tripled between 1960 and 1970, with about three-fifths of the increase attributable to price increases or population growth but the other two-fifths representing a real gain in health expenditures and services per capita. (See chart 18.) Private expenditures for health care rose significantly—with rising incomes and wider use of health insurance plans, but public expenditures for such care rose still faster—mainly as a result of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. In fiscal year 1966, before Medicare and Medicaid, the public share of health expenditures was 26 percent, approximately the same as in 1960. By fiscal year 1970, the public share was over 37 percent. The Federal share rose from 13 percent in 1966 to 25 percent in 1970.

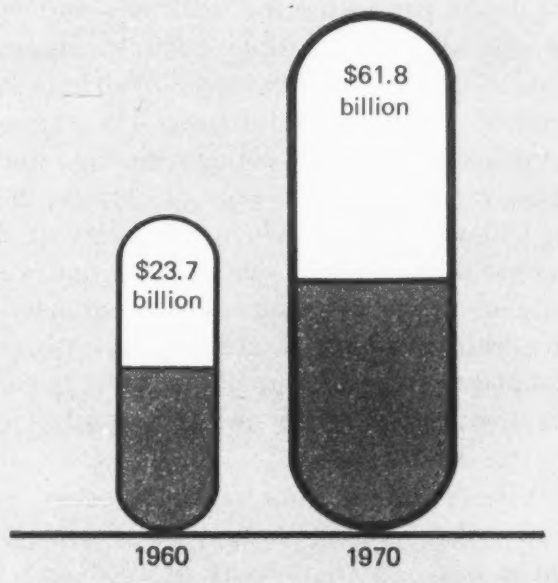
Most of the personnel increase resulting from this expansion in health care expenditures took place in nursing and supporting occupations. The increase in the number of physicians and dentists was relatively small. This may be seen in table 1, which shows the widely varying employment changes over the decade in different professional and technical fields.

The Accelerating Growth in Supply

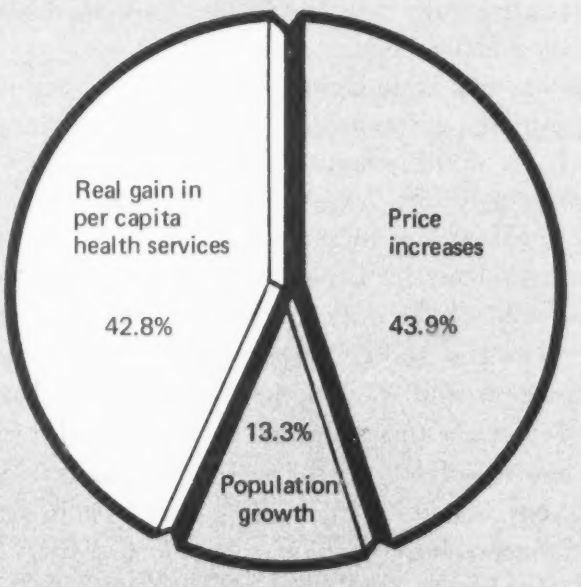
The generally mounting demand for professional and technical workers at the start of the 1960's coincided with a relatively small supply of new college graduates—the main source of new entrants into the professions. Because of the low birth rates two decades before, college graduating classes remained small throughout the 1950's and into the next decade. Not until 1962 did the total number of degrees granted at all levels again reach—and surpass—the number (499,000) awarded in 1950, when many World War II veterans received degrees. From then on, however, there was a steady and accelerating climb in graduations, reflecting the impact of the World War II baby boom and other factors (already mentioned) which had pushed college enrollments upward a few years before. In 1970 over a million degrees were granted—more than double the 1960 figure, with two-thirds of the increase concentrated in the last half of the decade.

CHART 18

National expenditures for personal health care nearly tripled between 1960 and 1970....



.... and over two-fifths of this increase represented real gains in per capita health services.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Even more dramatic than this growth in the total number of degrees was the increase in advanced degrees, especially doctorates. Whereas the number of baccalaureates granted rose by some-

what more than 100 percent between 1960 and 1970, the increase in master's degrees exceeded 165 percent and in doctorates was over 200 percent.

The high demand for Ph. D.'s as college teachers and research workers during most of the 1960's was certainly a major reason why a larger and larger proportion of young people decided to pursue postgraduate studies. But Government programs of financial aid and incentives to graduate education, undertaken to meet national needs for highly trained personnel, were influential too.

In 1962, a panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee concluded that a serious shortage of highly trained personnel existed in engineering, mathematics, and physics.[1] It called for federally supported traineeship programs and other aid to graduate education in these fields. And it set a target of at least 7,500 doctorates per year in the three fields by 1970, which was actually achieved 2 years before that. The additional target of 30,000 M.S. degrees per year by 1970 was also achieved on time.

To realize these goals, federally financed fellowships and traineeships in engineering, mathematics, and physics were increased nearly sixfold (from about 2,500 to over 14,000) between 1960–61 and 1967–68. In addition, the large expansion in Government R&D projects in colleges and universities afforded opportunities for many graduate students to serve as research assistants. At the same time, the numbers of graduate students in other fields—notably, the biological and social sciences and education—who were receiving Federal support also rose rapidly (from 5,500 to nearly 37,000 over the same 7-year period).

At the peak in 1967–68 and the following year, 1 out of every 6 full-time graduate students (about 51,000 altogether) held a federally supported fellowship or traineeship. Subsequently, a review of the Nation's requirements for persons with doctoral training suggested that the production of doctorates in some fields was outrunning the currently foreseeable demand. Accordingly, new fellowship and traineeship awards were first cut back sharply and then eliminated in many programs. The total number of graduate students with such awards fell to 29,000 for the 1971–72 academic year and will drop further as the students already receiving support complete their training.

[1] "Meeting Manpower Needs in Science and Technology." A Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, Dec. 12, 1962.

Opportunities for predoctoral students to work as research assistants will be considerably expanded, however, as a result of the proposed increase in Federal support for university R&D in fiscal 1973. The result will be to channel students into areas of high national priority. In addition, new fellowships and traineeships are being awarded in areas of evident need—for example, in programs to increase the supply of highly trained personnel for social rehabilitation services and teaching the handicapped. And the National Science Foundation's national fellowship program continues to provide recognition to outstanding scholars, thus helping to set standards of excellence.

THE JOB MARKET TURNAROUND

The recent shift from a scarcity of manpower to a scarcity of jobs in most professions over the past 2 years was intensified by the general slowdown in business activity and employment. But the basic reasons for this turnaround in the professional job market go back to the demand and supply factors which created the preceding personnel shortages and the changes which took place concurrently in several of the most important of these factors.

Thus, the demand for engineers and scientists was heavily affected by the cutbacks in Federal expenditures for the defense and space programs and R&D activities in these and other areas in the late 1960's. The contraction in Government research funds was also one of the reasons for the decrease in demand for new college and university faculty members; other reasons for this decrease were the slowdown in the previously rapid rise in college enrollments (brought about by both demographic factors and changed Government policies with respect to Selective Service and student aid) and the universities' new and often critical financial difficulties.

In the largest of all professions, elementary and secondary school teaching, the demand for new personnel has dropped even more. It is now limited, in general, to replacement needs. The growth in the school-age population has stopped, at least temporarily; local school boards tend to be short of funds; and Federal aid to education is rising much less than in the first years of rapid

buildup under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

For professional and technical workers as a group, employment continued to grow slowly during 1969 and 1970, but leveled off in 1971. At the same time, there was a very sharp increase in the numbers of new college graduates qualified to enter professional and technical occupations. In both 1970 and 1971, the number of degrees granted set new records at the bachelor's level and increased proportionately even more at the master's and doctoral levels.

The net result was an increase in the unemployment rate for professional and technical workers from 1.3 percent in 1969 to 2.9 percent in 1971. It should be emphasized that the unemployment rate for professional workers remained much below the average unemployment rate for all workers, but it also increased more sharply—by well over 100 percent between 1969 and 1971, while the overall unemployment rate was increasing by about 70 percent. In contrast, in the 1961 recession the unemployment rate for professional and technical workers rose less than the overall rate (by 18 percent compared with 22 percent between 1960 and 1961). These comparisons support the conclusion that the recent rise in joblessness in the professions has been the result less of the general economic situation than of the special factors influencing the professional job market.

The record college graduating classes of 1970 and 1971 have encountered serious difficulties in obtaining jobs related to their training—in teaching, engineering and science, and many other fields. The 1971 graduates, in particular, have faced what was called "the roughest job market in years." Recruiting activities have been reduced on college campuses. In contrast to recent years when some seniors had as many as half a dozen different job offers to choose from, most 1971 graduates had only one or two and some had none at all. Employers were placing greater emphasis on high grades, personality, and evidence of leadership ability.

In general, graduates who majored in accounting did the best in the job market, while those with training as teachers or purely academic backgrounds fared the worst. Those in health fields—occupational or physical therapists, health technologists, and nurses—found favorable employment opportunities. For engineering graduates, opportunities varied by geographic area and field of specialization but were generally well below recent levels.

Prospective Trends in Demand and Supply

OUTLOOK FOR RENEWED GROWTH IN PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Increasing employment of professional and technical workers is a concomitant of economic and employment growth in this country's knowledge-oriented economy and technology. If any prediction about the employment future can be made with assurance, it is that professional and technical employment will experience renewed growth over the next decade at a rate considerably more rapid than employment generally.

In the short run, however, gains in professional employment will be influenced heavily by the pace of the economic upturn. As business activity expands, more job openings can be expected for professional and technical workers needed by private industry (accountants, personnel workers, lawyers, engineers)—though increases in companies' professional staffs may lag somewhat behind the improvements in their business. A sound economic recovery, coupled with control of inflation, will also mean higher consumer incomes and increased tax revenues—which should add to the demand for professional services in other fields, particularly health care.

The decisions made over the next several years regarding national priorities in the allocation of resources among different national objectives could also have a major impact on professional employment.

How great the manpower effects could be of possible alternative decisions regarding the allocation of Government funds is suggested by table 2, which gives estimates (based on 1970 prices and

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER OCCUPATIONS PER $1 BILLION OF EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Occupation group	Employment generated by expenditure of $1 billion (in 1970 prices) for:				
	Aircraft	Ordnance	Capital goods	Construction	Personal consumption
Total	65,000	66,500	73,500	77,000	82,500
Professional and technical workers	10,000	11,000	6,300	5,700	8,500
Engineers	5,000	5,000	2,000	1,250	900
Other	5,000	6,000	4,300	4,450	7,600
Other occupation groups	55,000	55,500	67,200	71,300	74,000

employment patterns) of the employment that would be generated by an expenditure of $1 billion for aircraft or ordnance, both crucial in the defense program, or for capital goods, construction, or personal consumption. As the table shows, a shift of funds from aircraft or ordnance (mainly missiles) to any of the other three types of goods and services covered by the study would mean an overall increase in employment—because the industries which would be involved are more labor intensive and do not use as much highly sophisticated and expensive equipment as is required in aircraft and ordnance manufacturing. But for professional and technical workers the result would be much less favorable. The spending of $1 billion for ordnance involves the employment of over 11,000 professional and technical workers, and the same expenditure for aircraft means nearly as many professional and technical jobs (about 10,000). But if the funds are shifted to the production of capital goods, the requirements for professional personnel drop to about 6,300; and in the event of a shift to construction, to about 5,700. A comparable outlay for personal consumption expenditures would mean considerably more professional jobs (about 8,500), but mostly in health and other services instead of engineering and the natural sciences as in ordnance and aircraft production.

In view of the possible serious readjustment problems suggested by these rough estimates, there is need for much further research on the manpower implications of new national priorities and programs. The Department of Labor is carrying forward its research in this area. In particular, a study now being conducted in cooperation with the National Science Foundation will provide estimates of the manpower requirements, professional and otherwise, which would be generated by larger expenditures for pollution control.

Beyond the readjustment problems already created by defense cutbacks and other shortrun factors and those that could follow further shifts in national priorities, the outlook is for strong growth in professional employment. Studies by the Department of Labor indicate that employment of professional and technical workers as a group is likely to increase about twice as fast as total employment over the 1970's. On the assumption that 1980 will be a year of peacetime full employment,[2] the increase in professional and technical employ-

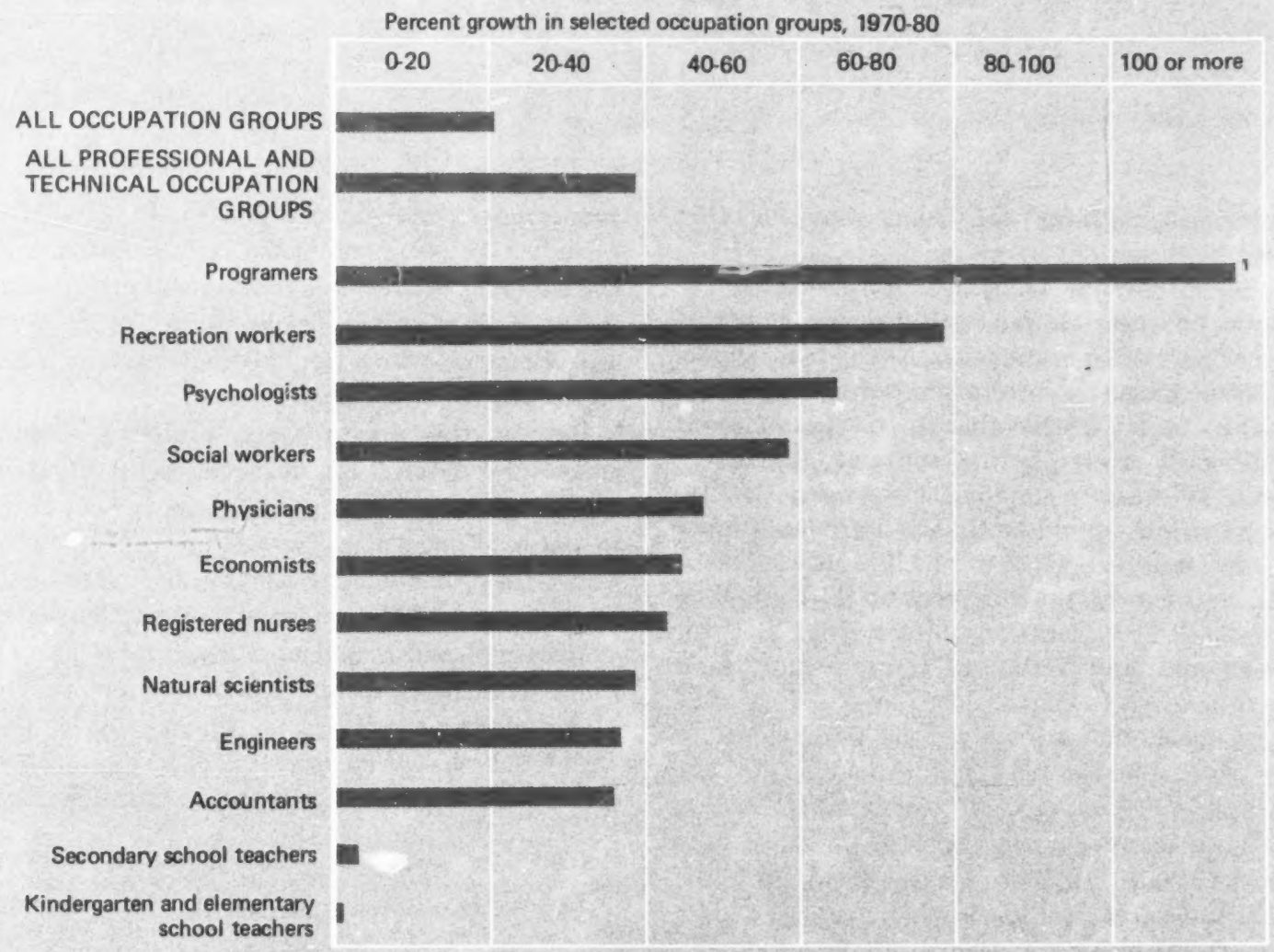
[2] Other major assumptions underlying these projections and the full-employment model of the economy on which they are based include the following: (1) Though the United States will no longer be fighting a war, a still guarded relationship between the major powers will permit no major reductions in armaments. This would still permit some reduction from the peak levels of defense expenditures during the Vietnam conflict. (2) Armed Forces strength will drop back to about the same level that prevailed in the pre-Vietnam escalation period. (3) Fiscal and monetary policies will be able to achieve a satisfactory balance between low unemployment rates and relative price stability without reducing the long-term economic growth rate. (4) All levels of government will join efforts to meet a wide variety of domestic requirements, but Congress will channel more funds to State and local governments. (5) Efforts to solve the problems posed by air and water pollution and solid waste disposal, although they may preempt an increasing amount of the Nation's productive resources, will not lead to a significant dampening of our longrun potential rate of growth. (6) Fertility rates will be lower than they have been in the recent past. See *The U.S. Economy in 1980* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), for further discussion of the assumptions and techniques underlying the Labor Department projections.

ment between 1970 and 1980 is projected at 40 percent, to over 15 million, compared with a rise of slightly more than 20 percent in total employment. This would represent an employment growth rate of 3.4 percent per year for professional workers, substantially below the annual growth rate of 4.1 percent per year which they achieved during the 1960's.

Virtually all professional and technical occupations (except school teaching) are expected to expand, through at widely varying rates (as shown in chart 19).

CHART 19

Employment requirements will rise much faster in some professions than in others.



[1] Increase in employment requirements projected at 150 percent.
Source: Department of Labor.

EXPECTED INCREASES IN COLLEGE GRADUATIONS

Growth in professional employment will be both aided and stimulated during the 1970's by continued large increases in the numbers of college graduates. According to projections by the U.S. Office of Education, the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded will rise from 827,000 in 1970 to 1.3 million in 1980. (See chart 20.) This would represent a slightly larger increase in absolute numbers than in the preceding decade, although a much smaller rate of growth (about 55 percent compared with more than 100 percent between 1960 and 1970).

An increase of this magnitude in graduations would mean a further substantial rise in the pro-

portions of young people entering and graduating from college—added to the continued growth in the college-age population in prospect throughout this decade. The door would thus be open to rapid progress in overcoming the inequality of opportunity for higher education from which women and minority groups have suffered. In fact, if the projections are realized, the proportion of bachelor's and first professional degrees earned by women will reach 46 percent by 1980 (as compared with 41 percent in 1970 and 35 percent in 1960). And Negroes will make even more rapid gains in college education than they did during the 1960's, when their numbers in college more than doubled.

Achieving these objectives, however, will require an even larger increase in opportunities for low-cost education in publicly supported institutions than was achieved during the 1960's. By 1980 private institutions will probably meet less than 20 percent of the implied demand for college enrollment opportunity, down from 27 percent in 1970 and 41 percent in 1960. Obviously, a major question exists as to the willingness of taxpayers to finance such large increases in college education.

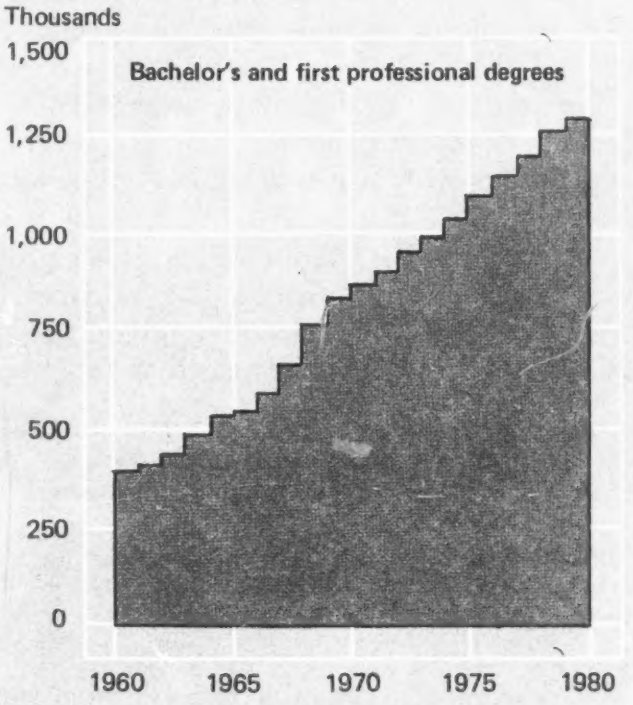
Another question still to be answered is how young people's educational decisions will be affected by the changed job market situation for college graduates. Will college enrollment and graduation rates be pushed upward because of the growing competitive disadvantage borne by those without a college education? Or instead, will the proportion of young people completing college actually decrease as many realize that a bachelor's degree does not guarantee entrance into a professional or other prestige occupation?

SUPPLY AND DEMAND RELATIONSHIPS

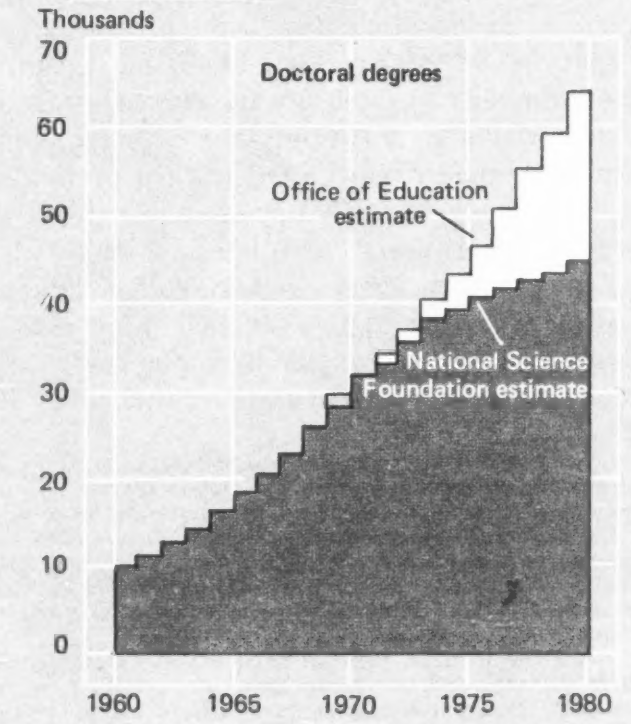
In order to assess the employment situation ahead for educated workers, one must look not merely at the trends in professional employment and college graduations but also at the interfaces between these factors. By no means all new entrants into the professions have college degrees, although the proportion who do is rising. On the other hand, many college graduates take jobs outside the professions, and here again the proportion is rising, probably at an accelerating rate. To further complicate the analysis, large numbers of graduates—including women who become housewives, men entering the Armed Forces, and some

CHART 20

Number of new college graduates is likely to rise by more than 50 percent in the 1970's ....



... but the estimated rise in Ph.D.'s ranges from 50 to over 100 percent.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and National Science Foundation.

engaged full time in postgraduate studies—do not become part of the effective supply of college-educated workers upon receiving their degrees. Most of them do so years later, however. In addition, many immigrant graduates of foreign universities enter some professions, notably medicine.

The magnitude of these often interrelated factors and their effects on the professional labor market are extremely difficult to assess and project. The Department of Labor has, however, developed rough estimates of the general orders of magnitude involved.

Starting from the Office of Education's projections of the number of degrees that will be earned during the 1970's, the probable supply of new college-educated workers is estimated as follows:

	Number (millions)
Estimated number of earned degrees, 1970–79	13.6
Deduct number delaying entry into civilian labor force beyond 1980	4.4
Add number of new labor force entrants with degrees earned before 1970 or at foreign universities	.6
Total	9.8

With the supply of new college-educated workers during the 1970's thus projected at 9.8 million, how large a demand for such workers is in sight? To answer this question involves projections of demand from three major sources—the expansion in employment anticipated in the professions and other types of work already requiring college degrees; the need to replace workers who die, retire, or leave the labor force for other reasons; and the persistent trend toward requiring (or preferring) a college degree for more and more jobs previously performed by workers with less education.[3]

The projections of demand for college-educated workers allow for further educational upgrading, as well as for the expansion in employment anticipated under full employment conditions in 1980 and for probable replacement needs. In rough terms, the overall demand is projected as follows:

Source of demand	*Projected demand for new college-educated workers, 1970 to 1980 (millions)*
Total	9.6
Employment expansion [1]	3.3
Professional and technical occupations	2.6
Other occupations	.7
Educational upgrading	2.6
Professional and technical occupations	1.3
Other occupations	1.3
Replacement needs	3.7

[1] Estimated on the assumption that the proportion of workers with college degrees remains the same as in 1970 in each broad occupation group.

The chief conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that, if college graduations increase as projected, the educational attainment of large segments of the work force will be appreciably upgraded. In all probability, the general scarcity of professional personnel and intense demand for college graduates which prevailed during most of the 1960's have come to more than a temporary end. The unique conjunction of demand and supply factors which produced this shortage situation will not recur in the foreseeable future (short of a major war or other national catastrophe involving full mobilization of the country's resources). Clearly, it will continue to be necessary for college graduates to enter a wider range of jobs than they did prior to 1970.

Educational planning by both institutions and individuals needs to take this prospect into account. It should place greater emphasis on preparation for occupations in which a college education is not customary as yet but would contribute to needed upgrading of the quality of service provided. For example, a college education would help greatly to prepare police officers for the wide range of responsibilities involved in effective police performance. The same is true of a variety of other public service occupations. The prospective increases in the numbers of college students offer an opportunity which should be seized upon by many public agencies.

The availability of more college-trained workers will have an adverse effect on many less educated persons. It is likely to mean that, in the future, workers without college degrees will have less chance than they did in the past of advancing to professional positions in fields such as engineering and accounting and less opportunity for promotion to higher level positions in sales, man-

[3] In professional and technical occupations as a group, only about 3 out of every 5 workers had college degrees in 1970—partly because the group includes large numbers of workers such as draftsmen and other technicians, radio operators, actors, and musicians in jobs not normally requiring college degrees. Recent trends suggest that the proportion of college-educated workers in the professional and technical category will rise to about two-thirds by 1980.

In other occupations, both the number and the proportion of college graduates is much smaller than in professional and technical jobs. However, particularly in managerial and sales occupations, there is a pronounced trend toward requiring a college education for a larger proportion of jobs. It is quite likely that, in managerial occupations, the proportion of workers with college degrees will rise from the 1970 figure of 20 percent to as much as 30 percent by 1980 and, in sales occupations, from 12 percent to perhaps 16 percent.

agerial, and even some clerical and service occupations.

On the other hand, in one broad occupational area—semiprofessional and technical work—college graduates are likely to face unprecedented competition. The community and junior colleges—and other postsecondary institutions as well—have proved that they can train students for many occupations in this category in 2 years or even less. And the number of community and junior college students completing career education programs is increasing rapidly; in 1970, it reached 124,000 (including only students who received associate degrees or certificates), over 40 percent higher than only 2 years before.

Furthermore, the current preoccupation with a college education involves the danger of limiting the flow of qualified young people into skilled occupations with a need for more new entrants. Those concerned with counseling of students faced with educational and career choices must make sure they are informed not merely of the range of potential opportunities in higher education but also of the wide variety of skilled and highly paid jobs which can be entered without college training.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PH. D.'S

The employment outlook for the most highly educated segment of the work force—the still relatively small but rapidly growing number of people with doctorates [4]—has evoked special concern for several reasons. Though doctor's degrees still represented only 3 percent of all degrees earned in 1970, the number of doctorates awarded has tripled over the past decade, in part because of Government aid and stimulus to graduate education (discussed earlier in this chapter). In the 10 years from 1961 through 1970, more doctor's degrees were awarded in the United States than in all previous history—184,000, compared with a total of 177,000 awarded over the preceding century (beginning in 1861, when the first doctorate was conferred by an American university).

During most of the 1960's, the demand for Ph. D.'s more than kept pace with the supply. But since the cutbacks in Government financing of research and development in the late 1960's and the concurrent slackening in the pressure to expand college faculties, the demand for Ph. D.'s has softened.

The proportion who are unemployed is still very low. In the spring of 1971, only an estimated 1.4 percent of all science Ph. D.'s were unemployed, while the national unemployment rate was about 6 percent. Of all persons who received the Ph. D. in 1970, an estimated 1.6 percent were unemployed or not seeking work, and another 1.2 percent were in positions where their skills were not utilized. Yet every instance of joblessness or underutilization of doctoral training involves much more than personal disappointment. It represents a failure to utilize and a consequent gradual erosion of knowledge and skills which Ph. D.'s spend years of their lives in acquiring, after earning bachelor's degrees. It also represents the waste of a social investment which has been estimated at about $50,000 per individual with the Ph. D.[5] These figures underline not only the plight of the relatively few Ph. D.'s now underutilized but also the serious questions which have been raised as to the future demand and supply situation for the still-mounting numbers of people with doctorates.

Projected Numbers of Doctorates

In 1970 approximately 30,000 doctoral degrees were awarded. (See chart 20.) Projections of the number likely to be conferred in 1980 range from 45,000 (according to the National Science Foundation) [6] to 64,000 (according to the most recent estimates by the U.S. Office of Education) and to still higher figures according to other researchers.[7]

In general, the Office of Education's degree projections were based on enrollment and graduation trends over the past 10 years. The NSF, on the other hand, gave greatest weight to experience in the last few years—in the belief that the high rates of growth in doctoral training achieved in the early and mid-1960's cannot continue.

[4] This section is concerned with persons awarded the Ph. D., the Ed. D., the new Doctor of Arts degree, and other earned doctorates, excluding the M.D., D.D.S., and other first professional degrees.

[5] See Allan M. Cartter, "Scientific Manpower for 1970–85," *Science*, Apr. 9, 1971, pp. 132–140.

[6] *1969 and 1980 Science and Engineering Doctorate Supply and Utilization* (Washington: National Science Foundation, May 1971), NSF 71–20, table B–1, p. 26.

[7] See Dael Wolfle and Charles V. Kidd, "The Future Market for Ph. D.'s," *Science*, Aug. 27, 1971, pp. 784–793. The present section draws heavily upon this study.

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The range of doubt with respect to the prospective numbers of Ph. D.'s indicated by these projections does not take account of additional uncertainties as to how the uptrend in graduate enrollments and doctorates might be affected by a shortage of employment opportunities. In engineering, first-year graduate enrollments declined by 3 percent from 1969 to 1970. On the other hand, in all fields taken together such enrollments were nearly 7 percent higher in the fall of 1970 than in 1969.

The forces supporting continued expansion in doctoral education are strong. The increasing numbers of doctorates expected to be awarded in the next several years will go to candidates already studying for these degrees. Universities and their faculties are judged by their records in graduate education; it is reported that some developing institutions are still striving to expand their graduate departments, though others with established reputations as centers of excellence (for example, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale) have recently curtailed their graduate enrollments. Many veterans will enter or reenter graduate schools as the Armed Forces are further reduced. And underlying all these factors will be the expected rapid growth in the numbers of young people receiving bachelor's degrees and becoming eligible to enter postgraduate programs. In 1965, 5 years before the 30,000 doctorates of 1970, 530,000 students received baccalaureates. In 1975, 5 years before the 45,000 to 64,000 or more doctorates projected for 1980, the Office of Education expects the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to surpass 1 million.

Demand and Supply Prospects

The most intensive study of the prospective demand and supply situation for scientists and engineers with doctorates has been made by the National Science Foundation. To summarize very briefly the key results of this study, the NSF estimates that in 1980 some 270,000 to 297,000 positions are likely to be available for natural and social scientists and engineers with doctoral training. These demand projections are much above the corresponding 1969 employment figure of 158,000. They reflect substantial anticipated growth in demand by colleges and universities and also nonacademic employers, particularly in activities other than research and development.[8]

On the supply side, the NSF projects that between 315,000 and 336,000 scientists and engineers with doctorates will be available to the U.S. economy in 1980 (based on their conservative projections of the numbers of doctoral degrees likely to be awarded up to 1980, added to estimates of 1969 employment and with allowance for immigration, emigration, and attrition). Even the lower of these supply figures is somewhat above the maximum demand projection. The NSF study thus suggests the likelihood of a future oversupply of doctorates in some but by no means all scientific fields. Wide differences in the projected supply-utilization situation among the various broad fields of science were found by NSF (as further discussed later in this chapter).

With respect to the outlook for Ph. D.'s in college and university teaching, one conclusion is generally concurred in: The persistent growth in college enrollments expected throughout the 1970's will call for a continued expansion in faculties. The Office of Education projects that requirements for full-time college and university teachers at the instructor level and above may rise by 37 percent (from 335,000 to 460,000) between 1970 and 1980. Projections of the resulting demand for Ph. D.'s vary widely, however, depending in large measure on the analyst's judgment as to what proportion of the job openings not only in graduate departments but also in 4-year and junior colleges will be filled by holders of doctorates.

As the number of doctorates increases, institutions are likely to seize the opportunity to raise the proportion of faculty members with such degrees. How far this process will go and how much it will augment opportunities for Ph. D.'s are still very uncertain questions. But most of the available projections suggest that the proportion of new Ph. D.'s absorbed in university and college teaching will not reach 50 percent during the 1970–80 decade as a whole.[9] This is significant because the

[8] National Science Foundation, *Doctorate Supply and Utilization*, passim.

[9] See Wolfle and Kidd, op. cit., p. 786. It has been further estimated that merely to maintain the Ph. D. ratios in college and university faculties at present levels would require only about 30 percent of the number of new doctorates projected for 1970–74 and a still lower proportion (22 percent) in the second half of the decade.

general rule in recent years has been that half of all new Ph. D.'s have found their first postdoctoral positions as college teachers.

Past 1980, the employment outlook in college teaching appears less favorable. College enrollments will tend to level off in the early 1980's. Starting about 1983, they will actually decrease, at least until the late 1980's—reflecting the decline in the number of births which started in 1962.[10] This means that few new faculty positions will be created. It is even probable that some of the vacancies created by deaths and retirements may be left unfilled. Yet according to the most cautious projections of doctoral degrees, the number granted yearly will still be rising at the start of the 1980's.[11] And if so, the proportion of the new doctorates needed in college teaching will be much smaller—and the relative number who should be prepared to enter other fields correspondingly larger—than in any previous period.

Some Implications

In view of the long lead time required in doctoral training—for the individuals involved and even more for the educational institutions which must provide the required faculty and facilities—there is obvious need for a long look ahead in planning education at this level. Yet the range of uncertainty with respect to the demand and supply outlook over the present decade which has just been indicated makes plain the difficulties involved in such advance planning.

Continued efforts to obtain increased understanding of the factors which influence demand and supply at the doctoral level and to foresee changes in these factors are clearly called for. In the meantime, it is important to take account of the warnings inherent in the projections now available and, equally, to avoid overreaction to them. Thus, a slowing of the rapid upward trend in doctoral degrees is needed and should be sought, but without losing sight of the continued moderate increases in demand for doctorates projected for this decade, or of the effects on the training institutions of sharp shifts in enrollment levels, or of the need to assure that the country's talented young people have the best opportunities that can be afforded to develop their abilities fully.

An important aspect of these problems relates to the universities which are recognized as centers of excellence in graduate education and research. Generally, these institutions built up their faculties and facilities over the past decade with Government support. They are, in a very real sense, a national resource. Yet some of the most prestigious institutions are now cutting back their predoctoral enrollments and more face serious financial problems, even as many developing institutions continue to build up their graduate departments and look forward to granting increased numbers of doctorates. This is an anomalous situation, of concern not only to students seeking the best education but also to everyone concerned with maintaining the highest standards of excellence in doctoral training.

The ferment already evident in doctoral education suggests the possibility of progress in another needed direction. Can and should doctoral programs be broadened and involve less intense and narrow specialization, so as to give students greater flexibility in adjusting to shifting demands? Can and should programs be modified, presumably on an elective basis, to diminish their research orientation and prepare candidates better for teaching—at the undergraduate and junior college levels—and for administrative and other non-R&D positions in private industry and Government? And should these changes be made within existing doctoral programs, or should more new kinds of doctorates be developed?[12] The progress made in answering such questions and embodying the answers in graduate programs could do much to determine how easy the job market adjustments will be for holders of new doctorates later in this decade.

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[10] The number of children born in the United States dropped from an all-time high of 4.3 million in 1961 to 3.5 million in 1968 and has since risen only slightly.

[11] Wolfle and Kidd, op. cit., pp. 785 and 788.

[12] For a discussion of these problems, see *A Public Policy for Graduate Education in the Sciences* (Washington: National Science Foundation, 1968), Report of the National Science Board.

Elementary and Secondary School Teachers

An oversupply of qualified applicants for a diminished number of openings in elementary and secondary schools was reported in all sections of the country in 1971. Although the demand for teachers had not been fully met as yet in a few poor rural areas and urban slums and in certain specialized teaching assignments, the number of unfilled jobs represented only a tiny fraction of total teacher employment.

According to surveys by the National Education Association in midsummer 1971, many schools have drawn upon the more than adequate supply of well-qualified teacher applicants to improve the quality of staff and teaching programs. In 21 States, the percentage of new teachers with qualifications higher than the minimum standards for certification was increased as compared with 1970. Unfortunately, however, in a majority of the large school systems financial stringencies slowed, arrested, or even reversed recent trends toward improved school programs and staffing. The NEA reported that over 90 percent of the pupils in 37 large school systems were in schools adversely affected by inadequate financing.

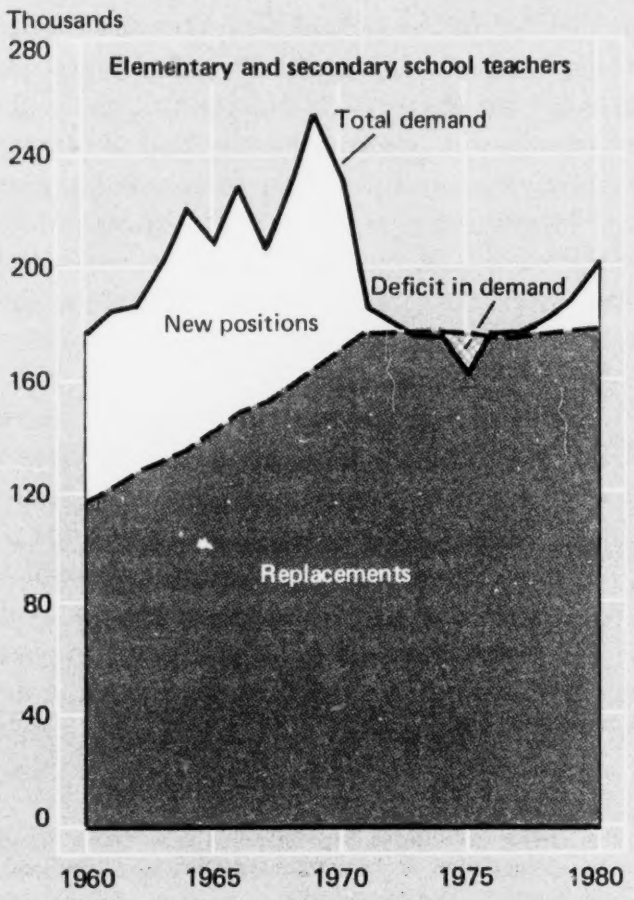
The same NEA study found that not a single one of the 48 States reporting had an overall shortage of teacher applicants, in contrast with the situation 5 years ago when 31 States reported general shortages of teacher candidates. Half the States surveyed reported only excesses of teacher candidates; the other half reported surpluses of applicants along with some small shortages in particular fields or local areas. Fields in which personnel scarcities continued included industrial arts, special education, mathematics, trades, industrial and vocational subjects, remedial reading, speech correction, and distributive education. A small number of large city school systems found it necessary to hire people with substandard qualifications to teach these subjects.

The present scarcity of teaching jobs is expected to become more pronounced as the decade progresses. In sharp contrast with the increase of more than 700,000 in employment of elementary and secondary school teachers between 1960 and 1970, the number employed is expected to rise by perhaps 40,000 during the 1970's. This leveling off in requirements will coincide with the projected rapid rise in college graduations already discussed—pointing to a serious oversupply of teacher candidates unless the proportion of college graduates seeking to enter the profession falls much lower than in recent years.

The main source of demand for new teachers during the 1970's will be replacement requirements. (See chart 21.) In the past, the number needed to replace those who retire, die, or leave for other reasons has far exceeded the number required to fill newly added positions even in the years of rapid expansion in the professions. In the present decade replacement requirements are likely to be greater than ever before (simply because of the increased size of the profession). But

CHART 21

Virtually all the demand for new teachers in the 1970's will be for replacements.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

altogether, the demand for teachers, both as replacements and to fill the projected small numbers of new positions, is estimated at well under 200,000 per year throughout the 1970's (see table 3).

What do these demand projections imply with respect to the proportion of new college graduates who will be needed in teaching? As table 3 shows, this proportion is already declining. In 1963, the demand for new college graduates for teaching positions amounted to about 35 percent of the total number awarded bachelor's and first professional degrees. By 1970, this proportion had fallen to little more than 20 percent. It will go on decreasing, even if, as is most unlikely, the schools stop hiring experienced teachers wishing to return to the profession and take on only new graduates. Thus, the outlook is for an increasing oversupply of personnel in the profession as the 1970's proceed.

This prospect will constitute a problem of major proportions for women seeking professional careers. Elementary and secondary school teaching is by far the largest field of professional employment for women, accounting for about two-fifths of all those in professional and technical jobs. Many young women who might, under other circumstances, have chosen to enter teaching will have to seek other fields of work. The more-than-adequate supply of teachers will have even more severe implications for women who wish to reenter teaching when their family responsibilities no longer demand so much of their time. These mature women will have to compete with the growing numbers of recent college graduates and may find that school authorities give preference to these graduates, because salaries are lower for beginning than for experienced teachers.

Many young women are already responding to the worsened job market situation in teaching by shifting out of this field. In the fall of 1971, freshman enrollments in schools of education declined by an estimated 14 percent from the 1970 figure while enrollments in nursing rose substantially.[13] It is essential that women also make progress in fields where there have traditionally been serious obstacles to their employment—for example, law, medicine, and dentistry. They will be aided in this by enforcement of the legal requirements with respect to equal employment opportunity for members of their sex. In addition, opportunities for women must be expanded in higher level jobs in industry and government. Unless the numbers of women in these fields are increased significantly, the decline in teaching opportunities will force more and more college-educated women into lower level jobs.

[13] See Garland G. Parker in *School and Society*, February 1972, pp. 114–117.

TABLE 3. ACTUAL AND PROJECTED DEMAND FOR NEW ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS COMPARED WITH NUMBER OF COLLEGE GRADUATES, SELECTED YEARS 1963–80

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total teachers employed	Number required for growth and replacement	New teachers required [1]	Total number of college graduates [2]	New teachers required as percent of graduates
1963	1, 806	209	157	444	35
1966	2, 028	228	171	551	31
1968	2, 162	230	173	667	26
1970	2, 312	231	173	827	21
1972	2, 326	180	135–180	903	15–20
1974	2, 323	175	131–175	990	13–18
1976	2, 311	177	133–177	1, 100	12–16
1978	2, 317	181	136–181	1, 207	11–15
1980	2, 349	200	150–200	1, 300	12–15

[1] Figures for 1963–1970 represent 75 percent of the total number required for growth and replacement, with a conservative allowance for the numbers of teachers who returned to the profession. Since the return flow of experienced teachers may possibly decline during the 1970's, the ranges shown indicate the numbers and percents of new teachers that would be required with a return flow ranging from 0 to 25 percent.

[2] Includes bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

The serious job-finding problems that these projections portend could be much reduced, though not eliminated, by a large-scale national effort to improve the educational system and to meet more of the educational needs of children and the communities in which they live. The shortages of teachers for vocational education programs may well become acute as enrollments in vocational subjects increase in response to a national effort to help boys and girls get realistic career preparation at an early age. If a real effort was made to serve all children with special handicaps, the number of additional teachers needed in special education programs would be vastly increased. The Office of Education estimated that only two-fifths of the Nation's school-age children with visual, hearing, speech, emotional, mental, or other handicaps requiring special educational services were being provided with such services in 1968. These needs continue.

The importance of improving the quality of education in the central-city ghettos and rural slums deserves special mention. It is increasingly recognized that deficiencies in the quality of education provide much of the fuel that inflames the problem of school integration. As recently as 1970, 34 percent of all Negro youth aged 20 through 24 had dropped out of school before completing high school, twice the proportion for white youth. Even many high school graduates have education so inadequate as to handicap them in entering the job market. And yet there is substantial evidence that special education, including remedial reading and individualized instruction, can with proper leadership lift the achievement of educationally disadvantaged children to national norms. A new study by the Council on Basic Education which sought to identify ghetto schools with records of success recently found four such schools—two in New York City and one each in Kansas City and Los Angeles. In these schools the third graders—who, by and large, came from poor homes in slum neighborhoods—met national norms in reading, despite the fact that many had spoken only Spanish when they entered school.

It must be emphasized that teachers assigned to special education programs of these kinds require special training. To meet the needs in these and other areas—for example, preschool education and expanded kindergarten services—would require substantial expansion in the numbers of teachers receiving appropriate preparation.

Scientists and Engineers

Scientists and engineers rank with school teachers as the professions most affected by the recent job market turnaround, though both the immediate problems and the long-range outlook for these two largest professional groups differ in highly significant ways. Scientists and engineers have suffered heavy layoffs in the last few years, followed by prolonged unemployment for many—though by no means all—of the individuals affected. However, in teaching the problem is not displacement of experienced personnel but rather a scarcity of job openings for the unprecedented numbers of young people completing teacher training. Recent graduates in science and engineering, particularly in the class of 1971, have also had job-finding difficulties, but not as great as those encountered by education majors seeking to enter teaching. And the outlook for renewed growth in employment is favorable in science and engineering but not in school teaching.

RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

The overall unemployment rates for scientists and engineers, as for professional personnel generally, have remained relatively low. This fact deserves emphasis for the perspective it provides on the current job market problems in these professions. With unemployment rates of 3.0 percent for engineers and 2.6 percent for scientists in the first part of 1971,[14] unemployed people in these profes-

[14] Based on surveys conducted by the National Science Foundation in cooperation with the Departments of Labor and Defense in the spring of 1971 for scientists and in June–July 1971 for engineers. See *Unemployment Rates for Scientists, Spring 1971* and *Unemployment Rates for Engineers, June–July 1971* (Washington: National Science Foundation, 1971), NSF 71–26 and NSF 71–33.

sions numbered about 50,000 to 65,000, out of the total of around 5 million unemployed workers in the country in the first 6 months of 1971.

On the other hand, the unemployment rate for engineers was about 4½ times as high in the first half of 1971 as 3 years before; that for scientists has also risen but less sharply. In addition, in some specialties and some local areas jobless rates have been much above the overall averages for these professions, and there is evidence that significant numbers, unable to find positions in their professions, have been forced to take stop-gap jobs of other kinds.

Some key findings about the differing impact of unemployment on different groups of engineers and scientists, based on National Science Foundation surveys, are as follows:

—The engineers with the highest unemployment rate (6.3 percent in mid-1971) were those previously in space activities. Engineers in defense-related work also had a relatively high jobless rate (4.8 percent). Among the fields of engineering specialization, the rates varied from 5.3 percent for aerospace engineers down to 1.2 percent for civil engineers and only 0.7 percent for petroleum engineers.

—Of the unemployed natural and social scientists in the NSF survey, over half were chemists and physicists. The unemployment rates in these two fields in the spring of 1971 (3.0 percent and 3.9 percent respectively) were up sharply from the year before (from 1.5 and 2.3 percent).

—Scientists and engineers with doctorates had much lower unemployment rates than those with less education. At the other extreme, people who had achieved engineering and scientific positions without even a bachelor's degree had substantially higher unemployment rates than those with a degree. But a master's degree proved no better protection against the risk of unemployment than a baccalaureate. In fact, in both engineering and the sciences, holders of master's degrees had slightly higher unemployment rates than those with bachelor's degrees only.

—Workers under 25 had the highest unemployment rate (5.5 percent) in both engineering and the sciences. In both, the jobless rate dropped sharply in the next older age groups. Beyond age 35, however, the findings were distinctly more favorable for scientists than engineers. The unemployment rate was only 2.1 percent or lower for scientists in every age group from 35 to 69 years. In contrast, among engineers the percent unemployed rose steadily with increasing age, exceeding 4 percent for those aged 55 to 64 compared with only 2.2 percent for those in their thirties.

—Scientists in R&D work felt the impact of unemployment relatively more than those engaged in teaching or non-R&D management. Those in private industry were more affected than university faculty members. Engineers whose function in their most recent job was concerned with production had a higher unemployment rate than any other functional group, but those engaged in development or design also had above-average rates.

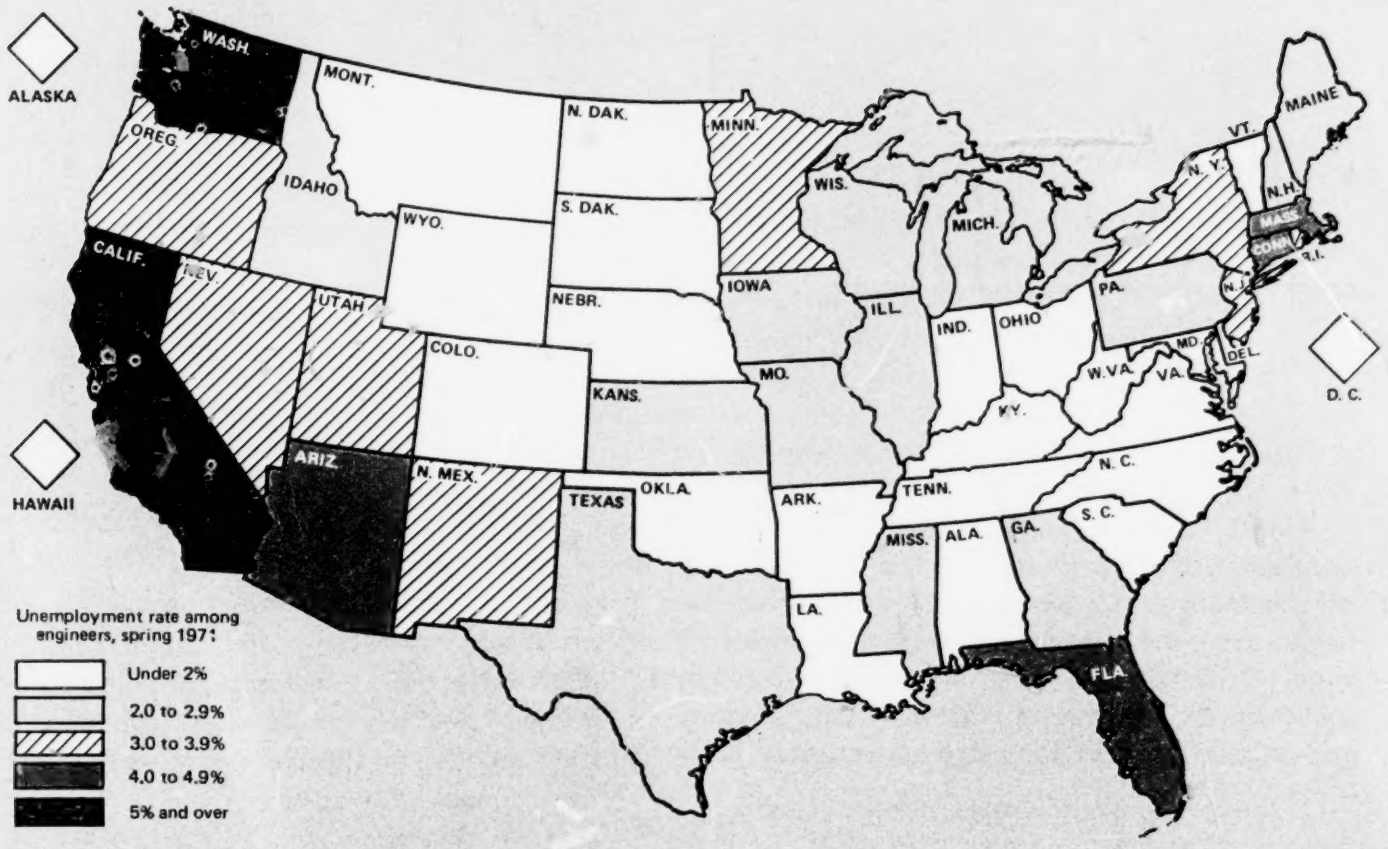
—Extended unemployment was a serious problem, particularly for engineers in the older age groups.[15] The engineers unemployed at the time of the survey had been out of work for 8 months, on the average (weighted arithmetic mean). For scientists, the average duration of unemployment was nearly as great (over 7 months).

—The high unemployment rates for scientists and engineers in a few local areas affected by aerospace and defense cutbacks have also been a source of concern. In three such areas (Orange County, Calif., Boston, Mass., and Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.) the unemployment rates for engineers actually exceeded the average for all workers in the area in early 1971, contrary to the situation in the country generally and in all other areas for which information is available. However, the State with the highest rate of unemployment for engineers was Washington (see chart 22). Among the areas designated by the Department of Labor as being severely affected by unemployment in these professions, those with the highest unemployment rates (above 4

[15] Data from an unpublished survey of displaced aerospace personnel, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, underline the much longer duration of unemployment among older than younger workers.

CHART 22

Engineers in Washington and California are hardest hit by unemployment.



Source: Department of Labor, based on data from National Science Foundation.

percent for engineers and above 3 percent for scientists) were as follows:

	Unemployment rate		
	Scientists, spring 1971	*Engineers, June-July 1971*	*All workers, August 1971*
Orange County, Calif.	5.7	9.0	7.6
Seattle, Wash.	5.6	7.4	13.6
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Calif.	4.5	7.1	7.9
San Jose, Calif.	3.8	6.6	7.2
Boston, Mass.	3.5	6.6	5.9
Dallas–Ft. Worth, Tex.	3.3	5.8	4.2
San Diego, Calif.	3.2	4.5	6.7

How do the unemployed engineers compare with those still at work? Are there any grounds for the assertion occasionally heard that the individuals laid off are mostly the least effective, marginal engineers who should get out of engineering and into other fields anyway, or older workers whose skills are obsolete? Some light is thrown on these questions by comparative data for engineers laid off and those still employed by three aerospace companies.[16]

First and foremost, the average age was found to be almost the same for the two groups (40.9 years for the 387 laid-off engineers in the survey, compared with 40.3 years for the 1,109 still on the payroll). Though too limited to be conclusive, these findings suggest that older engineers have an above-average unemployment rate not because they are more likely to be laid off but because, once out of work, they find their age—and, doubtless, the related problems of skill obsolescence and the higher salary levels of experienced workers—a handicap in seeking a new job.[17]

[16] Unpublished data from a study conducted by Paul H. Thompson and Gene Dalton for the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[17] The direct relation between age and duration of unemployment was indicated also by followup studies of engineers laid off following defense cutbacks in the 1963–65 period. See *1967 Manpower Report*, p. 175.

Performance ratings (percentile ratings based on management's evaluation and ranking of each engineer's performance) were available for both the laid-off and currently employed engineers. As would be expected, the average performance rating was lower for the former than for the latter group (34.8 compared with 54.8). But the findings do not suggest that more than a small minority of the laid-off engineers can be considered in the marginal category. About 1 out of 5 did have a rating in the bottom 10th of the scale—suggesting that some of them, especially those without degrees in engineering, should perhaps look to other fields of employment. This cannot be said, however, of the 4 out of 5 higher up in the rating scale, and most certainly not for the 1 out of every 4 with a rating in the top half of the scale (above the 50th percentile). Clearly, the layoffs have cut so deep as to involve many engineers who have made—and could continue to make—important contributions to the Nation's technical achievement.

To aid the reemployment of displaced scientists and engineers, special programs were undertaken in 1971 by the Department of Labor and other government agencies, as discussed later in this chapter. But the greatest need of the scientists and engineers currently unemployed and underemployed is for increased employment opportunities—expected to be generated by the expansion in business activity underway in late 1971 and by the increase in Federal support of research and development called for by the President's 1973 budget recommendations discussed in the following section.

THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

The expectation of renewed growth in scientific and engineering employment in the long run, as well as the immediate future, derives from the crucial role of these professions in scientific and technological progress essential to the country's economic well-being, to the solution of its domestic problems, and to the national defense. The contributions scientists and engineers can make to rapid gains in technology will have particular importance in the years immediately ahead, for several reasons. Technological advances would help to stimulate economic growth and make possible the accelerated increases in productivity needed to offset rising costs and control inflation. They could assist greatly in bettering this country's balance-of-trade situation by improving the competitive technological position of U.S. industries. Furthermore, the quality of life in the future will be heavily dependent on problemsolving efforts in the fields of urban renewal and reconstruction, ecological restoration, population-resources equilibrium, natural resource maintenance, and many other areas of increasing public concern.

During 1971, the President directed the Domestic Council to review the adequacy of the country's R&D effort in the light of national needs. Following this review, an increase in Federal R&D funding of $1.4 billion, or 8 percent, above fiscal 1972 was provided for in the 1973 budget recommendations. This includes a rise of $700 million, or 15 percent, in civilian R&D aimed toward the solution of long-range domestic problems—with new emphasis on the fields of energy, environment, transportation, health, natural disasters, and drugs. An important innovation is a proposed experimental program of Federal incentives to increase industrial and other non-Federal investment in R&D and its applications. In addition, an increase of $700 million in defense R&D is recommended. These increases in R&D funds will assist in expanding employment opportunities for scientists and engineers for both universities and private industry.

The allocation of resources among different areas of national need identified in the budget recommendations will obviously have a determining influence on the future demand for engineers and scientists in different specialties, as will other decisions on national priorities and resource allocation. How greatly requirements for engineers and other professional personnel can be influenced by such decisions is indicated by the study cited earlier of the employment-generating effects of expenditures for various types of goods and services. As shown in table 2, the number of engineers required per $1 billion of expenditures was found to range from only about 900, if the money went for personal consumption expenditures, up to 1,250, if it were devoted to construction, and 2,000 if it were spent for capital goods. However, all these figures were far below the numbers (estimated at 5,000 in each case) required as a result of $1 billion in purchases of aircraft or ordnance—underscoring the transitional problems involved in shifting

resources from the defense and aerospace programs to activities aimed at meeting domestic needs.

It is evident that continuing research is needed to evaluate shifting priorities and expenditure patterns and determine, in as specific terms as possible, their likely effects on future manpower requirements in different professional specialties. But with the expected acceleration in business activity, the recent weakening of demand in these fields should prove to be merely a pause in employment expansion. And during the 1970's as a whole, sustained economic and employment growth in the country generally will almost certainly entail enlarged demand for scientists and engineers, though the rate of increase in their employment is likely to be slower than the forced-draft expansion of the 1960's.

Assuming overall economic growth rates rapid and sustained enough to provide full employment, requirements for engineers will be about two-fifths higher in 1980 than in 1970, and the demand for scientists as a group will show approximately the same relative increase, the Department of Labor's projections indicate. This rate of employment expansion would parallel the projected increase for all professional and technical workers and would be twice that projected for the entire work force (20 percent).

What would employment growth of the indicated magnitude mean in terms of the numbers of new engineering graduates needed? To make a long and complex statistical story very short, it appears that this growth would require an average of about 48,000 engineering graduates per year during the 1970–80 decade.[18]

In 1970, about 45,000 bachelor's degrees were granted in engineering. The Office of Education has projected that, on the basis of trends during the past 10 years, the number of bachelor's degrees in engineering will be likely to average about 46,000 per year over the 1970–80 period, very close to the demand projection. It should be emphasized, however, that a neat balance between supply and demand in any one year would be fortuitous.[19]

In the various fields of natural science, employment growth is anticipated, because of the expectation of further expansion in research and development and the prospect that the numbers needed in college and university teaching will continue to grow at least until 1980, though at a slowing rate. Requirements are expected to increase faster in the physical sciences and mathematics than in the life sciences or earth sciences (as a result of differing growth trends in the various industries which are major employers of scientists in these different disciplines). But when the projected requirements in each field are compared with the graduation projections (based on recent enrollment trends in that field), a different picture emerges. The broad areas where the supply of new graduates appears most likely to exceed the demand in their field of specialization during the 1970's as a whole are the life sciences and mathematics, unless the relative numbers of students electing to prepare for different scientific specialties are significantly affected by the changing employment outlook.

These conclusions are paralleled by the findings on the supply and demand outlook for scientists with doctorates from the NSF study cited earlier.[20] Even with a full-employment economy in 1980, assumed in this study as in the Department of Labor's projections, the supply of doctorates in the life sciences, mathematics, and the social sciences is likely to be somewhat above requirements in the kinds of positions customarily entered by holders of doctor's degrees. In the physical sciences as a whole, the projected 1980 supply and demand were found to be about in balance, though it was emphasized that this general finding might not hold true for all disciplines within the physical science cate-

[18] To arrive at this projection, allowance had to be made not only for the projected number of new positions but also for replacement needs—which will probably be in the order of 400,000 during the present decade as a whole, roughly the same as the projected employment growth.

On the supply side, allowance was necessary for the probability that many people besides engineering graduates will continue to enter the profession, although this is likely to become more difficult if there continues to be an ample supply of engineers with degrees in the field. It is conservative to assume that past patterns of entry into the profession will continue. On this basis, an average of around 40,000 to 41,000 new engineering graduates per year would have to enter the profession during the decade to meet the projected requirements. On the other hand, not all engineering graduates go into engineering jobs (only about 85 percent in recent years). If this ratio continues during the 1970's, it would require an average of about 48,000 engineering graduates per year to meet a demand for 41,000.

[19] Both the supply and the demand projections are averages for the decade as a whole; in any one year either the supply or the demand situation could differ markedly from these averages. Furthermore, if the basic assumption of peacetime full employment by 1980 proves incorrect, the demand for engineers could be substantially reduced (or, in the event of war, increased). On the other hand, if the number of people entering the profession without engineering degrees should decrease—which is a distinct possibility—the demand for new engineering graduates would be correspondingly enlarged. And finally, the projections of engineering graduations will prove to be too high unless the recent downtrend in freshman engineering enrollments is quickly reversed.

[20] National Science Foundation, *Doctorate Supply and Utilization*, pp. 5–6.

gory. In engineering, however, the NSF study points to a sizable oversupply of doctorates by 1980 as compared with the number of positions requiring this level of training, assuming that the rate of increase in engineering doctorates continues to be rapid (though less than the extraordinary growth in such degrees recorded over the past 10 years).

In the sciences and engineering, as in the professions generally, moderation in further expansion of Ph. D. programs is in order. And students need to be prepared not merely for research and teaching but for a wider range of positions.

The possibilities in this direction are exemplified by present staffing patterns in large companies in technology-oriented industries. The majority of the technically trained employees in such companies are engaged in applied research, development, sales, and management at all levels; relatively few are in basic research. The experience of these companies indicates the contributions that talented and technically competent individuals can make in a wide range of assignments.

Almost all major present-day economic and social problems involve a component of science and technology. Both the background of knowledge and the training in problemsolving provided by a scientific education can be important elements in preparation for many nonresearch careers in private industry and the public service.

PROGRAMS TO AID REEMPLOYMENT

Meeting the immediate job-finding problems faced by scientists, engineers, and technicians laid off from aerospace and defense jobs is the goal of the Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program (TMRP), which began operations in the late spring of 1971 by specific direction of the President. This national program, conducted by the Department of Labor, built upon more limited programs already being conducted by State employment security agencies in a number of areas hard hit by the decline in aerospace and defense-related employment. Experimental and demonstration programs were also initiated to seek more effective approaches to job development and job search for engineers and scientists, and research was begun to determine the number and characteristics of these unemployed professionals and pinpoint the areas most severely affected. In early 1971, a national conference with participants from professional associations, colleges and universities, private industry, and Federal agencies assessed the action so far undertaken and laid the groundwork for the TMRP. Following are highlights of these and other new directions of program action.

Experimental and Demonstration Projects

Whether the methods used by individual scientists and engineers, in looking for jobs could be significantly improved through workshops on job-search techniques was explored in a series of demonstration projects. In the late summer of 1970, workshops were conducted in five metropolitan areas by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the principal organization of professionals in aerospace employment, with the assistance of the State employment security agencies. These workshops reviewed current job opportunities, provided counseling on new career planning, and offered guidance in the preparation of résumés and job-interviewing techniques. It was found that many participants had never before faced the necessity of a serious job search and that they greatly needed and benefited from training in job-search techniques—so much that the program was extended to 43 cities.

The feasibility of employing former aerospace engineers and scientists in professional jobs in State and local government agencies is being tested in a second program, begun in early 1971 and conducted by the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors with support from the Departments of Labor and Housing and Urban Development. The nearly 400 participants chosen from a vastly larger number of applicants (7,000) have received 4 weeks of intensive orientation in local government problems and processes at either the University of California at Berkeley or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Efforts to find appropriate job opportunities for the participants have run into problems, however—reluctance to relocate, the difficulty of explaining to both participants and employers the idea of transferability of skills, and, above all, local governments' frequent lack of funds for hiring additional personnel.

Despite the many hurdles, 53 percent of the participants had been placed as a result of the pro-

gram by mid-February 1972, the majority in public service jobs and the balance in private industry. Placements have continued since then, and efforts to match participants and jobs will go on until all are placed. Those already working were in a wide variety of jobs—for example, urban scientist, management analyst, budget director, housing coordinator, and director of public works.

Research

Determining the metropolitan areas most seriously affected by cutbacks in aerospace and defense programs and having heavy concentrations of unemployed engineers, scientists, and technicians was the major goal of research undertaken by the Department of Labor late in 1970, in cooperation with the State employment security agencies. The result was the designation of 14 local areas as the initial "target" areas for the TMRP. In addition, national surveys of unemployment of scientists and engineers, which are the chief source of information on this subject and have been drawn upon heavily earlier in this chapter, were conducted by the National Science Foundation—with support from the Departments of Labor and Defense.

The potentials for utilizing the skills of displaced engineers in the health service industry, where there are still large unmet needs for highly qualified personnel, are being explored in still another research project.[21] Preliminary findings suggest that industrial engineers are the group whose skills are most readily transferable to a hospital environment and are already utilized in some large hospitals. Engineers in other specialties would be likely to need retraining to adapt to hospital positions. But given such retraining, they have the potential for contributing to the use of advanced technology and modern management techniques in hospitals and hence to much-needed improvements in the productivity of health service workers.

The National Registry for Engineers

This registry, initiated in November 1970, provides a clearinghouse for the matching of job orders and job applicants with engineering and scientific backgrounds. All employment service offices have been instructed to list with the registry engineers and scientists applying to them for assistance. The registry is thus a truly national service for applicants and employers—which the California Department of Human Resources Development and the National Society of Professional Engineers have cooperated in establishing.

The Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program

A wide range of services to engineers, scientists, and technicians displaced from aerospace and defense-related jobs are provided by the TMRP—including job-search and relocation grants, support for training and retraining, skill-conversion studies, and cooperation in voluntary efforts by the professional societies to assist their members. Altogether, $42 million has been allocated for financing of the program.[22]

The TMRP has been developed in close cooperation with major professional societies and, wherever possible, utilizes the services of unemployed engineers and scientists. An example of this cooperation is the skill-conversion studies which are being conducted by the National Society of Professional Engineers in cooperation with several other professional societies, with financing under the TMRP. Pilot studies by teams of 15 engineers and scientists were underway in Seattle and Los Angeles in late 1971, and team leaders for studies in other TMRP areas had been hired. The teams are being assigned to specific industries in an effort to find new job opportunities for unemployed engineers and scientists and to develop recommendations for converting unused skills to serve new needs.

A 50-city project was undertaken late in the year to stimulate broader support for TMRP job-finding efforts. Unemployed engineers or scientists will be employed as consultants in the 50 largest cities for a period of 6 months to contact top executives in large corporations, discuss with them the needs and skills of unemployed aerospace and

[21] Conducted by the National Planning Association for the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[22] The TMRP was originally concentrated in 14 target areas—Huntsville, Ala.; Los Angeles, Orange County, San Diego, and San Jose, Calif.; Cape Kennedy, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Wichita, Kans.; Boston, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Long Island, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex.; and Seattle, Wash. As of Dec. 1, 1971, provision was made to expand TMRP services on a national basis.

defense professionals, and encourage them to hire such workers.

Because of difficulties in gearing up innovative new types of activities, the TMRP got off to a slow start. By the end of January 1972, substantial progress was evident. Since the start of the program, a total of approximately 27,000 persons had registered for aid; 60 percent were engineers, 5 percent scientists, and the rest technicians. About 4,400 registrants had received aid in the form of grants for training, relocation, or job search. And about 3,700 registrants had been placed in employment. These numbers are rising steadily as the program progresses.

The Volunteer Engineers, Scientists, and Technicians (VEST) Program is another example of action by the professional organizations. Conducted by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, this program aims at developing new job opportunities for the participating volunteers. As of January 31, 1972, 18 VEST units were in operation, with about 5,500 members enrolled, and 1,450 members had found jobs. It is anticipated that VEST units will be established in 25 States. The units receive job information, counseling services, and essential office facilities and supplies from the employment service offices where they are located.

Presidential Internships

A new departure in the Government's efforts to aid the conversion from a defense and space orientation in scientific and engineering employment to a focus on domestic needs is a Presidential Internship Program, which will provide opportunities for employment and skill enhancement for approximately 400 scientists and engineers with advanced degrees. Under this program, administered by the National Science Foundation, candidates apply directly to federally funded R&D laboratories for 1-year nonrenewable internships. Veterans and individuals from areas with high unemployment receive preference. The jobs to which they are being assigned will enable them to utilize their education in physics, chemistry, and other fields of science and engineering in solving problems of current social concern—for example, the development of new power systems, management and integration of large projects, and the application of nuclear techniques in criminology and in medical laboratories.

THE PROBLEM OF SKILL OBSOLESCENCE

Rapid obsolescence of the knowledge and skills of many scientists and engineers has been one price paid in recent decades for the accelerating discovery of new knowledge and development of new techniques. This obsolescence problem greatly complicates the task of finding and adjusting to new jobs for some recently displaced engineers and scientists in the older age groups. It also has a broad impact among those currently employed.

A pilot study conducted for the Department of Labor several years ago found that in 39 technology-oriented firms the problem of obsolescence was most serious for staff in research, development, and design functions and was limited mainly to personnel in the 35-and-over age group.[23] Obsolete education and narrow specialization in assignments were cited as the major causes of the problem.

A newly completed study of the performance of 2,500 design and development engineers in six companies—three primarily in the aerospace industry and three in other technology-based industries—suggests that the problem of obsolescence is becoming more severe and that there is a trend toward earlier obsolescence of engineering skills.[24]

The close correlation of obsolescence with age and with narrow specialization on the job, indicated by earlier research, is confirmed by this study. But the findings also indicate that companies bear part of the responsibility for the problem. They suggest that rigid performance appraisal systems, inequitable job assignments, and insensitivity to the needs of older engineers add greatly to the problems resulting from the dazzling rate at which new knowledge is produced and made obsolete and technology changed. Furthermore, present arrangements for continuing education seem to be ineffective in preventing or remedying obsolescence of knowledge and skills;

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[23] Paul H. Norgren and Aaron W. Warner, *Obsolescence and Updating of Engineers' and Scientists' Skills* (New York: Columbia University, November 1966, for the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research), Seminar on Technology and Social Change.

[24] Gene W. Dalton and Paul H. Thompson, *Accelerating Obsolescence of Older Engineers*, reprinted from *Harvard Business Review*, September–October 1971.

the company that spent the most money and time on such programs had just as serious a problem of obsolescence as the other firms in the study.

The failure of these continuing education programs to accomplish their stated purposes was a particularly disappointing finding, since this is the universally recommended solution to the problem of obsolescence. The authors suggest that greater use of new educational methods and technology now being experimented with in some plants might be helpful in improving continuing education programs. But more importantly, they suggest that part-time, after-hours courses may simply be inadequate to enable engineers to learn major new technologies. They recommend experimentation with sabbaticals, which will enable experienced engineers to bring their skills up to date through full-time education.

The case for sabbaticals is further strengthened by a review of the drastic changes in engineering curriculums in recent years. These changes are so great as to suggest that new bachelors in engineering may have knowledge more comparable to that required for the master's degree a few years ago than to that obtained by the older bachelors.[25] Expecting an older engineer to catch up with these curriculum changes and keep abreast of the flood of new scientific and technological developments through after-hours courses and homework in the evenings and on weekends seems unrealistic.

It should be emphasized also that the number of technically trained people past 40 in the work force is now higher than ever before and will rise further in the years ahead, reflecting the rapid rise during the past two decades in the numbers of new graduates in science and engineering. Thus, skill obsolescence is not only tending to occur at an earlier age but affecting a growing segment of the work force—and one highly important to the country's technological and economic efficiency and progress.

A solution to this problem will probably involve both greatly enlarged and more effective provisions for continuing education—in the ways suggested in the study just cited or through other arrangements—and also changes in the pattern of work assignments to prevent overly narrow and prolonged specialization on the job. For example, a series of diverse assignments might be arranged for individuals either within the same company or in several companies with related technological activities. Another possibility would be an arrangement for acquiring knowledge similar to that provided through cooperative education, which would allow an engineer in mid-career to alternate for a year between work assignments and formal education. There is need for experimentation in all these directions, involving cooperative action by both employers and educational institutions and increased attention by the individuals involved, and their employers, to continual building and updating of their background of knowledge.

It may be argued that arrangements such as these will involve added costs. But obsolescence of the skills of engineers engaged in research, development, and design—those most severely and commonly affected—is likely to prove still more expensive in the long run to their employers as well as to the Nation.

Health Manpower

In approving the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, the President called it "the most comprehensive health manpower legislation in the Nation's history." This act, together with the Nurse Training Act of 1971, will make possible substantially expanded training programs in medical and other health professions that now need additional personnel, and more effective action to relieve the present highly uneven geographic distribution of health services.

The manpower problems in the health services to which these acts are addressed have mounted over

[25] A study of changes in the engineering curriculums for five specialties in five major engineering institutions during the three decades from 1935 to 1965 found that the content of the curriculums changed with "more breathless rapidity" between 1960 and 1965 than in any earlier 5-year period. Many areas of physics not previously required had been made part of the basic undergraduate curriculum, and courses in mathematics formerly offered at graduate levels had also been introduced into the undergraduate program.

See Steven B. Zelikoff, "On The Obsolescence and Retraining of Engineering Personnel," *Training and Development Journal*, May 1969, pp. 3–14.

the past decade. They reflect a serious maldistribution of personnel and, in probably lesser degree, an inadequate overall supply in major health fields.

The demand for health services was increased during the 1960's by a number of factors which generated pressure to expand these services to the limits of available manpower or beyond. Population growth, greater public awareness of the importance of health care, rising incomes, and expanded health insurance coverage all contributed to the growing demand for health services. After 1965, Government financing of health care for the aged and low-income families, under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, added to this demand.[26] These programs helped to finance increased employment of allied and supporting personnel in hospitals and professional offices, but they also intensified the shortages of physicians, particularly those in general practice, and of other health workers and added to the inflation of health care costs. And they did not solve the basic problem of inadequate medical services for lower income groups in city slums and in remote and poor rural areas.

The National Health Strategy outlined by the President in his message to the Congress in February 1971 confronts all these problems.[27] It seeks to insure the availability of good health care to all citizens by a series of recommended measures, including steps to increase the supply of medical personnel and improve the delivery of health services and a program to help people pay for the care they require.

The new Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act (CHMTA) and Nurse Training Act continue many of the programs established by earlier legislation but provide for new features and more funds. Appropriations for fiscal 1972 under the CHMTA will increase Federal aid to training in medicine and other health professions (osteopathy, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, and veterinary medicine) by more than 50 percent over the 1971 level. Aid to nursing education will be nearly doubled. At this new funding level, more rapid progress will be possible toward achieving a supply of health personnel in balance with the growing demand for their services, which is one of the basic principles of the National Health Strategy.

Reorganizing the delivery of health services for greater efficiency is another basic principle of the National Health Strategy. To speed progress in this direction, the President recommended wider establishment of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's), which bring together a comprehensive range of medical services in a single organization and provide needed services to members for a fixed contract fee paid in advance.[28] Experience with present group practice arrangements of this kind, in which some 7 million Americans are already enrolled, shows that the system fosters greater emphasis on preventive care, efficiency, and cost saving.

Accordingly, the Administration has supported legislation pending before the Congress in late 1971, which would authorize Federal grants or contracts for the planning of new or expanded Health Maintenance Organizations. Under this bill, the Government would also guarantee loans to private HMO's for up to 90 percent of the cost of constructing outpatient facilities or for the first 3 years of operating costs. HMO facilities to be located in areas without adequate medical services would be given priority for these planning grants and loan guarantees. In addition, they would be eligible for Federal financial assistance in meeting operating expenses for a maximum of 3 years.

A national health insurance program has also been recommended by the President as the means of insuring that "no American family will be prevented from obtaining basic medical care by inability to pay." [29] At the beginning of 1972, bills to authorize this program were under consideration by the Congress.

The President's program calls for a National Health Insurance Partnership Act, which would extend health insurance coverage to the great majority of private employees and their families through employer-employee plans. Employers would pay the major share of the cost (initially 65 percent but after 2½ years a minimum of 75 percent); employees would pay the remainder. Protection would cover hospital care and physician's and laboratory services, with special provision for

[26] For a further discussion of the manpower effects of these programs, see the chapter on The Manpower Reach of Federal Policies.

[27] *Health Message from the President of the United States, Relative to Building a National Health Strategy* (Washington: 92nd Cong., 1st sess., U.S. House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1971), House Document No. 92–49.

[28] Ibid., p. 4ff.

[29] Ibid., p. 14.

catastrophic illnesses. In addition, a Family Health Insurance Plan would provide basic health insurance protection for low-income families not covered by the employer plans. Benefit standards would be the same throughout the country and would be fully federally financed for families at the lowest income levels. Some cost sharing would be required by those having somewhat higher incomes (though, of course, not high enough to take them above the low-income standard set for inclusion in the plan). This plan would replace Medicaid for poor families, but the aged, blind, disabled, and children in foster homes would continue to be covered by the Medicaid program.

The proposed health insurance measures have significant potential for improving the health care and the health of the country's workers and other citizens. But in so doing, they would augment the demand for physicians and other health personnel. They would thus add urgency to improvements in the delivery of health services and the productivity of health workers through the recommended expansion in Health Maintenance Organizations and other developments (of which some of the more important are summaried below).

PHYSICIANS

Current Maldistribution and Shortages of Personnel

The widespread scarcity of physicians in the United States reflects their inadequate total number and, more critically, their maldistribution both geographically and among fields of practice.[30] The ratio of M.D.'s to population was about 90 percent higher in the Middle Atlantic States, for example, than in the East South Central States in 1970. And in all regions, the people most adversely affected are those who live in poor rural areas and inner-city slums, where there is a high incidence of sickness and consequently great need for medical care.

The dimensions of the maldistribution problem were vividly depicted in the President's message on Health:

> Americans who live in remote rural areas or in urban poverty neighborhoods often have special difficulty obtaining adequate medical care. On the average, there is now one doctor for every 630 persons in America. But in over one-third of our counties the number of doctors per capita is less than one-third that high.[31]

The sharp drop in the number of physicians providing family health services is another critical problem—brought about by the increasing proportions of physicians entering medical specialties or engaged in teaching, research, or administrative activities. In 1950, there were 75 general practitioners, internists, and pediatricians per 100,000 population. By 1970, this ratio had fallen below 50 per 100,000. Since the average age of these physicians is high, the ratio is likely to fall even further over the present decade unless specific remedial measures are undertaken.

The shortage of physicians in this country would be more acute were it not for the influx of foreign medical-school graduates. About 1 out of every 5 physicians practicing here in 1970 (some 63,000) was educated in a foreign country.[32] Without these foreign medical graduates, the U.S. physician-population ratio of 166 per 100,000 in 1970 would have been only 137 per 100,000, according to an estimate by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

Prospective Growth in Demand and Supply

Requirements for physicians will be increased in the 1970's by many of the same factors as during the 1960's. Though the overall rate of population growth is expected to be slightly slower in this decade than in the previous one, elderly persons, one of the groups requiring the most care, will represent an increasing proportion of the population. Another important factor influencing future requirements for physicians will be the rate of progress in providing more adequate medical services for the groups now underprivileged in this respect.

By 1980, the number of physicians needed is likely to be in the range of 413,000 to 436,000, as compared with about 320,000 active physicians at the end of 1970, according to estimates by the

[30] A few experts in the field believe that if the problem of distribution could be overcome, the undersupply would be greatly mitigated. See, for instance, "Our Doctor Shortage Exists Only on Paper," *Hospital Physician,* October 1970, pp. 33–45, and "Is There Really a Doctor Shortage?" *Medical World News,* Oct. 9, 1970, pp. 18–19.

[31] *Health Message from the President,* p. 7.

[32] This HEW estimate is based on American Medical Association data.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shown in chart 23. These two sets of estimates are based on varying standards of progress in meeting the need for health services. The lower estimates are regarded as minimum figures; the higher allow for significant improvements in the national ratio of physicians to population.[33]

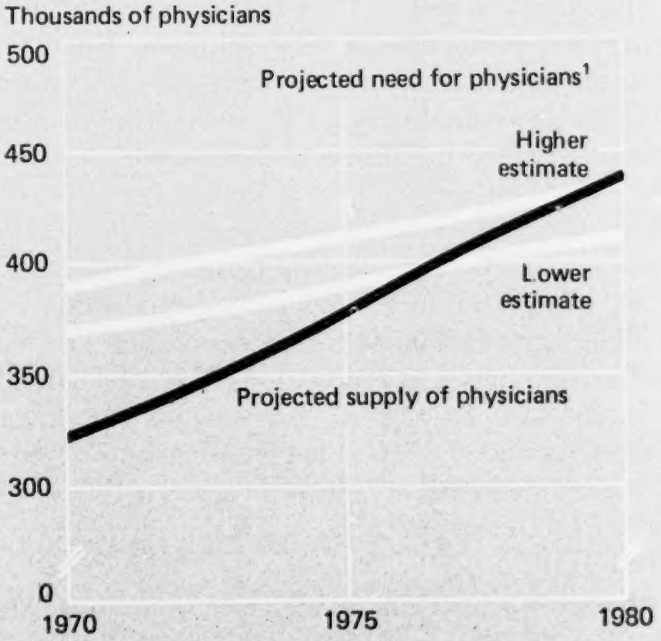
To meet these projected needs, a substantial rise in medical school enrollments and graduations is underway. Some expansion in medical school facilities will be made possible by construction projects already initiated. And further increases in enrollments are expected under the CHMTA.

In addition, acceleration of medical education—through conversion to a 3-year curriculum, as recommended by the Administration—should add significantly to the number of medical graduates. It is still too soon to determine how quickly and generally this conversion will take place or to measure how rapidly the medical schools will expand enrollments with the financial inducements provided by the CHMTA. However, HEW anticipates that the total number of medical graduates (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) in 1979–80 will be more than 50 percent above the 9,450 graduated in 1970–71. It is also expected that large numbers of graduates of foreign medical schools will continue to enter practice in this country each year.

Given such additions to the supply of physicians, rapid progress will be made in meeting at least the minimum requirements for them. In fact, as chart 23 shows, even the higher HEW projection of the need for physicians should be met by 1980.[34]

CHART 23

Supply of physicians is expected to increase substantially--enough to eliminate overall shortages before 1980.



[1] See text footnote 33 in this chapter.

Source: Department of Labor, based on data from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, December 1971.

Needed Directions of Action

Three broad directions of action are indicated by these supply and demand conclusions. First, the need for careful *implementation of the planned increase in medical school graduations* is underscored. To achieve this it will be essential to accelerate medical education. Such acceleration is being encouraged and financially aided under the CHMTA.

A second major direction of action is *improving the utilization of physicians* and increasing their productivity. This is an area where substantial progress has already been made, but more is needed.

Many innovative efforts are currently underway to increase the use—and the availability—of assistants, not only to physicians but also to dentists and nurses (as discussed later in the section on allied health personnel). In addition, substantial gains in physicians' efficiency and productivity are made possible by group practice arrangements—the Health Maintenance Organizations which will be expanded with Federal assistance, given the enactment of Administration sponsored legislation already discussed.

The development of HMO's would be aided also by changes in State legislation. Many States have

[33] Both sets of estimates include doctors of osteopathy (D.O.'s) as well as M.D.'s and allow for population growth. The lower estimates assume no rise in the present national ratio of physicians to population, except for the addition of 50,000 physicians to eliminate current shortages. The higher ones assume that the national ratio will rise to that for the geographic division now having the largest relative number of physicians. Neither set takes account of changes that might result from modifications in the present system of delivering health care, since not enough experience is yet available to provide a basis for assessing the impact of such changes.

[34] In the supply projections which lead to these conclusions, HEW starts off with the current supply of physicians, adds the estimated numbers of new graduates, and makes an allowance for graduates of foreign medical schools. Attrition from deaths and retirements is also allowed for.

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laws restricting HMO development. For example, in 21 States HMO's have to operate under the Blue Shield or other insurance laws; this makes it difficult for HMO's to start, since they are organized in a quite different way.[35] However, some States have already modified their laws and taken other positive steps to aid the extension of group practice arrangements. For example, New York has enacted a group medical practice law providing for low-cost loans for the formation of group practices. And in Illinois, the Governor has directed that Medicaid dollars be used as far as possible toward purchase of health care through HMO's and that HMO's receive top priority in the allocation of capital funds for health facilities.

The application of computer technology and other technological innovations to health care and the potentiality of these innovations for increasing physicians' efficiency are also being explored through demonstration programs. In fiscal 1972, $3 million was appropriated for this purpose under the CHMTA.

Such efforts to increase physicians' productivity and efficiency will not only help to relieve the immediate shortage of personnel in the profession but will continue to be needed indefinitely, if the supply of medical personnel is to approach optimum levels.

Improving the distribution of physicians among professional fields and geographic areas is a third, highly important objective. In the opinion of some experts, overall increases in the supply of physicians may not significantly improve the level of medical care for the American people unless real progress can be made in channeling these increases into the areas now most inadequately served.

Efforts to attract more physicians into family practice and combat the serious decrease in the number of general practitioners began several years ago. Since then, family medicine has been made a medical specialty by the American Academy of General Practice. By early 1971, there were 58 approved programs in this specialty in either university or community hospitals, providing training to 300 residents. Another 50 programs were under consideration.

Training in family medicine will be assisted by the new program of grants to hospitals for training, traineeships, and fellowships in this field provided for by the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act. The appropriation for fiscal 1972 included $5 million specifically for this purpose and $53 million for special project grants, which will also be used to develop curriculums and programs oriented to specific manpower needs.

Increasing the numbers of physicians serving remote rural areas and city slums is another critical and difficult problem. The reasons why physicians are reluctant to locate in such areas are partly economic but not wholly so. Some of the areas lacking medical services could probably support an M.D. at a good income level. Nor is the source of difficulty necessarily the lack of good facilities. The Sears Roebuck Foundation recently abandoned a 14-year program designed to help rural areas attract medical staff by providing them with well-equipped medical centers, because the program was not successful in bringing in needed physicians.

The obstacles seem to be partly social—the lack of good educational and cultural opportunities for physicians' families—and partly professional. Physicians in rural areas dislike their isolation from colleagues and sources of new professional information, and the fact that critically ill patients requiring hospitalization—among the most interesting cases professionally—must be turned over to others for lack of local hospital facilities.

Both the geographic distribution of medical services and professional communication with physicians in outlying areas should be improved as new health education centers are opened in medically underserved geographic areas and as more medical schools reorient their programs for greater emphasis on patient care. Some university health centers—for example, those at Harvard and Johns Hopkins—have been active in developing community experiments in health care delivery systems or have developed procedures whereby newly researched information is passed on to others.

The "WAMI" (Washington-Alaska-Montana-Idaho) program conducted by the University of Washington's School of Medicine is a particularly notable new undertaking, developed in cooperation with the University of Alaska. Students from Alaska are to receive part of their training at their State university, part in Seattle, and part at new

[35] Testimony of Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on physicians' training facilities and health maintenance organizations, *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare* (Washington: 92nd Cong., 1st sess., U.S. Senate), pt. 1, p. 125.

clinical training centers to be established in different Alaska communities, but all will receive M.D. degrees from the University of Washington. It is hoped that students prepared in this program will have added interest in practicing in Alaska and special capability for rendering effective service there. The possibilities of extending the program to Montana and Idaho are being explored.

The Health Manpower Education Initiative Awards authorized by the CHMTA have great potential for stimulating and supporting innovative efforts of many kinds to improve the supply, distribution, and utilization of health manpower. To cite a few examples, assistance could be provided to regional educational arrangements such as the WAMI program; to new facilities for training of health personnel in shortage areas; and to new or improved patterns of training for allied health personnel, including physician assistants. Appropriations for this program totaled $20 million in fiscal 1972.

The medical student loan program authorized by the CHMTA contains special incentives for practice in places designated as having physician shortages by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Up to 85 percent of these loans will be forgiven for students who practice as long as 3 years in such areas.[36]

Another approach to supplying medical services in areas without any doctors is the assignment to such areas of physicians and other personnel on the staff of the U.S. Public Health Service. The Emergency Health Personnel Act of 1970 authorizes assignments of this kind, and over 575 USPHS staff members will be located in medically underserved areas by the end of June 1973.

REGISTERED NURSES

Employment of registered nurses has increased rapidly during the past decade—from about 500,000 in 1960 to 700,000 in 1970. More than half of the increase, however, was accounted for by nurses working on a part-time basis. Nearly 3 out of every 10 registered nurses employed in 1970 were working part time, compared with the less than 1 out of 5 in 1960.

This expansion in the supply of nurses fell short of that required to meet the need for nursing services. A 1969 survey showed that hospitals had more than 32,000 budgeted vacancies for registered nurses which they were unable to fill. And the total number of additional nurses needed to provide adequate nursing services throughout the country is certainly much higher than this.

In nursing as in medicine, the personnel shortage problem is compounded by maldistribution among geographic areas. By State, the ratio of nurses to population ranged from a low of 133 per 100,000 in Arkansas to four times that number (536 per 100,000) in Connecticut in 1966. Yet even in top-ranking Connecticut, the administrators of some small general hospitals complained of nursing shortages, according to a study made in 1967.[37]

More recently, the economic slowdown has lessened the effective demand for nursing services in some local areas, where the rate of occupancy of hospital beds has dropped sharply. For example, in Seattle—which has been particularly hard hit by unemployment and where many laid off workers with lapsed health insurance policies have apparently been unable to finance hospitalization—the occupancy rate in individual hospitals has fallen as low as 57 percent during the past 2 years, though other hospitals which serve as regional centers have remained crowded. Some hospitals in the Seattle area have even put their nurses on a 4-day week to avoid layoffs. Nationally, however, the average hospital occupancy rate has shown only a slight drop—from 78.8 percent in 1969 to 78.0 percent in 1970 and by a similarly small amount in the early months of 1971. According to the American Nurses Association, there were relatively few openings for nurses in some States (such as Minnesota and Ohio) in mid-1971 but still a large unfilled demand in the country as a whole.

A continued uptrend in employment requirements in nursing is expected over the present decade. By 1980, the demand for registered nurses may reach one million, according to the Department of Labor's projections. This would represent an increase of more than two-fifths above the 1970 employment figure of 700,000.

[36] Forgiveness is at the rate of 30 percent for each of the first 2 years of practice in a shortage area, plus 25 percent for the third year—the same rate at which the loans would have been repaid.

[37] Barbara Holtz Kehrer, *The Nursing Shortage and Public Policy—An Economic Analysis of the Demand of Hospital Nurses in Connecticut*, Ph. D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1970. Supported by a grant from the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

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In addition, large numbers of new nurses will be needed to replace those leaving the profession. Nursing, like other fields staffed predominantly by women, loses many workers each year because of family responsibilities. On the other hand, inactive nurses will surely continue to reenter the profession in sizable numbers, though just how large this return flow will be cannot be projected with assurance; it may be much influenced by changing economic conditions and other uncertain factors. The Department of Labor's projections assume that withdrawals from and reentry into the profession will follow the same general patterns in this decade as during the 1960's as a whole. On this basis and allowing also for the projected growth in employment requirements, the demand for new nurses would average about 51,000 a year during the 1970–80 decade.[38]

In comparison, about 44,000 registered nurses graduated from nursing schools in academic year 1969–70, and not all of them entered nursing. The number of new nursing graduates is rising, however. By 1980, it should reach 68,000 according to estimates by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which take account of the increased Federal aid to nursing education provided under the Nurse Training Act of 1971. HEW further estimates that, with this increase in graduations, the number of active nurses should reach the million mark by 1980.

Federal appropriations to assist nursing education totaled $145 million in fiscal 1972, compared with $74 million in 1971. The increased funds will go, in major part, for grants to nursing schools based on a "formula" related to their enrollments and graduates which is designed to stimulate expansion in enrollments, as well as for other aid to nursing schools, new construction, and increased scholarship and student loan programs. To help overcome the geographic maldistribution of registered nurses (as of physicians), all professional education loans (under the Nurse Training Act or other legislation) will be forgiven up to 85 percent for individuals who practice for 3 years in areas determined to have a shortage of nurses.

[38] This projection includes an annual average growth need of 30,000 nurses plus a net replacement need of 21,000 (i.e., the difference between the number of nurses expected to leave the work force and the number of inactive nurses expected to return to the profession).

Furthermore, the number of young people interested in entering the profession should increase. Substantial further growth in the total number of young men and women seeking higher education is in prospect during this decade. And the recent turnaround in the supply-demand situation in elementary and secondary teaching—the profession employing by far the largest number of women—may indirectly aid the recruitment of students into nursing. Between the academic years 1968–69 and 1969–70, admissions to programs in registered nursing rose nearly 10 percent—more than in preceding years.[39] It is too early to determine whether or not the changed job market situation in teaching played a part in this increase. Other reasons for it may be that salaries of registered nurses have risen significantly in recent years, making this profession more competitive with other fields of work. Additional salary gains, as well as improvements in working conditions, will be needed, however, in order to attract more students into the profession, reduce turnover, and entice larger numbers of inactive nurses back into employment.

ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL

Employment in health occupations allied to the long-established medical, dental, and nursing professions totaled more than 900,000 in 1971, according to an estimate by the U.S. Public Health Service. This figure represented nearly a doubling in employment of these professional and technical workers since 1960. The rapid increase in their numbers resulted partly from the expanding demand for health services and also from the scarcity of physicians, dentists, and nurses and from an increasingly sophisticated health technology requiring an ever widening variety of specialized personnel.

The rise in employment of allied personnel over the past decade might have been even greater had it not been for the shortages of qualified workers which developed in many of these occupations. The 1969 survey of health manpower in hospitals indicated that personnel needs in such established occupations as physical therapist, occupational

[39] See "Educational Preparation for Nursing—1970," *Nursing Outlook*, September 1971, pp. 606–7.

therapist, and medical social worker exceeded current employment by at least 10 percent.[40] In addition, there are unmet needs in other allied medical, dental, and environmental health occupations.

Not only are the numbers of allied health workers increasing sharply but new occupations and specialties are continually emerging. It has been estimated that, by 1971, there were more than 125 distinct allied health occupations. In addition, the functions of existing occupations are changing rapidly.

Some of the new occupations have come into being because of advances in science and technology (for example, inhalation therapists and nuclear medicine technologists). Others have been created to deal with social or environmental problems. And many stem from efforts to improve the utilization of physicians, dentists, and nurses by employing personnel with less extended training to take over particular functions under supervision.

Occupations Allied to Physicians

Programs for training persons without a physician's broad background to provide some services traditionally performed by M.D.'s (or D.O.'s) have proliferated in recent years. As of March 1971, at least 125 programs were in operation (or in the advanced planning stage) in 35 States, in occupations or specialties for which accreditation standards either did not yet exist or had been developed only recently.[41]

The development of new programs for extending nursing roles to include work that would otherwise be performed by a physician is one of the most important current trends in the nursing profession. A few specialties, like those of nurse midwife and nurse anaesthetist, are relatively well-established. Newer specialties include, for example, those of family health practitioner, pediatric nurse associate, school nurse practitioner, public health nurse practitioner, and ophthalmic nurse. All require specialized training beyond that needed for RN status, leading to a certificate or, in a few cases, an academic degree.

A new and promising occupation is that of physician assistant. These assistants work under the direction of particular physicians and perform delegated assignments normally handled by the physician himself.

The training programs combine course work with clinical experience. They range from 1 to 3 years in duration and are designed to train people with a variety of backgrounds—mainly those with some college education or military medical training but also, in some cases, high school graduates.

As of March 1971 about 50 programs were in operation or in process of development in various educational centers. Most are small, involving only 10 to 30 enrollees. Altogether, only a few hundred students were in training as of early 1971, and the number who had graduated by that time was much smaller still.

Most physicians queried by their professional organizations have approved the development of physician assistants. As more physicians gain experience in training and working with assistants, these workers should make an important contribution to physicians' productivity. The occupation should also afford a valuable opportunity for upgrading and career advancement for personnel in lower level health occupations.

A valuable source of recruits for physician assistant programs, as well as other allied health occupations, are former military medical corpsmen, who have been trained in the Armed Forces to provide medical services in the absence of a physician. In the past, these workers' medical training often went unused in civilian life, not because they disliked medical work but because jobs with comparable responsibility and reasonably good salaries were either nonexistent in civilian medical settings or not available to them on the basis of their military training.[42] Since about 25,000 corpsmen have been discharged from military service annually in recent years (of whom about 10 percent were qualified for independent duty), they represent an important possible source

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[40] Garrie J. Losee and Marion E. Altenderfer, *Health Manpower in Hospitals* (Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, 1970), p. 72.

[41] *Selected Training Programs for Physician Support Personnel* (Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, March 1971).

[42] See Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., "Transferability of Military Trained Medical Personnel to the Civilian Sector," a study conducted under contract with the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. Currently, the Department of Labor is sponsoring an ongoing experimental and demonstration project by Robert R. Nathan Associates, which will explore the problems faced by a large hospital in recruiting and training veterans who have military medical training and experience and will devise and test methods to overcome these problems.

of skills in a field where serious shortages of civilian workers exist.

To encourage and assist military personnel with health skills to capitalize on these skills in civilian life, a MEDIHC (Military Experience Directed into Health Careers) program has been undertaken cooperatively by the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare. Under this program, men and women with such skills are contacted while still in the Armed Forces. If they are interested in pursuing a health career, arrangements are made to provide them with special counseling and placement services after separation. For the top-qualified corpsmen, the related MEDEX (Médicin Extension) program provides opportunities for training as physician assistants.

Supporting Personnel for Dentists and Nurses

The use of support personnel is increasing not only in medicine but also in dentistry and nursing, where there is a similar need to improve the utilization and thus relieve the current shortages of the top-trained professional personnel.

Dentists can greatly increase their efficiency by employing dental hygienists, chairside assistants, and technicians. Training in "four-handed dentistry" (use of one dental chairside assistant) is now a required part of the curriculum in all dental schools. Recent research shows that a dentist can increase his productivity by 80 percent if he uses a team of three auxiliaries (instead of merely one assistant), and by 130 percent if he uses four auxiliaries.[43]

In the nursing field, the ratio of licensed practical nurses and nurse aides to registered nurses has risen steadily. This increase in employment of auxiliary personnel has been essential in view of the mounting need for nursing services and the shortage of RN's.

Many jobless and otherwise disadvantaged workers can be enabled and motivated to enter practical nursing, as has been demonstrated by training programs conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Through fiscal 1971, about 41,000 individuals had received training as licensed practical nurses in MDTA programs in practically every State. Though the information on these individuals' subsequent employment experience is limited, the programs appear to have been generally successful in qualifying them for LPN positions.

Licensing and Accreditation

With the development of new allied health occupations comes the need to insure protection of the public through the setting of generally accepted standards for employment in these occupations. Some professional associations for medical specialties have already determined criteria for accreditation of the new allied health occupations; others are developing suitable standards. In some States special licensing standards have been established. As of March 1, 1971, at least 6 States had passed specific legislation dealing with physician assistants, and 12 others were considering such legislation. Since the physician normally assumes responsibility for the work of his assistants, new legislation is not essential to the use of assistants except in States which specifically prohibit the delegation of certain functions. But, considering the possibility of malpractice suits and related problems, many physicians would probably be more amenable to using assistants if the standards under which delegation is considered proper were legislatively determined.

Licensing of new health occupations also involves problems, however. Standards vary from State to State, and, where the requirements are unduly stringent, the development of the occupation may be restricted. Too rigid standards may also prevent some of the more successful experiments in training disadvantaged persons for other-than-menial jobs in the health field from being replicated in other areas.[44] Some steps are being taken, however, to develop equivalency examinations as a substitute for standard course work in

[43] The National Institutes of Health accordingly support a program called TEAM (Training and Expanded Auxiliary Management) in dental schools which teaches dentists already trained in four-handed dentistry to use and supervise hygienists and other types of assistants in such functions as placement and finishing of dental restorations and application of fluoride. NIH also finances the Louisville Dental Center's teacher training facilities where faculty from various dental schools can receive training in TEAM methods. See John C. Greene, "Comments on the TEAM Program of the Division of Dental Health," *Journal of Dental Education*, April 1971, p. 23.

[44] For example, at Casa Loma College in Pacoima, Calif., an experimental program financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity has successfully trained disadvantaged persons for such jobs as inhalation therapy worker, emergency room technician, and dental assistant. In States where rigid educational and other standards for such jobs are set by licensing boards, many disadvantaged workers might be precluded from employment in them.

some fields such as physical therapy and clinical laboratory work, and proficiency examinations are being designed to test the qualifications for civilian jobs of ex-servicemen with military training in medical and dental laboratory technology.[45]

A 2-year moratorium on the establishment of new categories of health personnel by State legislation, so as to provide time to develop uniform national standards, was recommended in a June 1971 report to the Congress by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.[46] This report also recommended the use of national examinations for licensing of health personnel, where these have been developed, and the adoption of appropriate equivalency examinations.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission has established criteria for many allied health occupations, including physician assistants. These are used nationwide in Veterans Administration hospitals and could provide the basis for national accreditation and licensing standards.

Increasing the Supply and Utilization of Supporting Personnel

Because of the recognized need to train more allied health personnel, the Government has already expanded its financial assistance to training in this area. And further increases will be provided under the 1973 budget recommendations.

To meet the growing requirements for allied and supporting personnel expected in the 1970's, it will also be necessary to reevaluate and probably revise current State licensure, registration, and certification laws which hamper the upward mobility and the effective use of such personnel. Recent research underlines the lack of flexibility in present licensing standards for health workers, particularly with respect to the substitution of experience for education. This makes it very difficult for lower echelon workers, no matter how competent, to climb the occupational ladder. Thus, to become an RN a licensed practical nurse generally has to discount completely her experience and training and go through the same training course as is required for a totally inexperienced person. Several programs formed for the sole purpose of providing the additional education licensed practical nurses need to become RN's have been deluged with applications.[47]

In addition, organizational problems in hospitals will need to be overcome in order to facilitate fuller utilization and upward mobility of health personnel. New occupations have not, for the most part, been integrated into logical career progressions. A detailed study of health workers in one hospital indicated that no centralized records were kept on personnel but that each unit operated separately in the hiring and development of personnel. Hospital management was so concerned with the meeting of day-to-day problems that it was unable to study and make good decisions on long-range personnel policies.[48]

Another study of the occupational structure of the New York City hospital system confirmed that the lack of organizational commitment to job ladders was a major impediment to upward mobility but also emphasized credential barriers, the redundancy of educational programs, and the fact that middle and upper level jobs require a sizable investment in academic education. This study also involved the design and testing of a new comprehensive system of job analysis and the planning of curriculums related to job ladders which should facilitate upward mobility in hospital jobs.[49]

The development of career ladders, which will enable and encourage workers to move up from the lowest level jobs to those at progressively higher levels of skill and responsibility with correspondingly higher pay, can be an important element in recruiting more workers for supporting occupations in the health field. It can also help to reduce the high turnover rates prevalent in these occupations. Needed also are further improvement in salaries and working conditions to make the occupations more competitive with other fields of employment.

If rapid progress is to be made in improving the distribution of health personnel and availability of health services and, at the same time, in

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[45] Daniel H. Kruger and Benjamin Shimberg, "Impact of Licensing on the Supply and Mobility of Skilled Manpower in Selected Non-Professional Jobs." Unpublished study conducted under contract with the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

[46] *Report on Licensure and Related Health Personnel Credentialing* (Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1971).

[47] *Progress Report on Nurse Training* (Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1970), p. 4.

[48] Harold M. Goldstein and Morris A. Horowitz, *Restructuring Paramedical Occupations, Final Report Phase II* (Boston: Northeastern University, under contract with the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, October 1970).

[49] "Health Service Mobility Study" sponsored by Hunter College and Research Foundation of the City of New York with Dr. Eleanor Gilpatrick as project director, conducted for the Office of Economic Opportunity, with support from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare in the later phase of the project.

controlling the inflation in health care costs, greater use will have to be made of allied and supporting personnel. Prospects for increasing the supply of physicians and registered nurses have been significantly improved by expanded Federal aid to medical and nursing education. In addition, the increased incentives for new physicians to go into family medicine and for physicians and nurses to locate in areas with personnel shortages should help to reduce the serious maldistribution of medical and nursing personnel. But progress in these directions will come slowly. Increased utilization of supporting personnel, as well as technological innovations and other devices for increasing physicians' efficiency, will be needed not only to relieve the immediate shortage of physicians but also as part of any effective long-run effort to achieve a satisfactory level of health care for all Americans.

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APPENDIX

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AND JOB MATCHING PROGRAMS

In 1971, the Department of Labor for the third year conducted labor market information and job matching programs, as directed and authorized by the 1968 amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act, title I, section 106. The amendments called upon the Secretary of Labor to develop: (1) A comprehensive system of labor market information on a national, State, and local basis; (2) systems for collecting and publishing information on job vacancies; and (3) a program for matching jobless and low-income workers with job openings, making maximum use of electronic data processing and telecommunication technologies. In response to this mandate, the Department initiated activities in 1969 and 1970 designed primarily to overcome well-defined gaps in available labor market information and to achieve computerization of employment service operations.[1]

During 1971, a reorientation of the labor market information program to meet the needs of State and local governments was initiated. The use of EDP methods was extended and experimental efforts were undertaken in new areas.

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

Manpower program planning is in the process of being decentralized to States and localities. To the extent possible under existing legislative authorizations, responsibility for determining the mix of manpower services is being shifted to Governors and locally elected officials. Therefore, in addition to providing the information required for national planning of manpower programs, labor market information must be concerned increasingly with the requirements of State and local manpower planners and program operators.

Projects undertaken and carried forward in 1971 were oriented, in large part, toward meeting three basic priorities:

—Improving the methodologies for making State and local estimates and forecasts of manpower resources and requirements.

—Enhancing the expertise of State and local manpower staffs in the use of labor market information.

—Improving the dissemination of labor market information.

In addition, a substantial part of the resources available for labor market information programs was devoted to continuing development of a comprehensive job vacancy program. Funding was also provided for labor market information research in academic institutions.

Progress in Estimating and Forecasting

Studies of the effectiveness of manpower programs have pointed to the need for better means of estimating local manpower requirements. For example, a recent evaluation of MDTA institutional training found that placement rates for the program would be higher if the employment serv-

[1] These programs were summarized in the *1970 Manpower Report*, pp. 199–205, and in the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 179–184.

ice were able to forecast local occupational requirements with greater accuracy. Other studies have shown that guidance counselors and vocational educators are similarly limited in developing relevant local guidance and vocational education programs.

The need for improved occupational forecasts is being met, in part, by two projects. One, the *Occupational Employment Statistics* program, will provide current data on employment by industry and occupation at the national, State, and local levels to serve as the basis for projecting future manpower requirements by occupation. The program, conducted as a Federal-State cooperative effort, was launched during 1971 with a mail-out of some 54,000 questionnaires to a sample of establishments in manufacturing industries. The quantity and quality of the early returns are encouraging, reflecting employer interest in the program and willingness to cooperate. Resources are available to survey many—but not all—nonmanufacturing industries during 1972.

Although the program was originally planned to involve no more than 10 States in data collection during the first year, interest among State employment security agencies is so great that 15 States are, in fact, involved in data collection for manufacturing industries. Six additional States are expected to participate in the data collection for nonmanufacturing industries in 1972.

In a second effort, the Department has initiated a major program to further enhance the ability of the State and local agencies to project future occupational needs on the basis of detailed information on local staffing patterns. In cooperation with the Manpower Administration and State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has undertaken a 3-year program to develop an *Integrated National-State Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix System.* The overall project will provide a series of 51 State matrices, including one for the District of Columbia, plus a matrix for the consolidated metropolitan area of New York–northern New Jersey. These matrices will be based on census data and be consistent in format, content, coding structure, and employment concepts with the BLS national matrix—from which national projections are now developed. To assist the States in using the matrix as a forecasting tool, a multipurpose computer system will be designed and developed so that these State matrices can be fully used in operations, planning, and research.

The national-State industry-occupation matrix will provide, for the first time, a detailed industry-occupation listing by class of worker (that is, private wage and salary, government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers). This employment information, which will provide an improved basis for detailed forecasting, will be updated on the basis of State employment data and staffing patterns information from the Occupational Employment Statistics program as they become available.

The past year marked the conclusion of a 3-year program of data collection under the *Urban Employment Survey* program. This pioneering study examined the employment situation and the barriers to meaningful employment for residents of poverty areas in six large cities. In addition to providing valuable information for local governments, community agencies, and business groups, the projects contributed to the development of methodologies for future intensive labor force surveys in impoverished areas.

There is a pressing need for current data for cities, counties, and other local jurisdictions on such basic indicators as unemployment. This need was underscored by the Manpower Administration's experience in 1971 in developing an apportionment formula based upon unemployment rates and the absolute numbers of unemployed people for use in determining the distribution of Emergency Employment Act funds to local areas. The same type of information is also needed for local manpower program planning. It is anticipated that future projects to be supported under section 106 of the MDTA will attempt to adapt, for local use, techniques that have proven useful at the national level and to improve upon existing techniques for making local estimates of the labor force and the magnitude of need for manpower services.

A number of projects already underway will aid State and local manpower staffs in strengthening their local data bases. For example, the *Annual Manpower Planning Report* helps to insure that planning assumptions are based on currently available information and that estimates are comparable among States and areas with respect to concepts and methodology. Information in this report has provided a base for the development of Cooperative Area Manpower Planning

System (CAMPS) and related plans for fiscal years 1971 and 1972 in all States and in 150 major labor areas.

A revision of the methodology for estimating the universe of need for manpower services on a State and area basis is now in process, making use of information from the 1970 census. Estimates of the universe of need are to be developed for the first time for counties, cities, and parts of these jurisdictions.

Technical Assistance for State and Local Staff

The development of an effective labor market information system must be accompanied by technical assistance for the users of the specific techniques and information developed under the program. A first step in this direction has been made by establishing a new position in each Manpower Administration regional office. This staff specialist will conduct a continuing review of the operation of State labor market information programs and provide guidance and assistance to the cooperating State employment security agencies.

Improving the Dissemination and Compilation of Information

A large body of labor market information has already been generated by a variety of statistical and informational programs. Indeed, the local manpower practitioner is confronted by a plethora of data on some subjects, while information is lacking in other areas. It is essential not only to fill identified data gaps, but also to develop methods for making useful data easily accessible to manpower program staffs at the State and local levels.

To improve methods of disseminating information, a 10-city experimental project, known as the Ghetto Job Information project, was initiated in 1970. The project is now testing innovative approaches and evaluating results. This is a joint Department of Labor-State employment security agency undertaking, conducted in cities selected from among those participating in the experimental Comprehensive Model for Local Employment Service (COMO) project.

During the past year, in a related effort, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed a series of 50 occupational guidance pamphlets designed especially to relate to the informational needs of ghetto youth. These pamphlets cover a wide range of occupations and include information on the required levels of skill, training needs, and national outlook for the occupation, with space provided for recording additional information on local requirements and available training. As the pamphlets are distributed to schools and other community agencies and, through them, to young people, the Manpower Administration will evaluate the effectiveness of these materials in helping inner-city youth to make sound career plans.

In addition to the BLS pamphlets, guidance literature prepared by State agencies cooperating in the program will supplement the direct counseling offered in employment security offices and in the schools, through the employment service-school cooperative guidance program. These materials range from multimedia presentations to occupational mini-guides to cartoon booklets—all designed to relate to the interests and aspirations of persons for whom conventional job information is not appropriate.

To help in providing better, more up-to-date statistics for use in vocational guidance and local manpower planning, projects are being initiated to apply modern data processing techniques to the compilation of existing data. For example, the usefulness and timeliness of the Federal-State cooperative program for gathering industry employment, hours, and earnings information will be improved by a uniform automatic data processing system. The Department of Labor has contracted for the design of such a system. Working with the Department's data processing staff, the contractor will analyze the requirements for a standard reporting and estimating system and then develop a computer system for tabulation, validation, estimation, and benchmarking of the data. It will be possible to process on third generation EDP installations the basic employment information now compiled manually in many States. As a result, the statistical quality of the data compiled from employer reports will be enhanced through increased uniformity and flexibility in processing. Savings to the States, in the form of reduced clerical staff, are also expected. The end result of this project—a flexible, modular system that can be used in whole or part, as indicated by the needs

and problems of different States—will be available in early 1974.

The Job Vacancy Program

The Job Opportunities and Labor Turnover Survey was established in response to the legislative requirement that a program be developed for collecting comprehensive information on unfilled job vacancies. The objective of this cooperative Federal-State venture is to provide current information, by industry and occupation, on unfilled job openings in areas, States, and the Nation as a whole. Presently, monthly data in all nonagricultural industries are collected in 27 metropolitan areas and are the basis of monthly national job vacancy estimates by industry. In 19 of the areas, job vacancy data for different occupations are collected quarterly; in the other eight, such data are collected annually. In another 25 areas, more limited data are collected monthly for manufacturing and mining industries only.

The developmental phase of this job vacancy program is nearing completion. However, a multifaceted job vacancy experimental effort is still to be carried forward. A most significant part of this effort, initiated in 1971, involves experimentation with the use in employment service operations of information on job vacancies collected by local ES offices. These programs—to be carried out by cooperating employment security agencies in Colorado, Oklahoma, and possibly elsewhere—are designed to assess the effects of alternative collection techniques and applications of the information collected.

Academic Research

In 1971, as in previous years, support has been provided for research by universities and other research organizations aimed at exploring theoretical and technical issues related to the labor market information program. Projects begun during the past year are concerned with:

1. The application of dual labor market theory to labor market information problems.

2. Labor market operations at the microlevel and their relationship to the new information technologies. The new projects in this area are a study of the utilization of a job bank system in helping to solve the special employment and hiring problems of the construction industry, an examination of the feedback capability of job banks to absorb and utilize new information as the system is developed, and analyses of how information media are utilized in the labor market process.

3. Improvement of techniques for analyzing and disseminating labor market information. In this methodological area, research was launched to develop computerized LMI data bases designed for ready access by LMI users. In addition, research was begun on ways of checking on and improving area unemployment data through a comparison of 1970 census data for 150 major labor areas and 100 small areas with Manpower Administration labor force and unemployment estimates for the same areas. On the basis of this review, improvements in the methodology used in developing these estimates will be worked out. This study will complement other efforts, cited earlier, to strengthen the local capacity for making labor force estimates.

Future Program Directions

For the immediate future, it is anticipated that the MDTA labor market information program will be primarily developmental rather than operational in nature. It is felt that the most efficient use of the program would be to assess the current system of labor market information as well as the changing requirements of LMI users and, on the basis of these analyses, develop solutions designed to bring the system into line with these requirements.

Two other basic principles will guide the program during the coming years: It will concentrate on the development of information that will help achieve more effective planning, operation, and evaluation of the Nation's manpower program and will focus on manpower program needs at the State and local levels.

COMPUTER-ASSISTED INFORMATION PROGRAMS

The Manpower Administration has for several years been concerned with streamlining and improving the Federal-State employment service network through the application of modern computer

technology. This concern was reinforced by the 1968 amendment to section 106 of the Manpower Development and Training Act and by the President's 1969 directive for establishment of a National Computer Job Bank.

Job Banks

The first phase in computerization of employment service operations has been the establishment of job banks in major cities across the Nation. A job bank is a listing of job orders, updated daily by computer and distributed to all local offices and cooperating community agencies in the area. Briefly, the job bank works as follows: Job orders are compiled on a computer, and a book listing current orders is printed and distributed to local offices and cooperating community agencies each day. The job bank book may be in the form of microfilm, microfiche, or hard copy. Referral of applicants is controlled by telephone from a central point to insure that jobseekers are not sent to employers in excessive numbers or referred to jobs already filled. New uses were made of the listings in 1971 when workers themselves, including special applicant groups such as veterans, scientists and engineers, and rural residents were permitted to scan job opportunities.

During 1971, the job bank network was expanded to include over 100 cities. Major emphasis shifted, however, from implementing city job banks to the expansion and linkage of job banks into statewide systems. In a statewide job bank system every local office within the State has access to a full listing of job orders in the State. Five States are now operating statewide job banks, and a large number of other states have submitted proposals for statewide systems. The goal of the Manpower Administration is to have job banks covering the employment service's 2,200 local offices and serving the entire Nation by July 1972.

Experimental Computer Applications

The job bank system computerizes job openings, but the preliminary matching of job to applicant is still manual—that is, based on an interview or reference to an applicant file. Experiments are being conducted on more sophisticated computer applications which can incorporate data on job applicants and thus provide an electronic computer "match" of job opening and jobseeker. The key to this matching process is the development of a vocabulary to describe both applicant characteristics and job requirements.

During 1971, ES–ADP teams in seven State agencies began experiments with two specific descriptor vocabularies for use in job matching. The Job Analysis Vocabulary (JAV) and the Detailed Experimental Computer-Assisted Language (DECAL) are in the developmental stage and will be tested as part of job banks in the seven States during 1972.

The four experimental matching systems developed by the State agencies in Utah, New York, Wisconsin, and California were continued in 1971. The ES–ADP team in Minnesota is designing a computer application for job development and employer relations activities. The Job Development Bank will provide the employment service with a file on all employers and types of jobs in the community. The initial phase of this experiment will be in operation in 1972 and will provide a listing of job possibilities derived from employment service files to be used as leads for job development.

The Secretary of Labor Fellowship Program in Manpower and Computer Technology was initiated in 1970 in order to create an awareness of the need for individuals with expertise in the combined areas of manpower, occupational analysis, and computer science. In cooperation with State employment security agencies and universities, the Department sponsored six fellowships in 1971. They are in addition to the 12 fellowships awarded in 1970.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Manpower Administration. (See also the brief statement which follows on the historic comparability of the labor force data.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings*.

Section A includes two new tables, A–8 and A–9, on persons not in the labor force, giving the reason for nonparticipation or for leaving their last job.

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or relatively continuous data are available, beginning with 1947. Alaska and Hawaii are included unless otherwise noted.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p*."

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Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics

Raised lower age limit. Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

Noncomparability of labor force levels. Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

Change in occupational classification system. Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational data was affected as a result of changes in occupational classification introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category in two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives Separate data for these two groups will become available beginning with January 1972 data. At that time, too, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, will be introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group will be changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties will be included therein.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification of the CPS will be found in the article "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" in the February 1971 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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Table A–1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Both Sexes										
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,261	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1969	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,880	59.6	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,462	75,165	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
Male										
1947	50,968	44,258	86.8	42,686	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,358	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,869	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,431
1955	55,122	47,488	86.2	44,475	42,621	5,265	37,354	1,854	4.2	7,634
1956	55,547	47,914	86.3	45,091	43,380	5,039	38,334	1,711	3.8	7,633
1957	56,082	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,357	4,824	38,532	1,841	4.1	8,118
1958	56,640	48,126	85.0	45,521	42,423	4,596	37,827	3,098	6.8	8,514
1959	57,312	48,405	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,486	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,626	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,069	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,627	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,556	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,527
1966	63,351	51,560	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,316	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,861	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
Female										
1947	52,450	16,683	31.8	16,664	16,045	1,248	14,797	619	3.7	35,767
1948	53,088	17,351	32.7	17,335	16,618	1,271	15,345	717	4.1	35,737
1949	53,689	17,806	33.2	17,788	16,723	1,314	15,409	1,065	6.0	35,883
1950	54,293	18,412	33.9	18,389	17,340	1,159	16,179	1,049	5.7	35,881
1951	54,933	19,054	34.7	19,016	18,182	1,193	16,987	834	4.4	35,879
1952	55,575	19,314	34.8	19,269	18,570	1,112	17,456	698	3.6	36,261
1953	56,353	19,429	34.5	19,382	18,750	1,008	17,740	632	3.3	36,924
1954	56,965	19,718	34.6	19,678	18,490	1,006	17,484	1,188	6.0	37,247
1955	57,610	20,584	35.7	20,548	19,550	1,184	18,364	998	4.9	37,026
1956	58,264	21,495	36.9	21,461	20,422	1,244	19,172	1,039	4.8	36,769
1957	58,983	21,765	36.9	21,732	20,714	1,123	19,591	1,018	4.7	37,218
1958	59,723	22,149	37.1	22,118	20,613	990	19,623	1,504	6.8	37,574
1959	60,509	22,516	37.2	22,483	21,164	1,033	20,131	1,320	5.9	38,053
1960	61,615	23,272	37.8	23,240	21,874	986	20,887	1,366	5.9	38,343
1961	62,517	23,838	38.1	23,806	22,090	902	21,187	1,717	7.2	38,679
1962	63,355	24,047	38.0	24,014	22,525	875	21,651	1,488	6.2	39,308
1963	64,527	24,736	38.3	24,704	23,105	878	22,227	1,598	6.5	39,791
1964	65,668	25,443	38.7	25,412	23,831	832	23,000	1,581	6.2	40,225
1965	66,763	26,232	39.3	26,200	24,748	814	23,934	1,452	5.5	40,531
1966	67,829	27,333	40.3	27,299	25,976	736	25,240	1,324	4.8	40,496
1967	69,003	28,395	41.2	28,360	26,893	680	26,212	1,468	5.2	40,608
1968	70,217	29,242	41.6	29,204	27,807	660	27,147	1,397	4.8	40,978
1969	71,476	30,551	42.7	30,512	29,084	643	28,441	1,428	4.7	40,924
1970	72,774	31,560	43.4	31,520	29,667	601	29,066	1,853	5.9	41,214
1971	74,084	32,132	43.4	32,091	29,875	598	29,277	2,217	6.9	41,952

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number in total labor force (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	44,258	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,729	1,168	1,834	5,117	10,758	9,723	7,975	5,770	2,385	572
1949	45,097	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,886	9,860	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,800	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,269	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,469	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,658	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,125	1,652	5,084	11,469	10,669	8,612	5,979	2,544	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,653	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,110	2,525	572
1955	47,488	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,125	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,224	2,604	665
1957	47,964	1,207	1,778	4,781	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,227	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,754	4,849	11,108	11,161	9,369	6,308	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,987	10,981	11,235	9,488	6,350	2,321	676
1960	48,870	1,335	1,849	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,405	2,287	637
1961	49,193	1,271	1,958	5,187	10,880	11,403	9,741	6,535	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,720	11,542	9,803	6,565	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,635	11,589	9,923	6,679	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,704	10,636	11,559	10,043	6,745	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,254	5,926	10,653	11,504	10,131	6,768	2,131	759
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,395	10,202	6,852	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,695	2,519	6,546	11,001	11,282	10,295	6,944	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,376	11,122	10,364	7,030	2,154	857
1969	53,688	1,800	2,482	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,062	2,170	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,127	2,164	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,608	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,149	2,089	927
FEMALE										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	2,725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	2,721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,565	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,662	4,006	3,993	3,100	1,678	556	242
1950	18,412	611	1,103	2,681	4,101	4,166	3,328	1,839	584	268
1951	19,054	663	1,100	2,670	4,305	4,307	3,535	1,923	551	255
1952	19,314	706	1,052	2,519	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,429	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,048	693	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	666	253
1955	20,584	641	1,088	2,458	4,261	4,808	4,155	2,391	780	258
1956	21,495	736	1,132	2,467	4,285	5,036	4,407	2,610	821	313
1957	21,765	716	1,150	2,453	4,263	5,121	4,618	2,631	818	332
1958	22,149	685	1,153	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	765	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,257	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,405	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	460
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	405
1964	25,443	950	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	966	411
1965	26,232	954	1,565	3,375	4,336	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,054	1,826	3,601	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	963	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,986	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,251	5,104	5,869	6,132	3,938	999	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,869	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,893	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,331	1,970	5,090	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,057	637
	Labor force participation rate									
MALE										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	96.1	98.0	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	87.8	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.5	46.9	27.4
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	87.3	54.5	80.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953	86.9	51.7	78.5	92.2	97.6	98.2	96.6	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	86.4	48.3	76.5	91.5	97.5	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.7
1955	86.2	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	86.3	52.6	77.9	90.8	97.4	98.0	96.6	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	85.5	51.1	77.7	89.8	97.3	97.9	96.4	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	85.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.8	43.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.6	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.9	43.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.4
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.5	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	21.6
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	81.2	46.8	70.2	86.5	97.1	97.2	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	80.9	47.7	69.6	86.6	96.9	97.0	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	80.0	47.3	69.3	85.7	96.2	96.6	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Labor force participation rate—Continued									
FEMALE										
1947	31.8	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	39.8	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	40.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.5	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10 8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	41.2	30.1	9.3	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.3
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.9
1957	36.9	31.1	51.5	46.0	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.5
1958	37.1	28.1	51.0	46.4	35.6	43.4	47.9	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.8	49.1	45.2	35.4	43.4	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.9
1960	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.6
1961	38.1	28.5	51.1	47.1	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.1
1962	38.0	27.1	50.9	47.4	36.4	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.2
1963	38.3	27.1	50.6	47.6	37.2	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.3	49.5	37.3	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.0
1965	39.3	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.2
1966	40.3	30.7	52.1	51.5	39.9	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.5
1967	41.2	31.0	52.3	53.4	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.4	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.5	54.6	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.5	56.8	43.8	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.8
1970	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.2
1971	43.4	34.3	53.2	57.8	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.9

[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	42,686	1,106	1,382	4,629	10,207	9,492	7,847	5,647	2,376	586
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,764	2,384	572
1949	43,498	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,008	5,748	2,454	577
1950	43,819	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,527	9,793	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,001	1,080	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,798	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,869	1,101	1,210	3,338	10,585	9,945	8,326	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,737	10,436	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,965	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,105	2,525	572
1955	44,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,292	3,485	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,220	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,626	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,295	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,379	676
1959	45,886	1,207	1,391	3,940	10,346	10,899	9,437	6,345	2,322	676
1960	46,388	1,290	1,496	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,653	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,176	11,012	9,667	6,530	2,220	725
1962	46,600	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,921	11,115	9,715	6,560	2,241	780
1963	47,129	1,321	1,586	4,514	9,875	11,187	9,836	6,674	2,135	738
1964	47,679	1,498	1,576	4,754	9,875	11,155	9,956	6,740	2,123	731
1965	48,255	1,531	1,866	4,894	9,902	11,121	10,045	6,763	2,131	759
1966	48,471	1,610	2,074	4,820	9,948	10,983	10,100	6,847	2,089	790
1967	48,987	1,658	1,976	5,043	10,207	10,860	10,189	6,938	2,118	838
1968	49,533	1,687	1,994	5,070	10,610	10,725	10,267	7,025	2,154	857
1969	50,221	1,770	2,101	5,282	10,940	10,556	10,343	7,058	2,170	874
1970	51,195	1,808	2,197	5,709	11,311	10,464	10,417	7,124	2,164	892
1971	52,021	1,850	2,311	6,194	11,653	10,322	10,457	7,146	2,089	927
FEMALE										
1947	16,664	643	1,192	2,716	3,740	3,676	2,731	1,522	445	232
1948	17,335	671	1,164	2,719	3,932	3,800	2,972	1,565	514	248
1949	17,788	648	1,163	2,659	3,997	3,989	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,101	2,675	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,839	584	268
1951	19,016	662	1,095	2,659	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,636	2,032	590	244
1953	19,382	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,680	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	253
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,251	4,805	4,154	2,391	780	258
1956	21,461	736	1,127	2,455	4,276	5,031	4,405	2,610	821	313
1957	21,732	716	1,144	2,442	4,255	5,116	4,615	2,631	813	332
1958	22,118	685	1,147	2,500	4,193	5,185	4,859	2,727	822	333
1959	22,483	765	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,883	836	349
1960	23,240	805	1,250	2,580	4,131	5,303	5,278	2,986	907	347
1961	23,806	774	1,368	2,697	4,143	5,389	5,403	3,105	926	419
1962	24,014	742	1,405	2,802	4,103	5,474	5,381	3,198	911	460
1963	24,704	850	1,381	2,959	4,174	5,600	5,503	3,332	905	405
1964	25,412	950	1,364	3,210	4,180	5,614	5,680	3,447	966	411
1965	26,200	954	1,559	3,364	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	976	421
1966	27,299	1,054	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,756	5,883	3,727	963	481
1967	28,360	1,076	1,811	3,967	4,848	5,844	5,984	3,855	978	539
1968	29,204	1,130	1,808	4,235	5,098	5,865	6,131	3,938	999	559
1969	30,512	1,240	1,860	4,597	5,395	5,901	6,386	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,874	5,698	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,091	1,331	1,961	5,071	5,933	5,954	6,569	4,215	1,057	637

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–1971 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1954	39,760	895	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338	495
1955	40,196	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417	586
1957	40,821	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	606
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	596
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,986	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082	710
1963	42,404	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964	42,893	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943	646
1965	43,400	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958	669
1966	43,572	1,423	1,831	4,200	8,859	9,892	9,189	6,250	1,928	706
1967	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,980	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,088	9,413	9,488	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,390	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
Female										
1954	17,057	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607	205
1955	17,886	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,886	2,344	748	269
1957	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958	19,213	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751	295
1959	19,556	698	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960	20,171	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	300
1961	20,668	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962	20,819	668	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,989	3,077	874	374
1965	22,736	862	1,405	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879	382
1966	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,333	865	444
1967	24,657	967	1,591	3,470	4,021	4,980	5,285	3,468	877	485
1968	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,263	5,021	5,416	3,541	903	520
1969	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,999	4,516	5,055	5,645	3,665	958	534
1970	27,505	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,781	3,734	952	582
1971	27,989	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,968	5,083	5,814	3,787	956	590
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	4,203	127	178	396	1,074	997	790	451	187	79
1955	4,279	135	178	419	1,085	998	813	468	183	79
1956	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	484	185	77
1957	4,376	135	175	473	1,088	1,012	836	487	170	78
1958	4,442	133	180	493	1,089	1,021	855	505	166	69
1959	4,490	130	188	532	1,085	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960	4,645	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	158	83
1961	4,666	142	210	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962	4,668	136	201	553	1,074	1,087	895	564	159	71
1963	4,725	138	206	558	1,070	1,109	891	584	168	77
1964	4,785	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	580	181	86
1965	4,855	172	226	614	1,079	1,098	916	575	173	90
1966	4,899	187	244	620	1,089	1,090	912	597	162	84
1967	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	929	590	175	91
1968	4,979	183	262	639	1,133	1,064	927	598	174	96
1969	5,036	187	271	667	1,167	1,048	931	592	175	86
1970	5,182	180	275	725	1,223	1,052	929	609	188	93
1971	5,220	175	272	772	1,263	1,037	927	604	170	87
Female										
1954	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2,663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2,768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957	2,812	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70	40
1958	2,905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959	2,928	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3,069	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961	3,136	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77	44
1962	3,195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963	3,279	82	153	377	749	821	656	354	84	39
1964	3,384	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92	37
1965	3,464	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96	39
1966	3,597	110	188	466	777	863	702	394	99	37
1967	3,704	110	219	497	827	864	699	387	102	48
1968	3,780	115	220	558	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969	3,918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970	4,015	129	222	628	907	855	750	419	104	55
1971	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–71

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	86.5	51.2	76.2	84.4	96.0	98.0	95.9	89.6	46.5	26.1
1949	86.4	50.1	74.8	86.5	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.6	46.6	26.3
1950	86.4	50.5	75.6	87.5	96.4	97.7	95.9	87.3	45.8	27.6
1951	86.5	52.7	74.2	88.4	97.0	97.6	96.0	87.4	44.5	26.9
1952	86.2	51.9	72.7	87.6	97.6	97.9	96.3	87.7	42.5	25.3
1953	86.1	49.8	72.8	87.4	97.5	97.9	96.4	87.7	41.3	23.6
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4	24.5
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.5
1956	85.6	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	25.1
1958	84.3	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7	24.1
1959	83.8	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3	24.2
1960	83.4	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9	22.2
1962	82.1	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6	22.3
1963	81.5	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4	21.4
1964	81.1	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9	21.2
1965	80.8	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9	21.7
1966	80.6	47.1	65.4	84.4	97.5	97.6	95.8	84.9	27.2	22.3
1967	80.7	47.9	66.1	84.0	97.5	97.7	95.6	84.9	27.1	22.6
1968	80.4	47.7	65.7	82.4	97.2	97.6	95.4	84.7	27.3	22.7
1969	80.2	48.8	66.3	82.6	97.0	97.4	95.1	83.9	27.3	23.0
1970	80.0	48.9	67.4	83.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.6	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	25.6	23.7
Female										
1948	31.3	31.7	53.5	45.1	31.3	35.1	33.3	23.3	8.6	11.1
1949	31.8	31.4	54.0	44.4	31.7	36.1	34.3	24.2	9.1	10.3
1950	32.6	30.1	52.6	45.9	32.1	37.2	36.3	26.0	9.2	11.5
1951	33.4	32.4	54.1	46.7	33.6	38.0	38.0	26.5	8.5	11.2
1952	33.6	34.1	52.0	44.8	33.8	38.9	38.8	27.6	8.7	10.2
1953	33.4	31.2	51.9	44.1	31.7	38.8	38.7	28.5	9.4	9.9
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	10.2	12.5
1958	35.8	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1	12.2
1959	36.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2	13.0
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	12.5
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5	13.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	9.8	13.7
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4	12.2
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9	12.7
1965	38.1	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7	12.9
1966	39.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.7	45.0	50.6	41.1	9.4	14.5
1967	40.1	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	46.4	50.9	41.9	9.3	15.4
1968	40.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	47.5	51.5	42.0	9.4	16.0
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.6	9.7	16.1
1970	42.6	36.6	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.9	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–71—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	87.3	59.8	77.8	85.6	95.3	97.2	94.7	88.6	50.3	39.3
1949	87.0	60.4	80.8	89.7	94.1	97.3	95.6	86.0	51.4	36.6
1950	85.9	57.4	78.2	91.4	92.6	96.2	95.1	81.9	45.5	37.7
1951	86.3	54.7	80.8	88.7	95.7	96.4	95.1	84.6	49.5	34.6
1952	86.8	52.3	79.1	92.8	96.2	97.2	95.0	85.7	43.3	30.5
1953	86.2	53.0	76.7	92.3	96.7	97.3	93.9	86.7	41.1	27.8
1954	85.2	46.7	78.4	91.1	96.2	96.6	93.2	83.0	41.2	27.2
1955	85.0	48.2	75.7	89.7	95.8	96.2	94.2	83.1	40.0	27.1
1956	85.1	49.6	76.4	88.9	96.2	96.2	94.4	83.9	39.8	25.5
1957	84.3	47.5	72.0	89.6	96.1	96.5	93.5	82.4	35.9	24.7
1958	84.0	45.1	71.7	88.7	96.3	96.4	93.9	83.3	34.5	21.3
1959	83.4	41.7	72.0	90.3	96.3	95.8	92.8	82.5	33.5	23.9
1960	83.0	45.6	71.2	90.2	96.2	95.5	92.3	82.5	31.2	23.3
1961	82.2	42.5	70.5	89.7	95.9	94.8	92.3	81.6	29.4	19.2
1962	80.8	40.2	68.8	89.3	95.3	94.5	92.2	81.5	27.2	16.5
1963	80.2	37.2	69.1	88.6	94.9	94.9	91.1	82.5	27.6	17.2
1964	80.0	37.3	67.2	89.4	95.9	94.4	91.6	80.6	29.6	18.7
1965	79.6	39.3	66.7	89.8	95.7	94.2	92.0	78.8	27.9	18.9
1966	79.0	41.1	63.7	89.9	95.5	91.1	90.7	81.1	25.6	17.3
1967	78.5	41.2	62.7	87.2	95.5	93.6	91.3	79.3	27.2	18.3
1968	77.6	37.9	63.3	85.0	95.0	93.4	90.1	79.6	26.6	18.1
1969	76.9	37.7	63.2	84.4	94.4	92.7	89.5	77.9	26.1	15.8
1970	76.5	34.8	61.8	83.5	93.7	93.2	88.2	79.2	27.4	16.6
1971	74.9	32.4	58.9	81.5	92.9	92.0	86.9	77.8	24.5	15.2
Female										
1948	45.6	29.1	41.2	47.1	50.6	53.3	51.1	37.6	17.5	21.0
1949	46.9	30.1	44.8	49.8	50.9	56.1	52.7	39.6	15.6	23.5
1950	46.9	30.2	40.6	46.9	51.6	55.7	54.3	40.9	16.5	22.0
1951	46.3	30.4	40.2	45.4	51.1	55.8	55.5	39.8	14.0	17.3
1952	45.5	27.4	44.7	43.9	50.1	54.0	52.7	42.3	14.3	18.5
1953	43.6	24.2	37.8	45.1	48.1	54.9	51.0	35.9	11.4	14.9
1954	46.1	24.5	37.7	49.6	49.7	57.5	53.4	41.2	12.2	16.2
1955	46.1	22.7	43.2	46.7	51.3	56.0	54.8	40.7	12.1	11.4
1956	47.3	28.3	44.6	44.9	52.1	57.0	55.3	44.5	14.5	14.4
1957	47.2	24.1	42.8	46.6	50.4	58.7	56.8	44.3	13.6	12.6
1958	48.0	23.2	41.2	48.3	50.8	60.8	59.8	42.8	13.3	11.6
1959	47.7	20.7	36.1	48.8	50.0	60.0	60.0	46.4	12.6	12.6
1960	48.2	22.1	44.3	48.8	49.7	59.8	60.5	47.3	12.8	13.2
1961	48.3	21.6	44.6	47.7	51.2	60.5	61.1	45.2	13.1	11.0
1962	48.0	21.0	45.5	48.6	52.0	59.7	60.5	46.1	12.2	9.7
1963	48.1	21.5	44.9	49.2	53.3	59.4	60.6	47.3	11.8	8.7
1964	48.5	19.5	46.5	53.6	52.8	58.4	62.3	48.4	12.7	8.0
1965	48.6	20.5	40.0	55.2	54.0	59.9	60.2	48.9	12.9	8.1
1966	49.3	23.6	44.0	54.5	54.9	60.9	61.0	49.1	13.0	7.5
1967	49.5	22.8	48.7	54.9	57.5	60.8	59.6	47.1	13.0	9.4
1968	49.3	23.3	46.9	58.4	56.6	59.3	59.8	47.0	11.9	7.2
1969	49.8	24.4	45.4	58.6	57.8	59.5	60.8	47.5	11.9	7.1
1970	49.5	24.3	44.7	57.7	57.6	59.9	60.2	47.1	12.2	9.7
1971	49.2	21.9	41.4	56.0	59.2	61.0	59.4	47.1	11.5	8.3

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–71 [1]

Employment status and year	White				Negro and other races			
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over		Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)								
1954	56,817	3,501	37,770	15,543	6,824	474	3,898	2,453
1955	58,082	3,597	38,143	16,346	6,942	495	3,966	2,480
1956	59,427	3,771	38,620	17,035	7,127	527	4,038	2,563
1957	59,741	3,774	38,714	17,253	7,188	503	4,066	2,619
1958	60,293	3,759	38,964	17,572	7,347	504	4,130	2,713
1959	60,953	4,000	39,118	17,834	7,418	491	4,171	2,755
1960	61,913	4,276	39,310	18,330	7,714	566	4,293	2,855
1961	62,654	4,361	39,547	18,747	7,802	572	4,313	2,918
1962	62,750	4,354	39,499	18,897	7,863	561	4,332	2,970
1963	63,830	4,558	39,841	19,430	8,004	579	4,381	3,042
1964	64,921	4,784	40,177	19,960	8,169	606	4,427	3,138
1965	66,136	5,265	40,401	20,468	8,319	644	4,456	3,218
1966	67,274	5,828	40,318	21,128	8,496	729	4,468	3,299
1967	68,699	5,748	40,851	22,100	8,648	771	4,502	3,375
1968	69,977	5,839	41,318	22,821	8,760	779	4,535	3,446
1969	71,779	6,168	41,772	23,839	8,954	801	4,579	3,574
1970	73,518	6,439	42,463	24,616	9,197	807	4,726	3,664
1971	74,790	6,672	43,088	25,030	9,322	781	4,773	3,769
EMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	53,957	3,079	36,123	14,755	6,150	396	3,511	2,244
1955	55,834	3,226	36,896	15,712	6,341	417	3,632	2,290
1956	57,265	3,387	37,474	16,404	6,535	431	3 742	2,362
1957	57,452	3,373	37,479	16,600	6,619	407	3,760	2,452
1958	56,614	3,217	36,808	16,589	6,422	366	3,604	2,454
1959	58,005	3,475	37,533	16,998	6,624	363	3,734	2,527
1960	58,850	3,701	37,663	17,487	6,927	428	3,880	2,618
1961	58,912	3,692	37,533	17,687	6,832	414	3,809	2,610
1962	59,698	3,774	37,918	18,006	7,004	420	3,897	2,686
1963	60,622	3,850	38,272	18,499	7,140	403	3,979	2,757
1964	61,922	4,076	38,798	19,048	7,383	441	4,088	2,855
1965	63,445	4,562	39,232	19,652	7,643	475	4,190	2,979
1966	65,019	5,176	39,417	20,426	7,875	544	4,249	3,082
1967	66,361	5,113	39,985	21,263	8,011	569	4,309	3,134
1968	67,751	5,195	40,503	22,052	8,169	585	4,356	3,229
1969	69,518	5,508	40,978	23,032	8,384	609	4,410	3,365
1970	70,182	5,568	41,093	23,521	8,445	573	4,461	3,412
1971	70,716	5,662	41,347	23,707	8,403	533	4,428	3,442
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	2,860	422	1,647	788	674	78	387	209
1955	2,248	371	1,247	634	601	78	334	190
1956	2,162	384	1,146	631	592	96	296	201
1957	2,289	401	1,236	657	569	96	306	165
1958	3,679	542	2,156	983	925	138	526	259
1959	2,947	525	1,585	836	794	128	437	228
1960	3,063	575	1,647	843	787	138	413	237
1961	3,742	669	2,014	1,060	970	158	504	308
1962	3,052	580	1,581	891	859	141	435	284
1963	3,208	708	1,569	931	864	176	402	285
1964	2,999	708	1,379	912	786	165	339	283
1965	2,691	703	1,169	817	676	169	267	239
1966	2,253	651	901	703	621	185	219	217
1967	2,338	635	866	837	638	204	193	241
1968	2,226	644	814	768	590	195	179	217
1969	2,261	660	794	806	570	193	168	209
1970	3,337	871	1,371	1,095	752	235	265	252
1971	4,074	1,010	1,741	1,324	919	248	345	326
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE								
1954	5.0	12.1	4.4	5.1	9.9	16.5	9.9	8.5
1955	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.9	8.7	15.8	8.4	7.7
1956	3.6	10.2	3.0	3.7	8.3	18.2	7.3	7.8
1957	3.8	10.6	3.2	3.8	7.9	19.1	7.5	6.3
1958	6.1	14.4	5.5	5.6	12.6	27.4	12.7	9.5
1959	4.8	13.1	4.1	4.7	10.7	26.1	10.5	8.3
1960	4.9	13.4	4.2	4.6	10.2	24.4	9.6	8.3
1961	6.0	15.3	5.1	5.7	12.4	27.6	11.7	10.6
1962	4.9	13.3	4.0	4.1	10.9	25.1	10.0	9.6
1963	5.0	15.5	3.9	4.8	10.8	30.4	9.2	9.4
1964	4.6	14.8	3.4	4.6	9.6	27.2	7.7	9.0
1965	4.1	13.4	2.9	4.0	8.1	26.2	6.0	7.4
1966	3.3	11.2	2.2	3.3	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967	3.4	11.0	2.1	3.8	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1
1968	3.2	11.0	2.0	3.4	6.7	25.0	3.9	6.3
1969	3.1	10.7	1.9	3.4	6.4	24.0	3.7	5.8
1970	4.5	13.5	3.2	4.4	8.2	29.1	5.6	6.9
1971	5.4	15.1	4.0	5.3	9.9	31.7	7.2	8.7

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,655	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,699	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,015	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,260	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,888	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,849	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,909	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,649	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	58,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,962	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,582	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,486	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,762	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,516	2,013	2,503	7,309
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,269	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,860	6,141	2,596	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,195	2,587	3,608	10,144

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	2,311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	2,276	863	407	178	229	456
1949	3,637	1,255	575	238	337	680
1950	3,288	1,074	513	226	287	561
1951	2,055	609	336	168	168	273
1952	1,883	613	345	180	165	268
1953	1,834	563	307	150	157	256
1954	3,532	1,005	501	221	280	504
1955	2,852	846	450	211	239	396
1956	2,750	873	478	231	247	395
1957	2,859	925	496	230	266	429
1958	4,602	1,379	678	299	379	701
1959	3,740	1,197	654	301	353	543
1960	3,852	1,294	711	324	387	583
1961	4,714	1,550	828	363	465	722
1962	3,911	1,356	720	311	409	636
1963	4,070	1,541	883	420	463	658
1964	3,786	1,532	872	435	437	660
1965	3,366	1,431	874	411	463	557
1966	2,875	1,281	836	395	441	445
1967	2,975	1,350	838	401	438	512
1968	2,817	1,382	839	413	425	543
1969	2,831	1,413	853	436	417	560
1970	4,088	1,969	1,105	536	569	864
1971	4,993	2,378	1,257	594	663	1,121
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
1947	3.9	8.0	9.6	10.1	9.2	7.2
1948	3.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	8.6	6.2
1949	5.9	10.8	13.4	14.0	13.0	9.3
1950	5.3	9.3	12.2	13.6	11.2	7.7
1951	3.3	5.7	8.2	9.6	7.1	4.1
1952	3.0	6.2	8.5	10.0	7.3	4.6
1953	2.9	5.9	7.6	8.7	6.8	4.7
1954	5.5	10.6	12.6	13.5	12.0	9.2
1955	4.4	8.7	11.0	12.3	10.0	7.0
1956	4.1	8.5	11.1	12.3	10.2	6.6
1957	4.3	9.0	11.6	12.5	10.9	7.1
1958	6.8	13.1	15.9	16.4	15.5	11.2
1959	5.5	11.0	14.6	15.3	14.0	8.5
1960	5.5	11.2	14.7	15.5	14.1	8.7
1961	6.7	13.0	16.8	18.3	15.8	10.4
1962	5.5	11.3	14.6	16.2	13.6	9.0
1963	5.7	12.2	17.2	19.3	15.6	8.8
1964	5.2	11.5	16.2	17.8	14.9	8.3
1965	4.5	10.1	14.8	16.5	13.5	6.7
1966	3.8	8.6	12.7	14.3	11.3	5.3
1967	3.8	8.7	12.9	14.7	11.6	5.7
1968	3.6	8.7	12.7	14.7	11.2	5.8
1969	3.5	8.4	12.2	14.5	10.5	5.7
1970	4.9	11.0	15.3	17.1	13.8	8.2
1971	5.9	12.7	16.9	18.7	15.5	9.9

Table A–7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	6,710	1,069	458	907	468	191	369	658	2,590	1,532
1948	6,710	1,019	460	854	441	202	348	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,529
1950	6,906	996	463	639	437	242	356	871	2,904	1,551
1951	6,725	958	421	517	334	251	347	864	3,034	1,597
1952	6,832	1,020	437	451	270	220	330	849	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,052	452	428	282	196	308	823	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	507	458	295	206	316	780	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	209	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	7,633	1,096	491	486	299	226	321	812	3,902	1,832
1957	8,118	1,157	510	540	318	235	347	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,514	1,302	562	568	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	8,907	1,475	581	548	280	251	394	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,274	1,515	663	556	262	263	427	973	4,615	2,219
1961	9,633	1,531	788	589	265	274	445	953	4,786	2,596
1962	10,231	1,587	794	646	288	274	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	10,792	1,842	748	727	290	289	439	1,066	5,391	2,798
1964	11,169	2,005	788	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,527	1,956	965	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,792	1,868	1,106	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	11,919	1,871	1,034	934	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,315	1,948	1,054	1,057	334	315	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,097	369	334	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	422	340	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
FEMALE										
1947	35,767	1,541	1,090	3,342	7,970	6,454	5,621	4,733	5,016	1,841
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,883	1,428	1,032	3,249	7,955	6,486	5,524	4,957	5,253	1,814
1950	35,881	1,422	1,048	3,136	7,958	6,486	5,442	4,966	5,423	1,843
1951	35,879	1,395	989	3,058	7,842	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,891
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,060	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,434	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,542	1,048	2,953	8,024	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,469	1,985
1955	37,026	1,474	1,044	2,884	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,959	6,569	2,036
1956	36,769	1,508	1,043	2,847	7,814	6,648	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,083	2,879	7,705	6,705	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,317
1958	37,574	1,752	1,110	2,895	7,583	6,765	5,298	5,018	7,154	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	3,014	7,488	6,831	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,348
1960	38,343	1,963	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,323	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,946	1,314	3,042	7,247	6,911	5,379	5,087	7,753	2,769
1962	39,308	1,998	1,359	3,125	7,194	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,289	1,355	3,265	7,062	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,225	2,522	1,410	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,122	8,610	3,000
1965	40,531	2,494	1,605	3,376	6,906	6,685	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,496	2,382	1,680	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,608	2,399	1,659	3,478	6,716	6,309	5,568	5,238	9,243	3,133
1968	40,976	2,436	1,642	3,529	6,871	6,131	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	40,924	2,442	1,626	3,512	6,942	5,918	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,296
1970	41,214	2,470	1,660	3,579	6,972	5,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	41,952	2,551	1,733	3,723	7,103	5,594	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
WHITE										
Male										
1954	6,702	1,007	459	418	253	172	258	687	3,449	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	439	216	170	276	745	3,581	1,582
1956	6,870	952	435	430	257	186	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,301	1,008	442	485	274	198	289	783	3,822	1,808
1958	7,667	1,139	491	505	270	196	300	774	3,990	1,909
1959	8,013	1,293	508	495	238	205	328	806	4,140	1,862
1960	8,325	1,336	580	495	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,340	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	234	210	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,629	1,609	656	655	234	230	353	941	4,952	2,428
1964	9,976	1,746	688	696	223	246	363	992	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	852	738	234	240	387	1,073	5,070	2,409
1966	10,491	1,600	967	774	225	243	404	1,112	5,164	2,462
1967	10,566	1,594	886	842	238	229	429	1,126	5,224	2,530
1968	10,881	1,649	903	944	275	240	450	1,158	5,262	2,594
1969	11,164	1,663	929	974	300	251	483	1,238	5,325	2,641
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	341	263	512	1,304	5,428	2,686
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,095	394	283	538	1,378	5,578	2,700
Female										
1954	34,186	1,332	881	2,622	7,338	6,202	5,051	4,715	6,044	1,741
1955	33,917	1,353	890	2,534	7,260	6,211	4,912	4,615	6,142	1,773
1956	33,679	1,299	889	2,484	7,154	6,126	4,866	4,542	6,319	1,852
1957	34,077	1,363	920	2,523	7,023	6,199	4,893	4,642	6,515	2,039
1958	34,432	1,517	938	2,543	6,909	6,281	4,897	4,653	6,691	2,127
1959	34,837	1,639	992	2,659	6,807	6,333	4,881	4,642	6,886	2,056
1960	35,044	1,702	1,030	2,645	6,656	6,387	4,903	4,688	7,030	2,095
1961	35,326	1,678	1,132	2,654	6,568	6,395	4,956	4,700	7,242	2,411
1962	35,841	1,724	1,178	2,740	6,522	6,388	4,950	4,672	7,666	2,643
1963	36,246	1,990	1,166	2,877	6,404	6,309	4,940	4,673	7,887	2,622
1964	36,637	2,180	1,221	2,921	6,379	6,277	4,953	4,727	7,979	2,572
1965	36,865	2,137	1,374	3,008	6,258	6,119	5,056	4,751	8,163	2,591
1966	36,801	2,026	1,442	2,997	6,172	5,976	5,049	4,774	8,365	2,614
1967	36,835	2,026	1,428	3,070	6,104	5,752	5,094	4,803	8,558	2,674
1968	37,089	2,057	1,393	3,132	6,230	5,551	5,104	4,892	8,730	2,729
1969	36,970	2,057	1,362	3,089	6,301	5,341	5,006	4,935	8,878	2,783
1970	37,119	2,066	1,386	3,118	6,305	5,140	4,979	5,026	9,100	2,785
1971	37,708	2,118	1,432	3,213	6,437	5,038	5,022	5,124	9,323	2,834

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	729	145	49	40	45	34	57	94	268	211
1955	755	145	57	48	47	28	48	95	274	213
1956	761	142	56	57	43	39	49	93	281	225
1957	818	149	68	55	44	37	58	104	303	238
1958	845	162	71	63	42	37	55	101	314	255
1959	894	182	73	54	41	45	66	109	324	251
1960	950	179	82	61	42	50	75	114	348	273
1961	1,011	192	88	65	47	58	74	122	365	325
1962	1,109	202	91	66	54	63	76	129	425	359
1963	1,163	233	92	72	57	59	87	126	439	370
1964	1,193	259	100	70	46	65	84	140	430	375
1965	1,246	265	113	70	47	68	80	155	448	385
1966	1,301	268	139	70	51	68	95	141	471	420
1967	1,353	276	148	92	52	74	88	155	469	410
1968	1,434	299	152	113	60	75	102	154	481	428
1969	1,513	308	158	123	69	82	110	168	495	458
1970	1,591	338	170	143	82	77	125	160	497	468
1971	1,753	364	190	175	97	90	140	173	525	486
Female										
1954	3,062	210	167	330	687	507	415	322	425	244
1955	3,109	221	154	350	670	530	414	343	427	263
1956	3,089	208	154	363	659	520	419	332	431	262
1957	3,140	224	163	356	682	506	418	345	446	278
1958	3,142	235	171	351	674	484	401	364	461	289
1959	3,216	253	189	355	681	499	410	353	479	292
1960	3,300	261	175	370	697	519	419	363	497	310
1961	3,353	268	181	386	679	517	422	388	512	357
1962	3,468	274	181	385	673	546	424	395	590	389
1963	3,544	300	188	389	658	562	429	397	625	410
1964	3,588	342	189	367	664	582	417	395	631	428
1965	3,666	356	231	369	648	567	449	400	645	440
1966	3,695	356	238	389	639	554	447	408	664	455
1967	3,773	373	232	408	613	557	474	435	685	460
1968	3,886	379	249	398	641	579	481	448	712	493
1969	3,955	385	264	423	640	577	478	455	733	513
1970	4,095	404	274	461	667	571	496	470	751	513
1971	4,243	433	301	510	666	556	517	482	778	534

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

Table A–8. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967–71

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force				
	1971	1970 [1]	1969	1968	1967
Total not in labor force	55,662	54,275	53,596	53,289	52,484
In school	7,615	7,126	7,084	7,007	6,745
Ill health, disability	4,632	4,358	4,453	4,340	4,509
Home responsibilities	33,223	33,088	32,641	32,930	32,564
Retirement, old age	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,540	5,313
Think cannot get job	774	638	574	667	732
All other reasons	3,260	3,145	3,049	2,804	2,622
Want job now	4,404	3,877	4,459	4,478	4,698
In school	1,242	1,075	1,126	1,115	1,104
Ill health, disability	555	489	627	656	768
Home responsibilities	1,020	926	1,257	1,263	1,325
Think cannot get a job, total	774	638	574	667	732
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	139	120	95	109	112
Male, 20 years and over	179	155	143	171	177
Female, 20 years and over	456	362	337	387	444
Male, 16 years and over	238	221	183	213	222
Female, 16 years and over	536	417	391	454	511
White	589	494	446	523	577
Negro and other races	185	145	128	145	156
All other reasons	813	749	875	777	769
Do not want job now	51,258	50,398	49,137	48,809	47,786
In school	6,373	6,051	5,958	5,892	5,641
Ill health, disability	4,077	3,869	3,826	3,684	3,741
Home responsibilities	32,203	32,162	31,384	31,667	31,239
Retirement, old age	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,540	5,313
All other reasons	2,447	2,396	2,174	2,027	1,853

[1] Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967–69 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

Table A–9. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Color, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Left job previous 12 months				
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
TOTAL					
Total: Number	10,098	10,130	10,175	9,752	9,327
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	47.7	49.3	50.5	50.3	49.2
Ill health, disability	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.5
Retirement, old age	7.4	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.3
Economic reasons	19.5	18.0	16.5	17.8	17.1
End of seasonal job	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.2
Slack work	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
End of temporary job	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	4.6
All other reasons	16.7	17.1	17.2	16.7	18.9
SEX					
Male: Number	3,706	3,660	3,669	3,423	3,280
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	41.7	44.2	46.3	46.7	46.5
Ill health, disability	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.0	11.3
Retirement, old age	13.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.6
Economic reasons	16.7	15.5	13.4	14.3	13.4
End of seasonal job	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
Slack work	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
End of temporary job	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
All other reasons	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7	18.1
Female: Number	6,391	6,470	6,507	6,328	6,047
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	51.2	52.2	52.8	52.3	50.6
Ill health, disability	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
Retirement, old age	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.5
Economic reasons	21.2	19.5	18.5	19.7	19.1
End of seasonal job	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.0
Slack work	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.8
End of temporary job	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.4	5.4
All other reasons	16.6	16.9	17.3	16.6	19.3
COLOR					
White: Number	8,809	8,823	8,849	8,494	8,119
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	48.7	49.8	51.3	51.6	50.4
Ill health, disability	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.7
Retirement, old age	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8
Economic reasons	18.8	17.6	16.0	16.9	16.2
End of seasonal job	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.3
Slack work	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
End of temporary job	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.7
All other reasons	16.6	17.1	17.2	16.6	18.9
Negro and other races: Number	1,289	1,307	1,327	1,259	1,208
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	40.5	46.3	44.9	41.8	40.9
Ill health, disability	14.4	13.6	14.3	15.0	14.6
Retirement, old age	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9
Economic reasons	24.5	20.8	20.9	23.5	23.5
End of seasonal job	12.3	11.2	13.3	13.6	15.0
Slack work	7.0	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.1
End of temporary job	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.7	4.5
All other reasons	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.3	19.1

Table A–10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1947	40,994	992	1,226	4,238	9,858	9,242	7,644	5,485	2,309	558
1948	41,726	997	1,348	4,350	10,039	9,363	7,742	5,586	2,303	542
1949	40,926	911	1,213	4,196	9,870	9,308	7,661	5,438	2,329	547
1950	41,580	909	1,277	4,255	10,060	9,445	7,790	5,506	2,336	582
1951	41,780	979	1,177	3,780	10,134	9,607	8,012	5,711	2,382	582
1952	41,684	985	1,121	3,182	10,352	9,753	8,144	5,804	2,343	553
1953	42,431	976	1,159	2,902	10,500	10,229	8,374	5,808	2,483	535
1954	41,620	881	1,104	2,724	10,254	10,082	8,330	5,830	2,414	545
1955	42,621	936	1,159	2,974	10,453	10,267	8,553	5,857	2,424	531
1956	43,380	1,008	1,156	3,246	10,337	10,385	8,732	6,004	2,512	619
1957	43,357	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,851	6,002	2,394	633
1958	42,423	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,828	5,954	2,254	619
1959	43,466	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210	623
1960	43,904	1,069	1,271	3,754	9,759	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191	581
1961	43,656	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098	662
1962	44,177	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,260	2,137	715
1963	44,657	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039	673
1964	45,474	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039	665
1965	46,340	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057	694
1966	46,919	1,390	1,862	4,599	9,709	10,765	9,904	6,667	2,024	720
1967	47,479	1,417	1,769	4,809	9,989	10,676	9,990	6,775	2,058	741
1968	48,114	1,453	1,802	4,812	10,405	10,554	10,102	6,893	2,093	769
1969	48,818	1,526	1,904	5,012	10,736	10,401	10,186	6,931	2,122	576
1970	48,960	1,503	1,904	5,230	10,921	10,211	10,171	6,926	2,094	784
1971	49,245	1,505	1,965	5,559	11,145	10,003	10,144	6,906	2,017	808
FEMALE										
1947	16,045	581	1,110	2,591	3,606	3,577	2,659	1,484	436	214
1948	16,618	605	1,078	2,587	3,762	3,687	2,882	1,516	501	230
1949	16,723	555	1,033	2,463	3,769	3,800	2,975	1,604	535	224
1950	17,340	524	993	2,491	3,857	3,979	3,176	1,757	563	244
1951	18,182	596	1,015	2,541	4,099	4,139	3,409	1,847	535	239
1952	18,570	641	971	2,389	4,163	4,305	3,543	1,981	576	228
1953	18,750	601	983	2,324	4,019	4,545	3,595	1,998	683	229
1954	18,490	541	949	2,247	3,936	4,459	3,646	2,065	646	234
1955	19,550	564	984	2,297	4,028	4,612	4,003	2,301	761	240
1956	20,422	639	1,015	2,300	4,070	4,833	4,246	2,515	802	285
1957	20,714	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784	307
1958	20,613	571	999	2,277	3,885	4,866	4,620	2,604	791	311
1959	21,164	655	985	2,273	4,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812	328
1960	21,874	680	1,08[illegible]	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882	322
1961	22,090	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889	388
1962	22,525	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,086	875	429
1963	23,105	678	1,171	2,697	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877	374
1964	23,831	771	1,158	2,934	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934	387
1965	24,748	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,486	948	397
1966	25,976	879	1,590	3,364	4,307	5,549	5,710	3,641	936	450
1967	26,893	917	1,580	3,690	4,587	5,608	5,799	3,762	953	495
1968	27,807	950	1,575	3,950	4,860	5,666	5,981	3,852	972	520
1969	29,084	1,047	1,639	4,307	5,147	5,699	6,223	3,988	1,033	554
1970	29,667	1,093	1,641	4,489	5,372	5,705	6,302	4,042	1,023	578
1971	29,875	1,082	1,643	4,585	5,517	5,644	6,309	4,075	1,019	573
WHITE										
Male										
1954	37,847	771	953	2,394	9,287	9,175	7,614	5,412	2,241	470
1955	38,721	821	1,004	2,607	9,461	9,351	7,792	5,431	2,254	462
1956	39,366	890	1,002	2,850	9,330	9,449	7,950	5,559	2,336	552
1957	39,343	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,542	2,234	566
1958	38,592	852	932	2,896	8,861	9,368	8,061	5,501	2,103	558
1959	39,493	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060	554
1960	39,755	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043	510
1961	39,588	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961	597
1962	40,016	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998	656
1963	40,428	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,887	609
1964	41,114	1,128	1,188	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872	596
1965	41,844	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,998	1,892	622
1966	42,330	1,245	1,668	4,028	8,674	9,719	9,029	6,096	1,871	653
1967	42,834	1,278	1,571	4,231	8,931	9,632	9,093	6,208	1,892	672
1968	43,411	1,319	1,589	4,226	9,315	9,522	9,198	6,316	1,926	698
1969	44,048	1,385	1,685	4,401	9,608	9,379	9,279	6,359	1,953	722
1970	44,157	1,373	1,692	4,596	9,773	9,200	9,272	6,338	1,913	718
1971	44,499	1,389	1,763	4,912	9,975	9,017	9,259	6,331	1,853	749

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	16,110	486	869	1,964	3,329	3,825	3,197	1,850	590	192
1955	17,113	509	892	2,030	3,394	3,976	3,530	2,079	703	208
1956	17,899	575	920	2,047	3,418	4,188	3,756	2,263	732	248
1957	18,109	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717	272
1958	18,022	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,185	4,052	2,348	725	278
1959	18,512	605	909	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745	292
1960	19,095	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812	281
1961	19,324	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817	351
1962	19,682	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797	395
1963	20,194	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796	344
1964	20,808	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845	359
1965	21,601	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856	365
1966	22,689	807	1,456	2,958	3,594	4,730	5,043	3,260	842	424
1967	23,528	843	1,422	3,262	3,832	4,797	5,131	3,388	854	460
1968	24,340	874	1,413	3,461	4,095	4,864	5,289	3,465	878	492
1969	25,470	962	1,476	3,781	4,327	4,891	5,509	3,588	935	500
1970	26,025	1,011	1,493	3,955	4,536	4,891	5,582	3,637	921	540
1971	26,217	1,007	1,503	4,048	4,656	4,834	5,586	3,661	922	541
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1954	3,772	110	151	330	967	907	716	418	173	75
1955	3,903	115	155	367	992	916	761	426	170	69
1956	4,013	118	154	396	1,007	936	782	445	176	67
1957	4,013	113	140	413	996	947	784	460	160	67
1958	3,831	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151	60
1959	3,972	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150	69
1960	4,148	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148	72
1961	4,067	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137	66
1962	4,160	106	157	472	961	993	821	510	140	60
1963	4,229	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151	64
1964	4,359	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167	70
1965	4,496	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165	72
1966	4,588	145	194	571	1,035	1,044	875	571	153	67
1967	4,646	139	199	578	1,057	1,043	898	566	166	69
1968	4,702	134	212	586	1,090	1,032	904	576	167	71
1969	4,770	141	219	611	1,127	1,022	908	572	169	66
1970	4,803	130	212	634	1,148	1,011	899	588	181	65
1971	4,746	116	202	647	1,169	986	885	575	165	59
Female										
1954	2,378	55	80	283	607	634	449	215	56	42
1955	2,438	55	92	267	634	636	473	222	58	32
1956	2,521	64	95	253	652	645	490	252	70	37
1957	2,606	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67	35
1958	2,591	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67	33
1959	2,652	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67	37
1960	2,779	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70	42
1961	2,765	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	72	38
1962	2,844	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78	34
1963	2,911	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81	30
1964	3,024	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90	28
1965	3,147	57	111	392	698	779	649	369	93	32
1966	3,287	72	133	407	714	818	668	381	94	26
1967	3,366	74	157	429	755	811	668	374	99	35
1968	3,467	76	162	489	765	802	692	386	94	27
1969	3,614	86	163	526	820	808	714	400	98	30
1970	3,642	82	149	534	836	814	720	405	102	38
1971	3,658	75	140	537	861	810	723	414	97	32

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

Table A–11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–71 [1]

Sex and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
	Number employed (thousands)															
Both Sexes																
1958	63,036	26,837	6,952	6,785	9,115	3,985	23,348	8,463	11,402	3,483	7,487	1,969	5,518	5,361	3,079	2,282
1959	64,630	27,593	7,140	6,936	9,307	4,210	23,993	8,554	11,816	3,623	7,697	1,948	5,749	5,344	3,013	2,331
1960	65,778	28,522	7,469	7,067	9,762	4,224	24,057	8,554	11,950	3,553	8,023	1,973	6,050	5,176	2,776	2,400
1961	65,746	28,888	7,698	7,120	9,838	4,232	23,683	8,617	11,719	3,347	8,261	2,035	6,226	4,913	2,706	2,207
1962	66,702	29,634	8,030	7,408	10,079	4,117	24,052	8,668	11,994	3,390	8,383	2,023	6,360	4,632	2,587	2,045
1963	67,762	29,949	8,255	7,293	10,250	4,151	24,775	8,915	12,464	3,396	8,671	2,029	6,642	4,364	2,388	1,976
1964	69,305	30,861	8,542	7,449	10,634	4,236	25,339	8,979	12,880	3,480	8,893	2,041	6,852	4,212	2,313	1,899
1965	71,088	31,852	8,872	7,340	11,141	4,499	26,247	9,216	13,345	3,686	8,936	1,956	6,980	4,053	2,238	1,815
1966	72,895	33,068	9,310	7,405	11,812	4,541	26,950	9,589	13,829	3,532	9,212	1,904	7,308	3,666	2,091	1,575
1967	74,372	34,232	9,879	7,495	12,333	4,525	27,261	9,845	13,884	3,533	9,325	1,769	7,556	3,554	1,970	1,584
1968	75,920	35,551	10,325	7,776	12,803	4,647	27,525	10,015	13,955	3,555	9,381	1,725	7,656	3,464	1,926	1,538
1969	77,902	36,844	10,769	7,987	13,397	4,692	28,237	10,193	14,372	3,672	9,528	1,631	7,897	3,292	1,844	1,448
1970	78,627	37,997	11,140	8,289	13,714	4,854	27,791	10,158	13,909	3,724	9,712	1,558	8,154	3,126	1,753	1,373
1971	79,120	38,252	11,070	8,675	13,440	5,066	27,184	10,178	12,983	4,022	10,676	1,486	9,189	3,008	1,666	1,342
Male																
1958	42,423	15,485	4,416	5,751	2,909	2,409	19,833	8,237	8,215	3,381	2,711	37	2,674	4,392	2,957	1,435
1959	43,466	15,974	4,582	5,858	2,985	2,549	20,422	8,341	8,558	3,523	2,732	33	2,699	4,335	2,894	1,441
1960	43,904	16,423	4,766	5,968	3,145	2,544	20,420	8,332	8,617	3,471	2,844	30	2,814	4,219	2,667	1,552
1961	43,656	16,617	4,952	6,002	3,110	2,553	20,072	8,401	8,401	3,270	2,906	44	2,862	4,061	2,578	1,483
1962	44,177	17,008	5,170	6,275	3,128	2,435	20,372	8,445	8,623	3,304	2,980	46	2,934	3,817	2,456	1,361
1963	44,657	17,059	5,309	6,180	3,117	2,453	20,956	8,675	8,974	3,307	3,095	44	3,051	3,547	2,257	1,290
1964	45,474	17,480	5,435	6,341	3,198	2,506	21,360	8,731	9,237	3,392	3,199	46	3,153	3,434	2,181	1,253
1965	46,340	17,746	5,596	6,230	3,279	2,641	22,107	8,947	9,581	3,579	3,194	40	3,154	3,295	2,107	1,188
1966	46,919	18,094	5,836	6,238	3,348	2,672	22,514	9,334	9,756	3,424	3,319	43	3,276	2,990	1,968	1,022
1967	47,479	18,527	6,183	6,318	3,406	2,622	22,683	9,560	9,706	3,417	3,334	33	3,301	2,936	1,872	1,066
1968	48,114	19,117	6,449	6,535	3,409	2,724	22,812	9,696	9,687	3,429	3,308	35	3,273	2,878	1,844	1,034
1969	48,818	19,574	6,751	6,726	3,422	2,675	23,263	9,854	9,883	3,526	3,257	39	3,218	2,723	1,764	959
1970	48,960	20,054	6,842	6,968	3,481	2,763	23,020	9,826	9,605	3,589	3,285	40	3,245	2,601	1,673	928
1971	49,245	20,138	6,737	7,182	3,308	2,911	22,579	9,792	9,015	3,772	4,034	37	3,997	2,494	1,580	914
Female																
1958	20,613	11,352	2,536	1,034	6,206	1,576	3,515	226	3,187	102	4,776	1,932	2,844	969	122	847
1959	21,164	11,619	2,558	1,078	6,322	1,661	3,571	213	3,258	100	4,965	1,915	3,050	1,009	119	890
1960	21,874	12,099	2,703	1,099	6,617	1,680	3,637	222	3,333	82	5,179	1,943	3,236	957	109	848
1961	22,090	12,272	2,746	1,118	6,728	1,680	3,612	216	3,318	77	5,355	1,991	3,364	852	128	724
1962	22,525	12,626	2,860	1,133	6,951	1,682	3,680	223	3,371	86	5,403	1,977	3,426	815	131	684
1963	23,105	12,890	2,946	1,113	7,133	1,698	3,819	240	3,490	89	5,576	1,985	3,591	817	131	686
1964	23,831	13,381	3,107	1,108	7,436	1,730	3,982	250	3,643	88	5,694	1,995	3,699	778	132	646
1965	24,748	14,106	3,276	1,110	7,862	1,858	4,140	269	3,764	107	5,742	1,916	3,826	758	131	627
1966	25,976	14,974	3,474	1,167	8,464	1,869	4,436	255	4,073	108	5,893	1,861	4,032	676	123	553
1967	26,893	15,705	3,697	1,177	8,928	1,904	4,580	286	4,178	117	5,992	1,737	4,255	618	98	520
1968	27,807	16,435	3,877	1,241	9,394	1,923	4,712	319	4,267	126	6,072	1,689	4,383	587	82	505
1969	29,084	17,271	4,018	1,261	9,975	2,017	4,974	339	4,489	146	6,271	1,592	4,679	569	79	489
1970	29,667	17,943	4,298	1,321	10,233	2,091	4,771	332	4,303	136	6,428	1,518	4,909	525	80	445
1971	29,875	18,114	4,334	1,493	10,132	2,155	4,605	387	3,968	250	6,642	1,449	5,192	514	86	428

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–71 [1]—Continued

Sex and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
	Percent distribution															
Both Sexes																
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.8	14.5	6.3	37.0	13.4	18.1	5.5	11.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	3.4
1959	100.0	42.7	11.0	10.7	14.4	6.5	37.1	13.2	18.3	5.6	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	6.6
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	14.8	6.4	36.6	13.0	18.2	5.4	12.2	3.0	9.2	7.9	4.2	3.3
1961	100.0	43.9	11.7	10.8	15.0	6.4	36.0	13.1	17.8	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.9
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	15.1	6.2	36.1	13.0	18.0	5.1	12.6	3.0	9.5	6.9	3.9	3.4
1963	100.0	44.2	12.2	10.8	15.1	6.1	36.6	13.2	18.4	5.0	12.8	3.0	9.8	6.4	3.5	2.3
1964	100.0	44.5	12.3	10.7	15.3	6.1	36.6	13.0	18.6	5.0	12.8	2.9	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.6
1965	100.0	44.8	12.5	10.3	15.7	6.3	36.9	13.0	18.8	5.2	12.6	2.8	9.8	5.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	16.2	6.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.0	13.3	10.1	16.6	6.1	36.7	13.2	18.7	4.8	12.5	2.4	10.2	4.8	2.6	2.4
1968	100.0	46.8	13.6	10.2	16.9	6.1	36.3	13.2	18.4	4.7	12.4	2.3	10.1	4.6	2.5	2.3
1969	100.0	47.3	13.8	10.2	17.2	6.0	36.2	13.1	18.4	4.7	12.2	2.1	10.1	4.2	2.4	1.5
1970	100.0	48.3	14.2	10.5	17.4	6.2	35.3	12.9	17.7	4.7	12.4	2.0	10.4	4.0	2.2	1.7
1971	100.0	48.3	14.0	11.0	17.0	6.4	34.4	12.9	16.4	5.1	13.5	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
Male																
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	6.9	5.7	46.8	19.4	19.4	8.0	6.4	.1	6.3	10.4	7.0	3.4
1959	100.0	36.8	10.5	13.5	6.9	5.9	47.0	19.2	19.7	8.1	6.3	.1	6.2	10.0	6.7	3.1
1960	100.0	37.4	10.9	13.6	7.2	5.8	46.5	19.0	19.6	7.9	6.5	.1	6.4	9.6	6.1	3.9
1961	100.0	38.1	11.3	13.7	7.1	5.8	46.0	19.2	19.2	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	9.3	5.9	3.8
1962	100.0	38.5	11.7	14.2	7.1	5.5	46.1	19.1	19.5	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.6	5.6	3.9
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	7.0	5.5	46.9	19.4	20.1	7.4	6.9	.1	6.8	7.9	5.1	2.6
1964	100.0	38.4	12.0	13.9	7.0	5.5	47.0	19.2	20.3	7.5	7.0	.1	6.9	7.6	4.8	2.1
1965	100.0	38.3	12.1	13.4	7.1	5.7	47.7	19.3	20.7	7.7	6.9	.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	2.7
1966	100.0	38.6	12.4	13.3	7.1	5.7	48.0	19.9	20.8	7.3	7.1	.1	7.0	6.4	4.2	2.2
1967	100.0	39.0	13.0	13.3	7.2	5.5	47.8	20.1	20.4	7.2	7.0	.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
1968	100.0	39.7	13.4	13.6	7.1	5.7	47.4	20.2	20.1	7.1	6.9	.1	6.8	6.0	3.8	2.1
1969	100.0	40.1	13.8	13.8	7.0	5.5	47.7	20.2	20.2	7.2	6.7	.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.0
1970	100.0	41.0	14.0	14.2	7.1	5.6	47.0	20.1	19.6	7.3	6.7	.1	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
1971	100.0	40.9	13.7	14.6	6.7	5.9	45.9	19.9	18.3	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
Female																
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	30.1	7.6	17.1	1.1	15.5	.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.1	5.1	29.9	7.8	16.9	1.0	15.4	.5	23.5	9.0	14.4	4.8	.6	4.1
1960	100.0	55.3	12.4	5.0	30.3	7.7	16.6	1.0	15.2	.4	23.7	8.9	14.8	4.4	.5	3·2
1961	100.0	55.6	12.4	5.1	30.5	7.6	16.4	1.0	15.0	.3	24.2	9.0	15.2	3.9	.6	3·9
1962	100.0	56.1	12.7	5.0	30.9	7.5	16.3	1.0	15.0	.4	24.0	8.8	15.2	3.6	.6	3.0
1963	100.0	55.8	12.8	4.8	30.9	7.3	16.5	1.0	15.1	.4	24.1	8.6	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	31.2	7.3	16.7	1.0	15.3	.4	23.9	8.4	15.5	3.3	.6	2.7
1965	100.0	57.0	13.2	4.5	31.8	7.5	16.7	1.1	15.2	.4	23.2	7.7	15.5	3.1	.5	2.5
1966	100.0	57.6	13.4	4.5	32.6	7.2	17.1	1.0	15.7	.4	22.7	7.2	15.5	2.6	.5	2.1
1967	100.0	58.4	13.7	4.4	33.2	7.1	17.0	1.1	15.5	.4	22.3	6.5	15.8	2.3	.4	1.9
1968	100.0	59.1	13.9	4.5	33.8	6.9	16.9	1.1	15.3	.5	21.8	6.1	15.8	2.1	.3	1.8
1969	100.0	59.4	13.8	4.3	34.3	6.9	17.1	1.2	15.4	.5	21.6	5.5	16.1	2.0	.3	1.7
1970	100.0	60.5	14.5	4.5	34.5	7.0	16.1	1.1	14.5	.5	21.7	5.1	16.5	1.8	.3	1.5
1971	100.0	60.6	14.5	5.0	33.9	7.2	15.4	1.3	13.3	.8	22.2	4.9	17.4	1.7	.3	1.4

[1] Data for persons 16 years and over are not available prior to 1958. The lower age limit for the inclusion of persons in labor force statistics was raised from 14 to 16 years of age beginning with the publication of data for 1967, and revisions of occupational data were not possible back to 1947.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–12. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–71 [1]

Color and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
	Number employed (thousands)															
WHITE																
1958	56,614	25,953	6,690	6,631	8,725	3,907	20,734	8,085	10,109	2,540	5,365	983	4,382	4,557	2,839	1,718
1959	58,005	26,639	6,836	6,773	8,903	4,127	21,265	8,165	10,495	2,605	5,585	975	4,613	4,514	2,781	1,733
1960	58,850	27,409	7,138	6,889	9,259	4,123	21,277	8,139	10,536	2,602	5,827	991	4,836	4,335	2,557	1,778
1961	58,912	27,771	7,380	6,946	9,310	4,135	20,989	8,191	10,326	2,472	6,020	1,046	4,974	4,133	2,504	1,629
1962	59,698	28,459	7,658	7,219	9,570	4,012	21,269	8,240	10,586	2,443	6,088	1,001	5,087	3,879	2,392	1,487
1963	60,622	28,681	7,821	7,101	9,730	4,029	21,922	8,446	10,996	2,480	6,327	1,011	5,316	3,689	2,221	1,468
1964	61,922	29,477	8,043	7,257	10,066	4,111	22,344	8,456	11,365	2,523	6,512	1,043	5,469	3,591	2,168	1,423
1965	63,445	30,359	8,348	7,136	10,511	4,364	23,114	8,695	11,699	2,720	6,517	993	5,524	3,454	2,100	1,354
1966	65,019	31,424	8,759	7,198	11,064	4,403	23,650	8,989	12,047	2,614	6,740	976	5,764	3,206	1,963	1,243
1967	66,361	32,395	9,287	7,287	11,435	4,387	23,863	9,229	12,002	2,635	6,971	934	6,037	3,130	1,862	1,268
1968	67,751	33,561	9,685	7,551	11,836	4,489	24,063	9,359	12,023	2,681	7,065	947	6,118	3,062	1,828	1,234
1969	69,518	34,647	10,074	7,733	12,314	4,527	24,647	9,484	12,368	2,795	7,289	917	6,372	2,935	1,759	1,176
1970	70,182	35,641	10,374	7,992	12,601	4,674	24,230	9,466	11,905	2,859	7,514	906	6,608	2,797	1,665	1,132
1971	70,716	35,808	10,314	8,333	12,286	4,875	23,831	9,515	11,162	3,154	8,355	872	7,483	2,723	1,603	1,120
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES																
1958	6,422	884	262	154	390	78	2,614	378	1,293	943	2,122	986	1,136	804	240	564
1959	6,624	954	304	163	404	83	2,728	389	1,321	1,018	2,019	973	1,136	830	232	598
1960	6,927	1,113	331	178	503	101	2,780	415	1,414	951	2,196	982	1,214	841	219	622
1961	6,832	1,117	318	174	528	97	2,694	426	1,393	875	2,241	989	1,252	780	202	578
1962	7,004	1,175	372	189	509	105	2,783	428	1,408	947	2,295	1,022	1,273	753	195	558
1963	7,140	1,268	434	192	520	122	2,853	469	1,468	916	2,344	1,018	1,326	675	167	508
1964	7,383	1,385	499	192	568	125	2,998	525	1,515	957	2,381	998	1,383	621	145	476
1965	7,643	1,493	524	204	630	135	3,133	521	1,646	966	2,419	963	1,456	599	138	461
1966	7,875	1,644	551	207	748	138	3,300	600	1,782	918	2,472	928	1,544	460	128	332
1967	8,011	1,837	592	209	899	138	3,398	617	1,882	899	2,353	835	1,519	423	107	317
1968	8,169	1,991	641	225	967	158	3,462	656	1,932	874	2,315	777	1,538	403	98	305
1969	8,384	2,197	695	254	1,083	166	3,591	709	2,004	877	2,239	714	1,525	356	84	272
1970	8,445	2,356	766	297	1,113	180	3,561	692	2,004	866	2,199	652	1,546	328	87	241
1971	8,403	2,444	756	342	1,154	191	3,353	663	1,821	868	2,321	615	1,706	285	63	222
	Percent distribution															
WHITE																
1958	100.0	45.8	11.8	11.7	15.4	6.9	36.6	14.3	17.9	4.5	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3.0
1959	100.0	45.9	11.8	11.7	15.3	7.1	36.7	14.1	18.1	4.5	9.6	1.7	8.0	7.8	4.8	3.0
1960	100.0	46.6	12.1	11.7	15.7	7.0	36.2	13.8	17.9	4.4	9.9	1.7	8.2	7.4	4.3	3.0
1961	100.0	47.1	12.5	11.8	15.8	7.0	35.6	13.9	17.5	4.2	10.2	1.8	8.4	7.0	4.3	2.8
1962	100.0	47.7	12.8	12.1	16.0	6.7	35.6	13.8	17.7	4.1	10.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	4.0	2.5
1963	100.0	47.3	12.9	11.7	16.1	6.6	36.2	13.9	18.1	4.1	10.4	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	2.4
1964	100.0	47.6	13.0	11.7	16.3	6.6	36.1	13.7	18.4	4.1	10.5	1.7	8.8	5.8	3.5	2.3
1965	100.0	47.9	13.2	11.2	16.6	6.9	36.4	13.7	18.4	4.3	10.3	1.6	8.7	5.4	3.3	2.1
1966	100.0	48.3	13.5	11.1	17.0	6.8	36.4	13.8	18.5	4.0	10.4	1.5	8.9	4.9	3.0	1.9
1967	100.0	48.8	14.0	11.0	17.2	6.6	36.0	13.9	18.1	4.0	10.5	1.4	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9
1968	100.0	49.5	14.3	11.1	17.5	6.6	35.5	13.8	17.7	4.0	10.4	1.4	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.8
1969	100.0	49.8	14.5	11.1	17.7	6.5	35.5	13.6	17.8	4.0	10.5	1.3	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.7
1970	100.0	50.8	14.8	11.4	18.0	6.7	34.5	13.5	17.0	4.1	10.7	1.3	9.4	4.0	2.4	1.6
1971	100.0	50.6	14.6	11.8	17.4	6.9	33.7	13.5	15.8	4.5	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES																
1958	100.0	13.8	4.1	2.4	6.1	1.2	40.7	5.9	20.1	14.7	33.0	15.4	17.7	12.5	3.7	8.8
1959	100.0	14.4	4.6	2.5	6.1	1.3	41.2	5.9	19.9	15.4	31.8	14.7	17.1	12.5	3.5	9.0
1960	100.0	16.1	4.8	2.6	7.3	1.5	40.1	6.0	20.4	13.7	31.7	14.2	17.5	12.1	3.2	9.0
1961	100.0	16.3	4.7	2.5	7.7	1.4	39.4	6.2	20.4	12.8	32.8	14.5	18.3	11.4	3.0	8.5
1962	100.0	16.8	5.3	2.7	7.3	1.5	39.7	6.1	20.1	13.5	32.8	14.6	18.2	10.8	2.8	8.0
1963	100.0	17.8	6.1	2.7	7.3	1.7	40.0	6.6	20.6	12.8	32.8	14.3	18.6	9.5	2.3	7.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.8	2.6	7.7	1.7	40.6	7.1	20.5	13.0	32.2	13.5	18.7	8.4	2.0	6.4
1965	100.0	19.5	6.9	2.7	8.2	1.8	41.0	6.8	21.5	12.6	31.6	12.6	19.0	7.8	1.8	6.0
1966	100.0	20.9	7.0	2.6	9.5	1.8	41.9	7.6	22.6	11.7	31.4	11.8	19.6	5.8	1.6	4.2
1967	100.0	22.9	7.4	2.6	11.2	1.7	42.4	7.7	23.5	11.2	29.4	10.4	19.0	5.3	1.3	4.0
1968	100.0	24.4	7.8	2.8	11.8	1.9	42.4	8.0	23.6	10.7	28.3	9.5	18.8	4.9	1.2	3.7
1969	100.0	26.2	8.3	3.0	12.9	2.0	42.8	8.5	23.9	10.5	26.7	8.5	18.2	4.2	1.0	3.2
1970	100.0	27.9	9.1	3.5	13.2	2.1	42.2	8.2	23.7	10.3	26.0	7.7	18.3	3.9	1.0	2.9
1971	100.0	29.1	9.0	4.1	13.7	2.3	39.9	7.9	21.7	10.3	27.6	7.3	20.3	3.4	.7	2.6

[1] See footnote 1, table A–11.

NOTE: See note on table A–11 regarding comparability of 1971 occupational data with earlier years.

Table A–13. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948–71

Year	Total employed	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private household[1]	Government	Other		
	Number employed (thousands)											
1948	58,344	7,628	1,645	4,664	1,318	50,714	44,221	1,619	5,261	37,340	6,109	385
1949	57,649	7,658	1,728	4,609	1,321	49,992	43,444	1,657	5,411	36,377	6,167	380
1950	58,920	7,160	1,630	4,340	1,190	51,758	45,354	1,862	5,789	37,704	6,018	383
1951	59,962	6,726	1,547	4,014	1,163	53,234	47,047	1,910	6,057	39,079	5,805	383
1952	60,254	6,500	1,437	3,933	1,129	53,749	47,719	1,784	6,460	39,473	5,613	417
1953	61,181	6,259	1,375	3,815	1,068	54,919	48,770	1,868	6,538	40,363	5,740	409
1954	60,110	6,205	1,343	3,816	1,043	53,903	47,633	1,791	6,617	39,225	5,839	431
1955	62,171	6,450	1,601	3,726	1,123	55,722	49,359	2,054	6,821	40,484	5,851	511
1956	63,802	6,284	1,580	3,563	1,142	57,512	51,057	2,152	6,915	41,991	5,896	558
1957	64,071	5,948	1,583	3,301	1,065	58,123	51,509	2,102	7,176	42,230	6,011	602
1958	63,036	5,584	1,564	3,081	941	57,450	50,761	2,200	7,471	41,089	6,102	588
1959	64,630	5,563	1,582	3,020	963	59,065	52,265	2,228	7,686	42,352	6,222	579
1960	65,778	5,459	1,762	2,795	901	60,318	53,417	2,183	7,935	43,299	6,303	598
1961	65,746	5,200	1,629	2,738	832	60,545	53,600	2,234	8,176	43,191	6,308	639
1962	66,702	4,944	1,561	2,609	773	61,759	54,963	2,216	8,691	44,056	6,193	603
1963	67,762	4,686	1,564	2,427	696	63,075	56,388	2,226	9,082	45,080	6,114	573
1964	69,305	4,523	1,469	2,358	696	64,781	58,027	2,262	9,350	46,415	6,180	576
1965	71,088	4,361	1,387	2,297	678	66,728	60,031	2,166	9,608	48,257	6,097	600
1966	72,895	3,979	1,266	2,136	578	68,916	62,361	2,069	10,322	49,970	5,990	564
1967	74,372	3,844	1,301	1,996	547	70,527	64,848	1,966	11,146	51,737	5,174	506
1968	75,920	3,817	1,281	1,985	550	72,103	66,517	1,916	11,590	53,011	5,102	485
1969	77,902	3,606	1,179	1,896	531	74,296	68,527	1,826	12,023	54,678	5,253	517
1970	78,627	3,462	1,153	1,810	499	75,165	69,446	1,754	12,424	55,268	5,217	502
1971	79,120	3,387	1,161	1,748	479	75,732	69,902	1,693	12,764	55,445	5,309	521
	Percent distribution											
1948	100.0	13.1	2.8	8.0	2.3	86.9	75.8	2.8	9.0	64.0	10.5	0.7
1949	100.0	13.3	3.0	8.0	2.3	86.7	75.4	2.9	9.4	63.1	10.7	.7
1950	100.0	12.2	2.8	7.4	2.0	87.8	77.0	3.2	9.8	64.0	10.2	.7
1951	100.0	11.2	2.6	6.7	1.9	88.8	78.5	3.2	10.1	65.2	9.7	.6
1952	100.0	10.8	2.4	6.5	1.9	89.2	79.2	3.0	10.7	65.5	9.3	.7
1953	100.0	10.2	2.2	6.2	1.7	89.8	79.7	3.1	10.7	66.0	9.4	.7
1954	100.0	10.3	2.2	6.3	1.7	89.7	79.2	3.0	11.0	65.3	9.7	.7
1955	100.0	10.4	2.6	6.0	1.8	89.6	79.4	3.3	11.0	65.1	9.4	.8
1956	100.0	9.9	2.5	5.6	1.8	90.1	80.0	3.4	10.8	65.8	9.2	.9
1957	100.0	9.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	90.7	80.4	3.3	11.2	65.9	9.4	.9
1958	100.0	8.9	2.5	4.9	1.5	91.1	80.5	3.5	11.9	65.2	9.7	.9
1959	100.0	8.6	2.4	4.7	1.5	91.4	80.9	3.4	11.9	65.5	9.6	.9
1960	100.0	8.3	2.7	4.2	1.4	91.7	81.2	3.3	12.1	65.8	9.6	.9
1961	100.0	7.9	2.5	4.2	1.3	92.1	81.5	3.4	12.4	65.7	9.6	1.0
1962	100.0	7.4	2.3	3.9	1.2	92.6	82.4	3.3	13.0	66.0	9.3	.9
1963	100.0	6.9	2.3	3.6	1.0	93.1	83.2	3.3	13.4	66.5	9.0	.8
1964	100.0	6.5	2.1	3.4	1.0	93.5	83.7	3.3	13.5	67.0	8.9	.8
1965	100.0	6.1	2.0	3.2	1.0	93.9	84.4	3.0	13.5	67.9	8.6	.8
1966	100.0	5.5	1.7	2.9	.8	94.5	85.5	2.8	14.2	68.6	8.2	.8
1967	100.0	5.2	1.7	2.7	.7	94.8	87.2	2.6	15.0	69.6	7.0	.7
1968	100.0	5.0	1.7	2.6	.7	95.0	87.6	2.5	15.3	69.8	6.7	.6
1969	100.0	4.6	1.5	2.4	.7	95.4	88.0	2.3	15.4	70.2	6.7	.7
1970	100.0	4.4	1.5	2.3	.6	95.6	88.3	2.2	15.8	70.3	6.6	.6
1971	100.0	4.3	1.5	2.2	.6	95.7	88.3	2.1	16.1	70.1	6.7	.7

[1] Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

Table A–14. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Color: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate								
	Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races			Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947	2,311	1,692	619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	2,276	1,559	717	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.8	6.1
1949	3,637	2,572	1,065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	9.6	7.9
1950	3,288	2,239	1,049	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.0	9.4	8.4
1951	2,055	1,221	834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1
1952	1,883	1,185	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	5.2	5.7
1953	1,834	1,202	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
1954	3,532	2,344	1,188	2,860	1,913	947	674	431	243	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.3
1955	2,852	1,854	998	2,248	1,475	773	601	376	225	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
1956	2,750	1,711	1,039	2,162	1,368	794	592	345	247	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.2	8.3	7.9	8.9
1957	2,859	1,841	1,018	2,289	1,478	811	569	363	206	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	7.9	8.3	7.3
1958	4,602	3,098	1,504	3,679	2,488	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.8	10.8
1959	3,740	2,420	1,320	2,947	1,904	1,044	794	518	276	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	10.7	11.5	9.4
1960	3,852	2,486	1,366	3,063	1,987	1,076	787	497	290	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	10.7	9.4
1961	4,714	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	970	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8
1962	3,911	2,423	1,488	3,052	1,915	1,137	859	508	351	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	10.9	10.9	11.0
1963	4,070	2,472	1,598	3,208	1,976	1,232	864	496	368	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	10.8	10.5	11.2
1964	3,786	2,205	1,581	2,999	1,779	1,220	786	426	360	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	8.9	10.6
1965	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,691	1,556	1,135	676	359	317	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.1	7.4	9.2
1966	2,875	1,551	1,324	2,253	1,240	1,013	621	311	310	3.8	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.6
1967	2,975	1,508	1,468	2,338	1,208	1,130	638	299	338	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1
1968	2,817	1,419	1,397	2,226	1,142	1,084	590	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3
1969	2,831	1,403	1,428	2,261	1,137	1,124	570	266	304	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	7.8
1970	4,088	2,235	1,853	3,337	1,856	1,480	752	379	373	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3
1971	4,993	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	445	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.1	10.8

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954, and rates by color are not available for 1947.

Table A–15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number unemployed (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	1,692	114	156	392	349	250	203	162	67	28
1948	1,559	112	143	324	289	233	201	178	81	31
1949	2,572	145	207	485	539	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	155	241	192	193	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	155	233	192	182	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	60	26
1954	2,344	142	168	327	517	431	372	275	112	28
1955	1,854	134	140	248	353	328	285	265	102	35
1956	1,711	134	135	240	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,098	185	231	478	685	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	369	492	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,997	221	258	457	585	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	405	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	386	358	289	97	65
1964	2,205	257	230	384	345	323	319	262	85	66
1965	1,914	247	232	311	293	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,551	220	212	221	238	219	197	180	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	234	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	88
1969	1,403	244	197	270	205	155	157	127	48	86
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	109
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
FEMALE										
1947	619	63	81	124	134	99	72	39	10	18
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	834	66	79	118	194	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	133	92	50	13	17
1953	632	56	67	104	143	117	84	51	10	10
1954	1,188	79	112	177	276	249	176	99	20	19
1955	998	77	99	148	224	193	151	90	18	18
1956	1,039	97	112	155	206	198	159	95	19	28
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	146	80	28	25
1958	1,504	114	148	223	308	319	239	122	31	22
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	20
1960	1,366	124	162	214	260	256	222	101	25	24
1961	1,717	142	207	265	304	342	278	141	36	30
1962	1,488	124	189	255	267	283	223	111	37	31
1963	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	231	120	29	31
1964	1,581	179	207	276	262	281	223	122	33	24
1965	1,452	164	231	246	236	263	183	101	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	160	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	199	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	486	416	310	260	141	38	65

Table A–15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Unemployment rate									
MALE										
1947	4.0	10.3	11.3	8.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1963	5.2	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8
1970	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	12.2
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
FEMALE										
1947	3.7	9.8	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.8
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1958	6.8	16.6	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2

Table A–16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–71

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	3.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	5.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.5	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3 8	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4 5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
Female										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	7.6
1953	3.1	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.0
1954	5.6	12.0	9.4	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	6.8
1955	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	7.1
1956	4.2	12.1	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	7.8
1957	4.3	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8
1958	6.2	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.8
1959	5.3	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	5.2
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.4
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.4
1969	4.2	13.8	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	6.4
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	7.4
1971	6.3	16.7	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Male										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.8
1951	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.1
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.7
1956	7.9	15.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	13.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.1	8.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	20.3
1966	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967	6.0	28.9	20.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	19.0	8.3	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	22.1
1970	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	29.0
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–71—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES—Continued										
Female										
1948	6.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954	9.3	19.1	21.6	13.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.3	(1)
1956	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.3	(1)
1959	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964	10.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	(1)
1968	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	(1)
1969	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	(1)
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	(1)

[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table A–17. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958–71 [1]

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced workers												Persons with no previous work experience [2]
		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers			Farmers and farm laborers	
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers		
	Unemployment rate														
1958	6.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.4	4.1	10.2	6.8	11.0	15.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	3.2	----
1959	5.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.7	3.8	7.6	5.3	7.6	12.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	2.6	----
1960	5.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.8	3.8	7.8	5.3	8.0	12.6	5.8	5.3	6.0	2.7	----
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.6	4.9	9.2	6.3	9.6	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	2.8	----
1962	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	4.0	4.3	7.4	5.1	7.5	12.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	----
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	4.0	4.3	7.3	4.8	7.5	12.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.0	----
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.7	3.5	6.3	4.1	6.6	10.8	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.1	----
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.3	3.4	5.3	3.6	5.5	8.6	5.3	4.7	5.5	2.6	----
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.9	2.8	4.2	2.8	4.4	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	2.2	----
1967	3.8	2.2	1.3	.9	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.5	5.0	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	----
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.8	4.1	2.4	4.5	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.1	----
1969	3.5	2.1	1.3	.9	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.2	4.4	6.7	4.2	3.6	4.3	1.9	----
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	4.0	3.9	6.2	3.8	7.1	9.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.6	----
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.8	4.3	7.4	4.7	8.3	10.8	6.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	----
	Percent distribution														
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	9.1	3.7	57.4	13.4	30.6	13.4	12.1	2.5	9.5	3.8	8.3
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	9.5	4.5	52.6	12.7	26.0	14.0	13.4	2.9	10.5	3.8	10.5
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	10.0	4.3	52.8	12.3	27.1	13.3	12.9	2.9	10.0	3.7	10.4
1961	100.0	21.0	3.4	2.8	10.1	4.6	51.1	12.4	26.5	12.3	13.6	3.0	10.6	3.1	11.3
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	2.8	10.6	4.7	49.2	11.8	24.9	12.4	14.2	3.0	11.2	2.7	12.1
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	10.6	4.6	47.7	11.2	24.7	11.9	13.9	3.0	10.9	3.3	13.4
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	10.8	4.1	45.3	10.3	23.9	11.1	14.9	3.1	11.8	3.6	14.7
1965	100.0	22.3	4.0	2.5	11.1	4.8	43.4	10.2	22.9	10.3	14.9	2.9	12.0	3.3	16.1
1966	100.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	12.1	4.6	41.5	9.7	21.9	9.9	15.5	2.9	12.7	2.8	16.6
1967	100.0	25.3	4.5	2.3	13.4	5.1	42.6	8.4	24.5	9.7	14.8	2.5	12.3	2.9	14.5
1968	100.0	25.7	4.5	2.7	13.9	4.7	41.7	8.7	23.2	9.8	15.5	2.5	13.0	2.6	14.5
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	14.8	4.9	40.8	8.0	23.4	9.4	14.8	2.2	12.7	2.2	14.6
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	14.2	4.8	45.1	9.7	25.8	9.6	13.2	1.7	11.5	2.0	12.4
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	13.7	4.5	43.6	10.2	23.7	9.8	14.4	1.4	13.0	1.6	12.6

[1] See footnote 1, table A–11.
[2] Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.

NOTE: Unemployment rates by occupation group for 1971 are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

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Table A–18. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948–71

Year	Total unemployed [1]	Experienced wage and salary workers												
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers										Government
				Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate	Service industries	
							Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods					
	Unemployment rate													
1948	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.2
1949	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.9	13.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.9	6.2	2.1	6.7	3.1
1950	5.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	6.7	12.2	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	2.2	6.4	3.0
1951	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.8
1952	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.6
1953	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
1954	5.5	7.0	8.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.3	5.5	2.2
1955	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.1	9.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	5.2	2.0
1956	4.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.8	10.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.0	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.9
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.8	5.7	2.5
1959	5.5	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	13.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.3	2.2
1960	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	2.4	5.1	2.4
1961	6.7	6.8	9.6	7.5	11.1	15.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	7.3	3.3	6.2	2.5
1962	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	7.7	13.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.1
1963	5.7	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.3	13.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	4.2	6.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
1964	5.2	5.0	9.7	5.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.6	5.3	2.1
1965	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	5.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3	4.6	1.9
1966	3.8	3.5	6.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	3.9	1.8
1967	3.8	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.8
1968	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.0	3.1	6.2	3.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
1969	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.0	2.8	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.1	4.1	2.1	3.5	1.9
1970	4.9	4.8	7.5	5.2	3.1	9.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.7	2.2
1971	5.9	5.7	7.9	6.2	4.1	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.9
	Percent distribution													
1948	100.0	89.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	29.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	18.2	1.3	13.2	5.2
1949	100.0	90.9	3.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	34.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	4.8
1950	100.0	90.7	4.9	80.4	1.8	10.6	29.8	14.2	15.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	13.7	5.4
1951	100.0	90.1	3.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	30.9	13.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.3	14.0	5.4
1952	100.0	90.3	3.8	81.1	1.9	11.6	30.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	13.3	5.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	80.9	2.5	12.3	29.2	13.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	13.1	5.4
1954	100.0	91.3	3.7	83.3	3.0	10.9	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	4.2
1955	100.0	89.8	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.8	28.8	15.3	13.5	5.7	16.2	1.7	14.0	4.9
1956	100.0	88.7	4.5	79.8	1.8	11.4	30.2	16.3	13.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	13.8	4.3
1957	100.0	88.8	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	31.5	17.6	13.9	4.9	16.1	1.4	12.3	4.9
1958	100.0	88.9	3.9	80.9	1.5	11.4	34.9	22.5	12.4	5.3	15.3	1.5	11.0	4.1
1959	100.0	86.8	4.2	77.9	1.6	12.5	28.2	16.3	11.8	4.8	16.5	1.7	12.8	4.7
1960	100.0	86.5	4.1	77.4	1.5	12.0	28.6	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.5	1.6	12.1	5.0
1961	100.0	86.0	3.6	77.9	1.4	11.5	29.2	17.7	11.5	4.6	16.6	1.9	12.6	4.5
1962	100.0	85.3	3.2	77.3	1.2	11.9	26.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	17.3	2.1	13.9	4.8
1963	100.0	83.8	3.9	75.0	1.0	11.2	26.1	14.1	12.0	4.2	16.9	1.8	13.8	4.9
1964	100.0	82.4	4.1	73.3	1.0	10.3	24.9	13.2	11.7	3.8	17.1	2.0	14.3	5.2
1965	100.0	81.0	3.4	72.0	.8	10.8	23.0	11.3	11.7	3.5	17.3	2.0	14.4	5.7
1966	100.0	80.8	3.1	71.0	.7	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.3	3.1	18.3	2.1	14.3	6.7
1967	100.0	83.6	3.2	73.5	.6	9.1	26.2	14.2	12.0	3.6	17.6	2.8	14.5	7.1
1968	100.0	33.7	3.1	72.8	.6	9.2	24.7	13.2	11.5	3.4	18.3	2.7	15.1	7.7
1969	100.0	83.8	2.7	73.0	.5	8.3	25.0	13.6	11.5	3.8	18.9	2.6	14.8	8.1
1970	100.0	86.2	2.3	77.0	.4	9.3	29.2	17.6	11.6	3.7	17.9	2.5	14.0	6.9
1971	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	.5	8.5	28.0	16.8	11.2	3.5	18.9	2.6	14.1	7.7

[1] Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A–19. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Both sexes	Male				Female			
		Total	Single	Married, wife present	Widowed, divorced, separated	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, separated
1957	4.3	4.1	9.2	2.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	11.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.5	5.3	11.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	8.4	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	13.1	4.6	10.3	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	3.6	9.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	5.7	5.3	12.4	3.4	9.6	6.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	8.9	6.2	8.7	5.1	6.4
1965	4.6	4.0	10.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	8.2	4.5	5.4
1966	3.9	3.3	8.6	1.9	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1966 [2]	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1967	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1968	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	4.2	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.2
1969	3.5	2.8	8.0	1.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.0
1970	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	6.4	5.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1971	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.9	10.5	5.7	6.3

[1] Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B–1.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table A–20. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 and 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
	Number unemployed (thousands)							
1947	2,311	1,210	203	308	193	398	234	134
1948	2,276	1,300	208	297	164	309	193	161
1949	3,637	1,756	309	555	331	683	427	216
1950	3,288	1,450	275	479	301	782	425	357
1951	2,055	1,177	169	252	153	303	166	157
1952	1,883	1,135	168	223	126	232	148	34
1953	1,834	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	89
1954	3,532	1,605	306	504	305	812	495	377
1955	2,852	1,335	230	368	217	703	367	316
1956	2,750	1,412	234	360	211	533	301	232
1957	2,859	1,408	258	392	240	560	321	239
1958	4,602	1,753	363	596	438	1,452	785	637
1959	3,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	469	561
1960	3,852	1,719	324	499	353	956	502	474
1961	4,714	1,806	377	587	411	1,532	728	854
1962	3,911	1 659	334	478	323	1,119	534	505
1963	4,070	1,751	358	519	354	1,088	535	583
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	452
1965	3,366	1,628	286	422	276	755	404	381
1966	2,875	1,535	252	346	206	536	295	251
1967	2,975	1,635	278	397	218	449	271	147
1968	2,817	1,594	247	367	197	412	256	176
1969	2,831	1,629	263	364	200	375	242	153
1970	4,088	2,137	394	564	331	662	427	235
1971	4,993	2,234	456	687	435	1,181	665	517
	Percent distribution							
1947	100.0	52.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	10.1	7.1
1948	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	13.6	8.5	5.1
1949	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	18.8	11.8	7.0
1950	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	23.8	12.9	10.9
1951	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	100.0	46.8	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.8
1956	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.6	17.1	14.5
1959	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.8	12.5	15.3
1960	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.8	13.0	11.8
1961	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	28.6	13.6	15.0
1963	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	26.7	13.1	13.6
1964	100.0	44.8	8.3	12.8	8.4	25.7	12.9	12.7
1965	100.0	48.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	18.6	10.3	8.4
1967	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.5	4.7
1970	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.8	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.8	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4

Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over, Unemployment Rates, and Duration of Unemployment, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–71

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
1967					
UNEMPLOYED					
Number (thousands)	[1] 3,008	1,229	438	945	396
Percent distribution	100.0	40.9	14.6	31.4	13.1
1968					
UNEMPLOYED					
Number (thousands)					
Total	2,817	1,070	431	909	407
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	839	130	97	281	330
Male, 20 years and over	993	599	167	205	22
Female, 20 years and over	985	341	167	422	55
White	2,226	849	346	718	313
Negro and other races	590	221	85	190	94
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	38.0	15.3	32.3	14.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	15.5	11.6	33.5	39.4
Male, 20 years and over	100.0	60.4	16.8	20.7	2.2
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	34.7	17.0	42.9	5.6
White	100.0	38.1	15.5	32.3	14.1
Negro and other races	100.0	37.4	14.5	33.2	15.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					
Total	3.6	1.3	.5	1.2	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.7	1.9	1.5	4.2	5.0
Male, 20 years and over	2.2	1.3	.4	.4	(2)
Female, 20 years and over	3.8	1.3	.6	1.6	.2
White	3.2	1.2	.5	1.0	.4
Negro and other races	6.7	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.1
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
Total	2,817	1,070	431	909	407
Less than 5 weeks	1,594	528	257	562	247
5 to 14 weeks	811	336	112	249	113
15 weeks and over	412	205	62	97	47
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	839	130	97	281	330
Less than 5 weeks	528	84	66	174	205
5 to 14 weeks	236	36	25	83	91
15 weeks and over	76	11	7	23	33
Male, 20 years and over	993	599	167	205	22
Less than 5 weeks	493	279	94	109	10
5 to 14 weeks	307	194	44	63	8
15 weeks and over	192	126	28	32	4
Female, 20 years and over	985	341	167	422	55
Less than 5 weeks	573	165	96	279	32
5 to 14 weeks	266	108	44	102	13
15 weeks and over	146	67	27	41	9
1969					
UNEMPLOYED					
Number (thousands)					
Total	2,831	1,017	436	965	413
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	853	126	101	294	331
Male, 20 years and over	963	556	164	216	27
Female, 20 years, and over	1,015	335	171	455	55
White	2,261	816	357	767	321
Negro and other races	570	200	79	198	93
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	35.9	15.4	34.1	14.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	14.8	11.9	34.5	38.8
Male, 20 years and over	100.0	57.8	17.0	22.4	2.8
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	33.0	16.8	44.8	5.5
White	100.0	36.1	15.8	33.9	14.2
Negro and other races	100.0	35.1	13.9	34.7	16.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					
Total	3.5	1.2	.5	1.2	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.2	1.8	1.5	4.2	4.8
Male, 20 years and over	2.1	1.2	.4	.5	.1
Female, 20 years and over	3.7	1.2	.6	1.7	.2
White	3.1	1.1	.5	1.1	.4
Negro and other races	6.4	2.3	.9	2.2	1.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over, Unemployment Rates, and Duration of Unemployment, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–71—Continued

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
1969—Continued					
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
Total	2,831	1,017	436	965	413
Less than 5 weeks	1,629	515	264	601	249
5 to 14 weeks	827	324	121	255	127
15 weeks and over	375	179	51	109	37
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	853	126	101	294	331
Less than 5 weeks	539	84	73	183	199
5 to 14 weeks	247	31	22	88	107
15 weeks and over	67	12	5	25	26
Male, 20 years and over	963	556	164	216	27
Less than 5 weeks	493	268	91	119	14
5 to 14 weeks	301	185	50	60	6
15 weeks and over	169	102	23	37	6
Female, 20 years and over	1,015	335	171	455	55
Less than 5 weeks	597	162	100	299	35
5 to 14 weeks	278	108	48	108	14
15 weeks and over	140	65	23	47	6
1970					
UNEMPLOYED					
Number (thousands)					
Total	4,088	1,809	549	1,227	503
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,105	200	126	379	401
Male, 20 years and over	1,636	1,065	209	318	44
Female, 20 years and over	1,347	545	214	530	58
White	3,337	1,502	456	982	396
Negro and other races	752	308	93	244	107
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	44.3	13.4	30.0	12.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	18.1	11.4	34.3	36.2
Male, 20 years and over	100.0	65.1	12.8	19.4	2.7
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	40.4	15.9	39.4	4.3
White	100.0	45.0	13.7	29.4	11.9
Negro and other races	100.0	40.9	12.3	32.5	14.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					
Total	4.9	2.2	.7	1.5	.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.3	2.8	1.7	5.2	5.5
Male, 20 years and over	3.5	2.2	.4	.7	.1
Female, 20 years and over	4.8	1.9	.8	1.9	.2
White	4.5	2.1	.6	1.3	.5
Negro and other races	8.2	3.3	1.0	2.7	1.2
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
Total	4,088	1,809	549	1,227	503
Less than 5 weeks	2,137	807	314	729	287
5 to 14 weeks	1,289	628	156	351	153
15 weeks and over	662	374	78	147	63
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,105	200	126	379	401
Less than 5 weeks	661	120	83	226	232
5 to 14 weeks	336	63	33	116	124
15 weeks and over	108	17	10	35	45
Male, 20 years and over	1,636	1,065	209	318	44
Less than 5 weeks	742	453	106	163	19
5 to 14 weeks	558	378	64	102	14
15 weeks and over	336	234	39	52	11
Female, 20 years and over	1,347	545	214	530	58
Less than 5 weeks	734	233	125	340	36
5 to 14 weeks	395	188	59	132	14
15 weeks and over	218	123	29	58	8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over, Unemployment Rates, and Duration of Unemployment, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–71—Continued

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
1971					
UNEMPLOYED					
Number (thousands)					
Total	4,993	2,313	587	1,466	627
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,257	232	116	409	500
Male, 20 years and over	2,086	1,384	237	409	56
Female, 20 years and over	1,650	697	234	648	71
White	4,074	1,923	484	1,176	491
Negro and other races	919	390	103	291	136
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	46.3	11.8	29.4	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	18.5	9.2	32.5	39.8
Male 20 years and over	100.0	66.3	11.4	19.6	2.7
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	42.2	14.2	39.3	4.3
White	100.0	47.2	11.9	28.9	12.1
Negro and other races	100.0	42.4	11.2	31.6	14.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					
Total	5.9	2.7	.7	1.7	.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.9	3.1	1.6	5.5	6.7
Male, 20 years and over	4.4	2.9	.5	.9	.1
Female, 20 years and over	5.7	2.4	.8	2.3	.2
White	5.4	2.6	.6	1.6	.7
Negro and other races	9.9	4.2	1.1	3.1	1.5
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
Total	4,993	2,313	587	1,466	627
Less than 5 weeks	2,234	840	272	794	327
5 to 14 weeks	1,578	756	191	433	198
15 weeks and over	1,181	716	125	239	102
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,257	232	116	409	500
Less than 5 weeks	678	118	66	233	263
5 to 14 weeks	401	75	35	128	163
15 weeks and over	177	39	15	48	74
Male, 20 years and over	2,086	1,384	237	409	56
Less than 5 weeks	784	481	98	181	24
5 to 14 weeks	678	454	79	129	15
15 weeks and over	623	449	59	99	16
Female, 20 years and over	1,650	697	234	648	71
Less than 5 weeks	771	241	108	381	40
5 to 14 weeks	498	227	76	176	19
15 weeks and over	381	228	50	91	11

[1] Differs slightly from the 1967 total published elsewhere because of technical reasons connected with the introduction of a new series.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table A–22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	Total unemployed											
Total: Number	4,993	4,088	2,831	2,817	2,975	2,875	2,976	3,456	3,876	4,166	4,007	4,806
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	55.6	54.7	49.6	50.4	50.7	54.0	54.6	57.3	58.6	60.9	62.1	63.7
Under 20 years	13.8	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	16.9	15.8	14.3	13.6	11.8	11.3
Under 18	6.9	7.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.3	5.9
18 and 19	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.4
20 to 24 years	12.7	11.7	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.5
25 to 44 years	16.6	15.7	12.7	13.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	16.7	17.2	19.9	21.2	22.7
45 to 64 years	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.5	12.2	13.1	12.7	13.7	15.0	15.5	17.0	17.6
65 years and over	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Female	44.4	45.3	50.4	49.6	49.3	46.0	45.4	42.7	41.4	39.1	37.9	36.3
Under 20 years	11.4	12.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.1	10.6	9.9	8.6	7.9
Under 18	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.6
18 and 19	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3
20 to 24 years	9.7	9.4	10.2	10.1	9.3	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.4	5.5
25 to 44 years	14.5	14.4	15.9	15.5	16.7	14.2	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.4
45 to 64 years	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.7
65 years and over	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.7	.9	.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	81.6	81.6	79.9	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.2	79.7	79.1	78.8	78.1	79.5
Male	46.1	45.4	40.2	40.6	40.6	43.1	43.5	46.4	47.2	48.7	49.1	51.0
Female	35.5	36.2	39.7	38.5	38.0	35.2	34.7	33.3	31.9	30.1	28.9	28.5
Negro and other races	18.4	18.4	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.3	20.9	21.2	21.9	20.5
Male	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.9	12.7
Female	8.9	9.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	7.8
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755	973	1,088	1,119	1,532
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	62.1	60.1	54.0	55.0	56.8	61.6	61.6	60.8	62.3	65.7	67.4	69.3
Under 20 years	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.6	9.8	9.7	8.1	7.8
Under 18	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.3
18 and 19	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.2	5.3	4.4	4.4
20 to 24 years	12.1	10.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.1	8.4	9.2
25 to 44 years	21.2	18.9	15.2	16.5	16.6	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.9	21.2	22.2	25.0
45 to 64 years	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.7	19.5	22.4	22.0	21.1	22.9	22.6	24.2	22.8
65 years and over	2.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.5
Female	37.9	39.9	46.0	45.0	43.2	38.4	38.4	39.2	37.7	34.3	32.6	30.7
Under 20 years	5.8	7.1	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	3.9
Under 18	1.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2
18 and 19	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.7
20 to 24 years	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.9	4.3	4.2	4.3
25 to 44 years	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.1	14.2	12.7	12.7	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.0	12.3
45 to 64 years	9.8	10.6	12.8	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.3	9.3
65 years and over	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	.9	1.2	.9
COLOR AND SEX												
White	81.0	81.3	78.9	79.3	76.7	76.4	76.3	77.0	77.1	74.0	74.1	77.5
Male	51.0	50.0	44.5	45.5	44.9	48.5	48.5	47.9	49.2	49.4	50.7	53.9
Female	29.9	31.3	34.4	33.8	31.8	27.9	27.8	29.2	27.9	24.6	23.4	23.6
Negro and other races	19.0	18.7	21.1	20.7	23.3	23.6	23.7	22.9	22.9	26.0	25.9	22.5
Male	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	11.8	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.3	16.4	16.7	15.3
Female	8.0	8.8	11.5	10.9	11.6	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.2	7.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	517	235	133	156	179	239	241	351	482	553	585	804
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	62.2	62.4	56.1	61.1	61.5	66.4	66.9	65.0	64.8	69.3	69.8	70.7
Under 20 years	7.1	5.5	5.3	7.0	8.4	6.7	7.5	9.1	8.8	9.0	7.3	6.5
Under 18	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.4	2.4
18 and 19	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9	5.2	3.9	4.0
20 to 24 years	11.0	9.3	6.1	7.0	5.0	3.8	3.8	6.6	6.4	7.8	7.7	8.1
25 to 44 years	21.2	20.3	16.7	17.2	15.1	21.4	21.3	19.1	16.0	20.4	23.0	24.8
45 to 64 years	19.3	21.5	22.7	22.9	25.7	29.0	28.9	25.1	28.0	26.4	26.6	25.9
65 years and over	3.5	5.9	5.3	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6
Female	37.8	37.6	43.9	38.9	38.5	33.6	33.1	35.0	35.2	30.7	30.2	29.3
Under 20 years	5.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.1
Under 18	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	.7
18 and 19	3.5	2.9	6.1	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.4
20 to 24 years	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.6
25 to 44 years	14.1	13.9	15.2	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.6	13.7	12.1	11.4	11.8	12.0
45 to 64 years	11.4	11.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.7
65 years and over	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	.9	1.5	1.0
COLOR AND SEX												
White	81.4	79.3	78.2	78.8	74.7	75.3	75.4	74.6	74.7	71.8	71.6	76.4
Male	51.6	51.9	45.9	50.0	46.8	52.3	52.5	49.6	50.2	50.8	50.4	53.7
Female	29.8	27.4	32.3	28.8	28.1	23.0	22.9	25.1	24.5	21.0	21.2	22.7
Negro and other races	18.6	19.8	21.8	21.2	25.3	24.7	24.6	25.4	25.3	28.2	28.4	23.6
Male	10.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	15.2	14.2	14.2	15.4	14.7	18.4	19.3	17.1
Female	7.9	9.7	11.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.6	9.8	9.1	6.5

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the items "under 20 years" and "under 18" referred to persons 14 to 19 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

Table A–23. Long-Term Unemployment by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755	973	1,088	1,119	1,532
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.4
Nonagricultural industries	98.7	88.5	87.0	85.4	84.9	83.3	81.7	82.4	84.0	84.8	86.5	88.4
Wage and salary workers	88.3	87.2	85.1	83.2	82.8	80.0	78.5	79.9	81.5	82.3	84.1	86.0
Mining	.4	.3	.8	1.2	.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.2
Construction	8.1	10.6	9.0	10.0	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.6	9.2	10.8	11.2	11.2
Manufacturing	36.4	35.1	28.6	29.2	29.8	24.0	23.3	25.2	28.6	29.9	29.4	34.6
Durable goods	24.9	22.4	16.4	16.3	16.7	12.0	11.6	13.3	16.5	17.8	17.6	23.3
Nondurable goods	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.4
Transportation and public utilities	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	18.2	15.7	18.0	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.7	15.6	17.8	15.5
Finance and service	18.9	18.9	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.0	20.0	18.9	17.2	16.1	15.8	13.9
Public administration	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Persons with no previous work experience	8.6	9.5	9.8	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.4	9.2
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical workers	8.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4
Farmers and farm managers	----	.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.5	.4	.4	.1	.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.6
Clerical workers	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	12.3	10.6	9.9	9.8
Sales workers	4.2	4.1	5.3	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2
Craftsmen and foremen	12.1	11.9	8.8	10.7	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.6	11.4	12.3	13.6
Operatives	27.8	27.6	27.7	26.7	26.6	22.3	21.9	24.3	24.6	26.5	25.4	29.3
Private household workers	.7	.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.0
Service workers except private household	11.1	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.9	13.8	12.5	12.0	10.8	11.9	10.6
Farm laborers and foremen	.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7
Nonfarm laborers	9.0	9.5	8.3	9.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	10.5	11.5	13.2	14.2	14.6
Persons with no previous work experience	8.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.4	9.2
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	517	235	133	156	177	239	241	351	482	553	585	804
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.6
Nonagricultural industries	99.0	90.6	88.7	86.0	84.3	84.3	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	87.0	89.3
Wage and salary workers	88.2	88.9	85.7	83.4	81.0	80.1	79.5	79.8	81.3	82.6	84.8	86.8
Mining	.4	.4	.8	2.5	.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.5	1.8	2.1	2.4
Construction	6.4	7.2	6.8	9.6	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.8	7.7	9.2	8.7	9.5
Manufacturing	38.1	37.6	28.5	27.4	29.7	24.6	24.7	26.5	29.5	28.4	30.1	37.1
Durable goods	27.1	24.1	15.8	17.8	17.1	12.3	12.1	14.2	17.5	16.5	19.0	25.5
Nondurable goods	11.0	13.5	12.8	9.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.7	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.0	6.0	6.3	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	17.2	14.3	19.5	14.6	15.4	16.9	16.3	17.7	15.6	15.8	18.8	15.2
Finance and service	19.1	21.3	21.1	21.7	18.5	20.9	20.9	18.5	17.3	17.8	16.2	13.2
Public administration	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5
Persons with no previous work experience	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.0	11.3	9.1
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical workers	9.1	9.3	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5
Farmers and farm managers	----	.4	----	----	.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	.4	.5	.2	.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors	4.4	5.5	4.3	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.9	2.9
Clerical workers	13.5	12.7	15.2	12.2	11.0	8.4	8.3	10.5	11.2	9.9	10.2	10.0
Sales workers	3.9	4.2	6.1	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	3.6
Craftsmen and foremen	12.8	11.9	7.6	10.9	9.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.0	10.7	10.9	12.6
Operatives	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.3	25.1	23.1	22.9	22.7	25.4	25.7	25.7	29.6
Private household workers	.6	.8	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.7
Service workers except private household	11.0	10.2	15.2	12.2	10.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	12.9	11.9	12.3	11.1
Farm laborers and foremen	.6	1.3	.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1
Nonfarm laborers	8.3	8.5	7.6	10.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	9.7	11.2	13.4	13.8	15.8
Persons with no previous work experience	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.0	11.3	9.1

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–19.

NOTE: See note on table A–11 regarding comparability of 1971 occupational data with earlier years.

Table A–24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	On full-time schedules [3]											
Total: Number	59,203	59,102	59,181	57,877	56,865	56,348	56,410	54,692	52,872	51,439	50,619	49,427
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	67.0	66.8	66.8	67.5	67.8	68.1	68.1	68.9	69.3	69.6	69.6	69.6
Under 18 years	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
18 to 24 years [4]	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.5
25 to 44 years	31.5	31.6	31.7	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	33.1	33.8	34.3	34.6	34.9
45 to 64 years	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.7
65 years and over	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Female	33.0	33.2	33.2	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.9	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.4
Under 18 years	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
18 to 24 years [4]	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5
25 to 44 years	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4
45 to 64 years	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.2
65 years and over	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9
COLOR AND SEX												
White	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.6	89.8	89.8	89.8	90.1	90.3	90.6	90.8	90.9
Male	60.6	60.4	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.7	61.7	62.6	63.2	63.6	63.7	63.8
Female	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.1	27.1
Negro and other races	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.1
Male	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8
Female	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Married, wife present	54.6	54.6	54.8	55.7	56.1	56.3	56.3	56.9	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Female:												
Single	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3
Married, husband present	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	92.7	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.4	90.9	90.9	90.4	90.0	89.9	89.5	89.0
Construction	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	28.7	30.5	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.1	30.7	30.7	30.1	29.5
Durable goods	17.1	18.3	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.0	19.0	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.3	16.7
Nondurable goods	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Transportation and public utilities	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	16.3	15.4	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.7
Finance and service	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.7	24.4	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.1	23.0	23.0
Other industries [5]	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	On voluntary part-time schedules [6]											
Total: Number	9,503	9,387	9,027	8,452	8,048	7,441	8,256	7,607	7,263	6,808	6,597	6,148
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	32.3	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.9	32.7	35.0	35.0	34.8	34.3	34.1	33.4
Under 18 years	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.4	13.7	13.0
18 to 24 years [4]	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.2
25 to 44 years	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
45 to 64 years	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8
65 years and over	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5
Female	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.6	67.1	67.3	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.7	65.9	66.6
Under 18 years	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	11.6	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.9
18 to 24 years [4]	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.3
25 to 44 years	23.5	23.9	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.2	21.8	22.1	22.2	23.2	23.5	23.6
45 to 64 years	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.2	19.8	20.4	18.3	18.7	19.3	19.6	19.5	19.8
65 years and over	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
COLOR AND SEX												
White	90.9	90.4	90.0	90.1	89.4	88.9	89.5	89.9	89.5	89.5	90.1	90.6
Male	29.7	29.4	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.7	31.9	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.8	31.2
Female	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.4	59.4	59.2	57.6	57.8	57.6	58.0	58.3	59.3
Negro and other races	9.1	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.4
Male	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2
Female	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.2
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	20.1	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.2	23.7	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.4	20.7
Married, wife present	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.1	10.9
Widowed, divorced, separated	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Female:												
Single	18.2	18.0	17.5	16.7	16.6	16.4	19.1	18.1	18.0	17.4	17.3	17.4
Married, husband present	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.1	37.1	38.0	37.7	38.3	39.0	39.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.1	89.0	87.7	87.6	86.3	86.2	85.7	85.4	84.2
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.0	7.5
Durable goods	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.7	29.9	29.0	27.6	27.4	25.9	26.2	25.3	25.0
Finance and service	45.6	45.7	45.2	46.0	45.8	45.1	46.2	46.0	46.9	45.4	46.3	45.6
Other industries [5]	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	11.0	12.3	12.4	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.8

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the item "under 18 years" referred to persons 14 to 17 years.

[3] Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[4] Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1960.

[5] Includes mining and public administration.

[6] Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

Table A–25. Persons on Part Time for Economic Reasons,[1] by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957–71

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries											
			Total	Male						Female				
				Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1957	2,469	300	2,169	1,263	99	181	488	418	76	906	58	117	383	315	32
1958	3,280	327	2,953	1,793	114	257	727	607	88	1,161	57	166	482	413	42
1959	2,640	304	2,336	1,320	115	223	494	419	67	1,016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2,860	300	2,560	1,476	114	251	552	489	70	1,083	75	167	420	385	36
1961	3,142	329	2,813	1,625	127	305	598	527	66	1,188	65	178	460	443	40
1962	2,661	325	2,336	1,308	113	243	476	422	55	1,029	65	171	386	372	34
1963	2,620	332	2,288	1,263	106	255	436	407	59	1,025	65	183	384	355	38
1964	2,455	318	2,137	1,154	106	235	398	368	49	982	60	177	350	359	30
1965	2,209	281	1,928	1,005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	205	308	325	37
1966	1,960	246	1,714	896	108	195	277	273	43	818	65	164	286	279	27
1966 [4]	1,894	230	1,664	863	75	195	277	273	43	801	47	164	286	279	23
1967	2,163	250	1,913	987	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	331	33
1968	1,970	255	1,715	830	90	194	250	250	47	886	55	201	286	314	30
1969	2,056	246	1,810	888	98	210	284	252	45	921	64	212	311	308	27
1970	2,443	247	2,196	1,105	98	284	373	303	46	1,090	70	269	355	362	35
1971	2,675	236	2,439	1,202	104	336	401	317	46	1,236	79	320	408	390	40

[1] Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

[2] Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957–66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1967.

[3] See footnote 4, table A–24.

[4] See footnote 2, table A–19.

Table A–26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	Usually work full time [3]											
Total: Number	1,184	1,201	955	895	1,060	871	873	897	986	1,069	1,049	1,297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	57.8	58.4	56.1	55.4	59.8	60.9	60.9	60.2	61.0	63.0	64.7	66.1
Under 18 years	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
18 to 24 years [4]	13.5	13.6	12.6	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.8	11.6	9.7	10.5
25 to 44 years	23.1	23.8	22.3	20.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	24.1	26.1	26.7	28.1	29.0
45 to 64 years	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.2	19.9	21.6	22.9	23.9
65 years and over	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
Female	42.2	41.6	43.9	44.6	40.2	39.1	39.1	39.8	39.0	37.0	35.3	33.9
Under 18 years	.8	1.1	1.3	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6	.8	.9	.5
18 to 24 years [4]	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	6.9	7.0	6.1	4.7
25 to 44 years	16.3	15.4	17.4	17.2	15.6	16.3	16.3	15.5	16.2	16.1	15.6	15.1
45 to 64 years	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.4	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.9	14.6	12.2	11.7	12.9
65 years and over	.8	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.7	.8	1.0	.7
COLOR AND SEX												
White	83.3	83.2	83.4	81.1	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.7	82.2	83.6	84.1	84.8
Male	48.1	48.4	46.1	44.4	47.7	49.1	49.1	48.7	49.8	52.0	54.1	56.0
Female	35.2	34.8	37.2	36.8	33.4	32.5	32.4	33.0	32.4	31.7	30.0	28.3
Negro and other races	16.7	16.8	16.6	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	16.4	15.9	15.2
Male	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.2
Female	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.0	13.0	11.2	11.4
Married, wife present	40.0	40.5	37.2	37.4	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.1	44.2	45.3	48.8	50.0
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.6
Female:												
Single	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.3
Married, husband present	26.1	25.4	27.3	27.9	24.6	23.7	23.7	23.5	24.7	23.3	20.8	20.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.6	8.1	7.5	8.5	8.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	Usually work full time [3]—Continued											
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	89.5	90.3	89.0	90.0	89.2	89.2	89.2	88.7	89.1	88.2	89.7	89.2
Construction	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.8	15.5	15.5	14.6	15.7	15.5	15.4	14.6
Manufacturing	39.0	42.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	35.6	35.6	37.2	37.6	39.1	39.3	44.9
Durable goods	16.0	18.3	14.8	14.6	19.1	13.8	13.8	14.3	13.4	15.6	16.2	20.0
Nondurable goods	23.0	23.9	23.0	24.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	23.0	24.2	23.5	23.1	24.8
Transportation and public utilities	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	12.3	13.3	14.1	12.2	14.0	14.1	12.9	11.4	12.1	11.9	9.7
Finance and service	16.1	15.0	16.5	16.7	13.9	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.0	13.3	13.9	11.6
Other industries [5]	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	10.5	9.7	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.8	10.3	10.8
	Usually work part time [6]											
Total: Number	1,256	995	855	820	853	793	841	1,031	1,151	1,219	1,287	1,516
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	41.3	40.5	41.2	40.8	41.4	41.9	43.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	48.9	50.7
Under 18 years	6.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	9.1	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5
18 to 24 years [4]	14.0	12.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2
25 to 44 years	10.1	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.3	12.2	12.3	13.4	14.7
45 to 64 years	8.1	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	12.5	14.9	14.4	14.1	14.4
65 years and over	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.0
Female	58.7	59.5	58.8	59.2	58.6	58.1	56.8	54.8	51.9	51.6	51.1	49.3
Under 18 years	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.9
18 to 24 years [4]	16.3	15.4	13.7	13.6	12.7	11.4	10.8	12.3	9.5	8.9	8.3	7.7
25 to 44 years	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.1	17.1	18.1	17.1	16.4	16.5	17.4	17.2	17.4
45 to 64 years	17.4	18.9	19.7	21.4	21.0	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.7	18.4	19.3	18.2
65 years and over	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.0
COLOR AND SEX												
White	78.4	74.1	73.1	71.1	67.8	66.3	67.4	65.6	65.3	66.2	65.2	68.3
Male	33.4	31.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.2	31.7	32.3	33.0	34.4	34.3	37.4
Female	45.0	42.3	41.6	40.4	37.9	36.1	35.7	33.3	32.3	31.8	30.9	30.9
Negro and other races	21.6	25.9	26.9	28.9	32.2	33.7	32.6	34.4	34.7	33.8	34.8	31.7
Male	7.8	8.9	9.8	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	12.8	15.0	14.0	14.5	13.3
Female	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.9	20.6	22.0	21.2	21.6	19.7	19.9	20.3	18.5
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	22.9	21.7	21.8	20.7	19.4	20.2	22.6	21.6	21.7	20.7	21.1	20.8
Married, wife present	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.6	17.9	17.1	16.2	18.5	20.3	22.0	22.4	24.7
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1
Female:												
Single	18.9	18.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	14.4	15.6	15.6	13.8	12.9	12.7	11.9
Married, husband present	26.5	25.7	26.5	26.7	26.6	25.1	23.7	23.5	22.1	22.9	23.0	22.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	13.2	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.8	18.6	17.6	15.8	16.1	15.8	15.4	14.8
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	91.6	91.9	90.8	92.3	90.9	91.9	92.2	91.9	91.5	91.2	91.1	91.3
Construction	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7
Manufacturing	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.1	10.6	7.8	7.6	8.9	9.9	11.2	11.0	13.5
Durable goods	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.3
Nondurable goods	5.4	6.5	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.1	6.3	8.1
Transportation and public utilities	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30.0	26.5	26.2	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.0	24.2	22.5	22.1	22.3	21.1
Finance and service	41.4	43.4	44.5	45.7	44.7	46.0	47.0	46.5	44.1	44.1	43.2	41.8
Other industries [5]	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	8.4	8.1	9.2	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.7

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–24.
[3] Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–24.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–24.
[6] Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
SINGLE												
April 1947	14,760	9,375	63.5	8,500	849	9.1	12,078	6,181	51.2	5,991	190	3.1
April 1948	14,734	9,440	64.1	8,699	[2]		11,623	5,943	51.1	5,697	246	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,957	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,682	50.9	5,395	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,898	62.6	7,638	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,984	8,036	61.9	7,550	427	5.3	10,946	5,430	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,868	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,068	5,532	50.0	5,360	168	3.0
April 1953	13,000	7,825	60.2	7,347	390	5.0	10,774	5,223	48.5	5,089	130	2.5
April 1954	13,004	7,924	60.9	7,099	697	8.8	11,043	5,412	49.0	5,095	317	5.9
April 1955	13,522	8,276	61.2	7,495	653	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,516	8,086	59.8	7,400	625	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	248	4.8
March 1957	13,754	7,958	57.9	7,166	716	9.0	11,487	5,378	46.8	5,139	239	4.4
March 1958	14,331	8,174	57.0	6,959	1,122	13.7	11,822	5,365	45.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,768	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,884	5,162	43.4	4,832	330	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,327	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,886	8,837	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,663	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,134	922	11.4	13,134	5,481	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,361	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,692	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,968	8,617	50.8	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,132	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	14,607	5,912	40.5	5,491	421	7.1
March 1966	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2
March 1967	17,754	9,001	50.7	8,151	706	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1967 [3]	13,987	8,350	59.7	7,553	654	7.8	11,664	5,915	50.7	5,566	349	5.9
March 1968	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,381	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1969	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3
March 1970	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	492	7.1
March 1971	16,547	9,963	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.7
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,389	30,927	92.6	29,865	837	2.7	33,458	6,676	20.0	6,502	174	2.6
April 1948	34,289	31,713	92.5	30,563	[2]		34,289	7,553	22.0	7,369	184	2.4
April 1949	35,323	32,559	92.2	31,101	1,115	3.4	35,323	7,959	22.5	7,637	322	4.0
March 1950	35,925	32,912	91.6	30,938	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,038	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,086	25.2	8,750	336	3.7
April 1952	36,510	33,482	91.7	32,222	464	1.4	36,510	9,222	25.3	8,946	266	2.9
April 1953	37,106	33,950	91.5	32,540	564	1.7	37,106	9,763	26.3	9,525	236	2.4
April 1954	37,346	34,153	91.5	32,139	1,328	3.9	37,346	9,923	26.6	9,388	535	5.4
April 1955	37,570	34,064	90.7	32,207	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,046	1,016	2.9	38,306	11,126	29.0	10,676	450	4.0
March 1957	38,940	35,280	90.6	33,536	1,024	2.9	38,940	11,529	29.6	11,036	493	4.3
March 1958	39,182	35,327	90.2	32,283	2,267	6.4	39,182	11,826	30.2	10,993	833	7.0
March 1959	39,529	35,437	89.6	32,928	1,583	4.5	39,529	12,205	30.9	11,516	689	5.6
March 1960	40,205	35,757	88.9	33,179	1,564	4.4	40,205	12,253	30.5	11,587	666	5.4
March 1961	40,524	36,201	89.3	33,080	2,137	5.9	40,524	13,266	32.7	12,337	929	7.0
March 1962	41,218	36,396	88.3	33,883	1,605	4.4	41,218	13,485	32.7	12,716	769	5.7
March 1963	41,705	36,740	88.1	34,305	1,567	4.3	41,705	14,061	33.7	13,303	758	5.4
March 1964	42,045	36,898	87.8	34,667	1,310	3.6	42,045	14,461	34.4	13,626	835	5.8
March 1965	42,367	37,140	87.7	35,185	1,088	2.9	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1
March 1966	42,826	37,346	87.2	35,685	888	2.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7
March 1967	43,225	37,596	87.0	35,964	792	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1967 [3]	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
March 1969	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1970	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1971	45,443	39,058	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,445	1,085	5.9
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED												
April 1947	4,201	2,760	65.7	2,546	211	7.6	9,270	3,466	37.4	3,309	157	4.5
April 1948	4,204	2,689	64.0	2,539	[2]		9,452	3,659	38.7	3,463	196	5.4
April 1949	4,174	2,545	61.0	2,314	227	8.9	9,505	3,526	37.1	3,324	202	5.7
March 1950	4,149	2,616	63.1	2,301	311	11.9	9,584	3,624	37.8	3,364	260	7.2
April 1951	4,438	2,754	62.1	2,616	121	4.4	10,410	4,086	39.2	3,910	176	4.3
April 1952	4,186	2,602	62.2	2,422	140	5.4	10,456	4,058	38.8	3,928	130	3.2
April 1953	4,678	3,060	65.4	2,870	150	4.9	11,060	4,319	39.0	4,205	112	2.6
April 1954	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,755	318	10.3	11,153	4,391	39.4	4,120	269	6.1
April 1955	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,643	39.6	4,398	245	5.3
March 1956	4,922	3,001	61.0	2,737	246	8.2	11,543	4,549	39.4	4,300	249	5.5
March 1957	4,776	2,795	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,617	40.4	4,417	200	4.3
March 1958	4,949	2,903	58.7	2,524	354	12.2	11,780	4,810	40.8	4,474	336	7.0
March 1959	4,961	2,967	59.8	2,651	305	10.3	12,148	5,009	41.2	4,637	372	7.4
March 1960	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,861	40.0	4,553	308	6.3
March 1961	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,270	42.0	4,841	429	8.1
March 1962	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	355	11.9	12,814	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6
March 1963	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,995	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7
March 1964	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,635	286	9.8	13,326	5,157	38.7	4,794	363	7.0
March 1965	5,438	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4
March 1966	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,794	160	5.4	14,021	5,536	39.5	5,278	258	4.7
March 1967	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,724	39.3	5,473	251	4.4
March 1967 [3]	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,722	39.4	5,471	251	4.4
March 1968	5,278	2,816	53.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,600	39.0	5,325	275	4.9
March 1969	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9
March 1970	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,724	192	6.5	15,065	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8
March 1971	5,688	3,129	55.0	2,850	257	8.2	15,505	5,964	38.5	5,582	382	6.4

[1] Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male population and labor force figures.

[2] Not available.

[3] See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

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Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–71

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
						45 to 64 years									45 to 64 years			
	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 years and over
SINGLE																		
April 1947	63.5	(3)	(3)	85.0	85.5	79.1	(3)	(3)	40.2	51.2	(3)	(3)	78.2	79.4	66.3	(3)	(3)	22.7
April 1948	64.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51.1	29.3	78.8	81.8	78.1	61.6	(3)	(3)	23.2
April 1949	64.2	45.3	77.1	86.6	85.1	75.1	(3)	(3)	42.1	50.9	28.8	75.8	81.0	80.4	66.8	(3)	(3)	24.3
March 1950	62.6	42.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	74.1	(3)	(3)	41.0	50.5	26.3	74.9	84.6	83.6	70.6	(3)	(3)	23.8
April 1951	61.9	42.7	77.1	84.3	83.0	78.5	(3)	(3)	36.8	49.6	28.4	75.6	82.0	81.7	65.0	(3)	(3)	18.9
April 1952	60.9	40.7	79.2	86.8	83.7	76.6	85.0	66.2	28.2	50.0	28.0	75.9	83.0	78.4	71.9	78.5	63.1	16.4
April 1953	60.2	41.7	75.5	86.1	81.0	74.8	78.1	70.8	30.2	48.5	27.4	76.2	81.3	77.3	68.3	72.9	62.7	23.2
April 1954	60.9	40.8	78.6	89.2	83.2	81.8	84.1	78.6	28.9	49.0	27.5	77.2	88.7	77.0	70.8	76.9	61.1	17.3
April 1955	61.2	39.4	76.5	89.1	82.2	86.7	88.8	83.6	31.6	46.4	24.6	69.6	80.9	81.2	74.8	79.4	69.1	26.0
March 1956	59.8	39.2	75.9	89.7	85.4	76.3	82.0	67.9	25.9	46.4	24.7	72.2	85.5	78.5	70.1	74.7	63.8	24.3
March 1957	57.9	38.9	73.2	86.5	82.9	77.0	83.1	68.9	26.8	46.8	26.8	74.6	79.5	81.9	72.9	78.0	66.7	24.5
March 1958	57.0	36.0	73.9	87.5	82.6	78.1	83.7	72.1	28.9	45.4	24.7	72.9	80.1	79.1	72.4	77.3	66.1	26.7
March 1959	57.0	36.5	75.3	88.2	85.1	75.3	79.7	69.6	25.3	43.4	24.0	72.7	76.4	81.8	71.1	74.4	66.4	20.3
March 1960	55.5	34.4	76.6	85.3	85.3	74.4	77.5	69.7	24.3	44.1	25.3	73.4	79.9	79.7	75.1	80.6	67.0	21.6
March 1961	55.6	34.3	76.3	87.5	88.2	77.5	82.6	69.0	23.0	44.4	26.1	76.5	79.9	77.5	76.0	81.8	68.6	20.8
March 1962	51.7	32.4	73.9	87.0	80.3	73.4	76.0	70.0	24.8	41.7	25.0	70.9	79.8	77.3	71.0	74.1	67.2	17.3
March 1963	50.5	31.7	74.1	85.5	81.0	72.6	75.7	69.0	18.2	41.0	23.6	71.9	81.4	82.5	73.7	79.2	67.6	16.9
March 1964	50.8	33.0	70.6	83.6	82.8	73.9	81.4	64.5	20.3	40.9	23.5	74.0	87.2	83.0	71.3	75.0	67.0	19.2
March 1965	50.3	32.0	72.3	85.3	84.6	72.0	78.5	65.1	18.1	40.5	23.6	72.3	83.4	77.0	71.8	75.7	68.1	21.3
March 1966	49.7	34.5	69.0	85.1	84.8	67.6	71.6	63.0	15.7	40.8	25.5	72.6	80.9	75.4	69.7	73.6	65.6	18.0
March 1967	50.7	35.8	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	41.3	27.3	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1967 [2]	59.7	46.6	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	50.7	37.2	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1968	59.6	46.7	67.7	85.2	80.8	67.9	74.8	57.3	15.4	51.3	37.4	68.7	79.8	77.2	70.0	74.9	64.8	18.2
March 1969	59.1	46.9	67.5	84.0	79.2	69.2	76.6	57.8	18.7	51.2	37.1	69.4	80.9	72.3	67.9	72.8	62.8	18.4
March 1970	60.7	49.0	69.0	86.2	82.3	66.6	71.5	60.2	21.0	53.0	39.5	71.1	80.7	73.3	67.8	72.3	63.7	17.6
March 1971	60.2	47.0	68.5	84.4	79.3	69.6	76.8	57.9	21.4	52.7	39.6	69.1	77.6	72.8	69.4	74.1	65.2	17.4
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT																		
April 1947	92.6	(3)	(3)	97.7	98.8	95.0	(3)	(3)	54.5	20.0	(3)	(3)	19.3	25.8	18.4	(3)	(3)	4.1
April 1948	92.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.0	21.2	24.9	22.2	27.3	19.4	(3)	(3)	6.1
April 1949	92.2	(3)	94.9	97.7	98.7	94.3	(3)	(3)	51.9	22.5	18.6	24.5	22.7	28.5	20.6	(3)	(3)	5.2
March 1950	91.6	92.6	94.5	97.0	98.8	92.8	(3)	(3)	53.4	23.8	24.0	28.5	23.8	28.5	21.8	(3)	(3)	6.4
April 1951	91.7	96.7	95.6	98.2	98.4	93.5	(3)	(3)	50.9	25.2	17.6	29.1	25.6	30.5	23.7	(3)	(3)	6.5
April 1952	91.7	97.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	93.8	97.1	89.3	47.8	25.3	21.9	25.8	25.4	31.7	24.1	29.0	16.9	5.9
April 1953	91.5	100.0	96.1	98.7	98.8	94.9	97.6	91.0	46.2	26.3	20.8	28.2	25.2	33.6	25.7	30.8	17.6	6.0
April 1954	91.5	91.6	98.0	98.9	99.0	94.9	97.8	90.9	47.1	26.6	20.9	25.6	26.3	33.1	26.9	31.0	20.7	5.4
April 1955	90.7	98.8	94.5	98.8	98.8	93.8	97.4	88.8	44.2	27.7	19.8	29.4	26.0	33.7	29.0	33.9	21.3	7.5
March 1956	91.0	95.5	95.5	98.7	99.2	94.6	97.8	90.1	44.8	29.0	27.6	30.9	26.3	34.3	31.5	36.5	23.5	7.8
March 1957	90.6	97.9	95.9	98.7	98.7	94.4	97.6	90.1	42.4	29.6	24.0	30.2	27.1	35.7	32.2	37.2	24.6	6.3
March 1958	90.2	95.5	96.6	98.7	98.7	94.0	97.2	89.4	40.6	30.2	25.9	30.7	27.4	36.7	32.6	38.2	23.8	6.7
March 1959	89.6	95.7	95.6	98.6	98.9	94.0	97.3	89.3	38.2	30.9	28.1	30.6	28.5	36.9	33.9	40.3	24.0	6.4
March 1960	88.9	96.0	97.5	98.6	98.4	93.0	96.6	87.9	37.1	30.5	25.3	30.0	27.7	36.2	34.2	40.5	24.3	5.9
March 1961	89.3	98.3	97.4	99.0	98.6	93.7	97.0	89.1	37.6	32.7	27.8	32.4	29.2	38.4	37.3	42.4	29.3	7.3
March 1962	88.3	95.2	96.0	98.7	98.6	93.6	97.1	88.8	35.0	32.7	27.5	31.6	29.4	39.0	37.2	42.5	29.0	7.6
March 1963	88.1	97.8	96.5	98.6	98.9	93.6	97.3	88.4	32.3	33.7	29.8	33.2	30.0	39.8	38.9	44.4	30.4	6.4
March 1964	87.8	95.3	96.7	98.5	98.4	93.2	97.4	87.4	31.0	34.4	31.1	36.6	30.6	39.4	39.5	44.8	31.3	7.6
March 1965	87.7	94.3	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.8	96.8	87.1	31.1	34.7	27.0	35.6	32.1	40.6	39.0	44.0	31.4	7.6
March 1966	87.2	91.5	96.9	98.6	98.1	92.5	96.6	86.7	29.8	35.4	34.3	38.1	32.5	41 3	39.5	44.9	31.3	6.8
March 1967	87.0	93.9	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	30.6	41.1	35.0	42 7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1967 [2]	87.0	93.8	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	31.5	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1968	86.9	94.7	95.3	98.5	98.4	92.2	96.3	86.8	29.6	38.3	36.3	42.7	36.6	43.9	42.2	46.9	35.1	6.5
March 1969	86.9	95.6	95.0	98.3	98.2	91.6	95.9	86.0	30.9	39.6	35.4	47.9	36.9	45.4	43.1	48.2	35.4	7.6
March 1970	86.9	95.7	95.0	98.2	98.1	91.6	96.1	85.7	30.2	40.8	36.0	47.4	39.3	47.2	44.1	49.5	35.8	7.9
March 1971	85.9	90.9	94.8	97.8	97.9	91.2	96.0	85.1	27.8	40.8	37.0	47.0	39.9	47.6	44.0	48.9	36.7	7.4
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED																		
April 1947	65.7	(3)	(3)	85.2	89.6	78.8	(3)	(3)	32.8	37.4	(3)	(3)	63.8	67.6	45.4	(3)	(3)	7.6
April 1948	64.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	38.7	41.0	57.9	64.7	67.9	48.9	(3)	(3)	8.5
April 1949	60.9	(4)	69.9	78.0	87.1	74.9	(3)	(3)	32.2	37.1	39.7	47.6	59.2	68.4	46.7	(3)	(3)	8.6
March 1950	63.0	(4)	75.0	83.8	83.4	83.1	(3)	(3)	30.2	37.8	(3)	45.5	62.3	65.4	50.2	(3)	(3)	8.8
April 1951	62.1	(4)	81.7	81.8	87.4	77.8	(3)	(3)	27.6	39.3	39.1	45.3	58.7	69.0	51.5	(3)	(3)	9.2
April 1952	62.2	(4)	78.2	81.1	88.2	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.3	38.8	41.0	59.0	63.0	68.7	49.6	61.5	39.5	8.2
April 1953	65.4	(4)	(4)	82.9	92.1	84.2	89.6	79.9	29.2	39.1	47.8	52.9	61.2	67.2	52.4	64.7	42.6	9.1
April 1954	62.3	(4)	82.2	76.3	90.6	78.8	83.7	74.4	22.7	39.4	48.6	47.6	62.7	69.3	52.0	61.8	44.6	9.8
April 1955	60.7	(4)	(4)	80.9	83.5	78.6	85.6	72.7	26.4	39.6	37.3	55.1	60.5	64.6	53.3	64.1	45.1	10.7
March 1956	61.0	(4)	82.8	79.7	86.5	78.0	80.5	75.3	27.2	39.4	35.3	49.5	60.6	66.8	55.8	63.0	50.6	10.2
March 1957	58.5	(4)	85.8	81.2	86.8	76.3	82.8	69.7	24.5	40.4	35.5	53.1	62.1	69.4	56.0	66.4	47.3	12.3
March 1958	58.7	(4)	77.2	79.0	87.1	77.3	80.5	74.5	23.0	40.8	31.8	59.6	62.6	69.9	58.3	68.2	50.9	11.2
March 1959	59.8	(4)	69.2	89.0	87.1	77.2	82.8	72.4	20.8	41.2	34.5	57.6	61.4	65.7	60.3	68.6	53.9	11.0
March 1960	59.3	(4)	88.6	82.3	84.1	78.1	84.3	72.6	18.2	40.0	37.3	54.6	55.5	67.4	58.3	68.2	50.7	11.0
March 1961	58.6	(4)	81.0	81.3	81.6	78.2	83.1	73.1	21.2	42.0	42.3	58.5	61.5	72.2	59.7	69.9	51.5	12.0
March 1962	57.4	(4)	70.7	80.8	85.0	77.4	82.6	71.7	16.7	39.1	34.0	54.7	57.5	63.3	60.2	71.0	52.0	11.2
March 1963	56.7	(4)	71.8	79.0	82.4	77.2	83.4	70.6	16.3	38.5	36.6	58.1	56.5	66.8	59.1	67.8	52.5	9.8
March 1964	56.3	(4)	79.7	82.9	81.5	77.3	82.6	71.8	17.1	38.7	28.7	50.3	60.3	63.7	60.4	70.2	53.1	10.3
March 1965	55.8	(4)	65.0	79.0	82.1	77.2	81.6	72.6	18.8	38.9	35.2	58.6	62.8	65.9	59.8	67.9	53.3	10.0
March 1966	56.1	(4)	85.6	82.4	84.6	75.3	80.5	70.9	14.8	39.5	45.0	55.3	58.5	67.2	61.3	69.0	55.4	10.7
March 1967	54.8	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.3	38.7	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1967 [2]	54.9	(5)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.4	41.1	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1968	53.6	(5)	68.4	81.9	85.4	72.4	80.7	64.0	14.0	39.0	51.1	62.0	61.1	68.8	60.4	69.2	54.1	9.4
March 1969	54.1	(5)	72.9	80.7	82.5	73.6	85.1	60.1	14.9	39.2	51.8	62.9	63.5	66.4	60.8	68.5	55.0	10.2
March 1970	54.2	(5)	73.2	74.5	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	16.5	39.1	46.5	59.7	65.1	67.9	60.7	69.1	54.6	9.9
March 1971	55.0	(5)	84.6	83.9	80.6	71.0	77.8	63.7	13.0	38.5	44.1	59.9	60.9	67.9	60.2	68.4	53.9	8.9

[1] Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B–1.
[2] Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.
[3] Not available.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–3. Employment Status of Head in Husband-Wife Families,[1] by Employment Status of Family Members, Selected Dates, 1955–71

Employment status of head and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							
		Total	Family member in labor force						No family member in labor force
			Total	By relationship to head			By employment status		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only	At least one member employed[2]	All unemployed	
HEAD IN LABOR FORCE[3]									
April 1955	34,064	100.0	39.9	23.9	4.9	11.2	38.2	1.8	60.1
March 1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	26.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
March 1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	26.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	56.7
March 1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
March 1961	35,453	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	55.0
March 1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	55.0
March 1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	53.5
March 1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	52.4
March 1965	36,545	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	52.6
March 1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
March 1967	37,060	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
March 1968	37,668	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
March 1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
March 1970	38,639	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	46.9
March 1971	38,496	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	46.5
HEAD EMPLOYED[3]									
April 1955	32,893	100.0	39.6	23.6	4.8	11.2	38.0	1.6	60.4
March 1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
March 1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	56.9
March 1960	33,579	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
March 1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.3	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	55.4
March 1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	55.3
March 1963	34,595	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	53.8
March 1964	35,052	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	52.7
March 1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	52.8
March 1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
March 1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
March 1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
March 1969	37,523	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
March 1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	46.9
March 1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	46.6
HEAD UNEMPLOYED									
April 1955	1,171	100.0	48.8	31.3	6.6	10.8	42.4	6.4	51.2
March 1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.9	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
March 1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.1	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
March 1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
March 1961	2,025	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.5	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
March 1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.6	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
March 1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
March 1964	1,234	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
March 1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
March 1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
March 1967	755	100.0	56.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
March 1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
March 1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
March 1970	972	100.0	56.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
March 1971	1,350	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8

[1] The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B–1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

[2] This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

[3] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families, on post.

Table B–4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, 1948–71

Date	Total	No children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years		
				Total	No children 6 to 17 years	Children 6 to 17 years
	Number in labor force (thousands)					
April 1948	7,553	4,400	1,927	1,226	594	632
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	654	631
March 1950	8,550	4,946	2,205	1,399	748	651
April 1951	9,086	5,016	2,400	1,670	886	784
April 1952	9,222	5,042	2,492	1,688	916	772
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,096	3,019	1,808	883	925
April 1955	10,423	5,227	3,183	2,012	927	1,086
March 1956	11,126	5,694	3,384	2,048	971	1,077
March 1957	11,529	5,805	3,517	2,208	961	1,247
March 1958	11,826	5,713	3,714	2,399	1,122	1,277
March 1959	12,205	5,679	4,055	2,471	1,118	1,353
March 1960	12,253	5,692	4,087	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,156	4,445	2,884	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,366	4,689	3,006	1,346	1,660
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,866	3,050	1,408	1,642
March 1965	14,708	6,755	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,949	3,186	1,431	1,755
March 1967	15,908	7,158	5,269	3,480	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,564	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,289	3,914	1,874	2,040
March 1971	18,530	8,432	6,424	3,674	1,862	1,812
	Labor force participation rate					
April 1948	22.0	28.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	28.7	27.3	11.0	10.0	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	28.3	11.9	11.2	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	13.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	15.8	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	14.3	15.5
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	15.1	17.3
March 1956	29.0	35.3	36.4	15.9	15.6	16.1
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.6	17.0	15.9	17.9
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	18.1
March 1959	30.9	35.2	39.8	18.7	18.3	19.2
March 1960	30.5	34.7	39.0	18.6	18.2	18.9
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	20.3
March 1962	32.7	36.1	41.8	21.3	21.1	21.5
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.5	22.4	22.5
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	23.3	23.8	22.8
March 1966	35.4	38.4	43.7	24.2	24.0	24.3
March 1967	36.8	38.9	45.0	26.5	26.9	26.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	46.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	48.6	28.5	29.3	27.8
March 1970	40.8	42.2	49.2	30.3	30.2	30.5
March 1971	40.8	42.1	49.4	29.6	30.0	29.3

[1] Percent of civilian population in the labor force.

Table B–5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, 1947–71

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen and foremen	Operatives	Private household workers	Service workers, exc. private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947	6,502	100.0	7.9	1.9	6.5	21.2	8.7	1.1	25.6	8.4	11.2	7.1	0.5
April 1948	7,369	100.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	32.0		1.3	24.6	17.7		7.2	.3
April 1949	7,637	100.0	8.3	1.5	6.9	32.4		1.1	22.0	18.7		8.6	.5
March 1950	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.0	32.4		1.2	23.1	20.2		5.2	.4
April 1951	8,750	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1952	8,946	100.0	9.7	.7	6.6	25.8	8.8	1.3	23.0	6.8	11.2	5.4	.7
April 1953	9,525	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1954	9,388	100.0	11.2	.5	6.1	24.4	9.2	1.5	22.4	5.9	13.2	5.3	.4
April 1955	10,021	100.0	10.5	.7	4.6	25.4	9.4	1.3	21.8	6.3	12.8	6.6	.6
March 1956	10,676	100.0	10.4	.6	5.6	27.6	9.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957	11,036	100.0	10.7	.4	6.1	28.4	8.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.6
March 1958	10,995	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	28.3	8.9	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.0	3.8	.5
March 1959	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	27.7	8.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.9	3.9	.4
March 1960	11,587	100.0	13.0	.2	5.0	28.3	8.4	1.0	18.6	6.2	15.9	3.1	.3
March 1961	12,337	100.0	12.9	.5	5.3	29.3	9.2	1.1	16.7	6.3	14.7	3.5	.5
March 1962	12,716	100.0	14.2	.4	5.7	30.6	8.7	1.2	15.6	6.0	14.4	2.7	.5
March 1963	13,303	100.0	13.4	.4	5.2	30.3	8.4	1.3	16.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964	13,626	100.0	13.3	.3	5.6	30.2	8.2	1.2	17.3	5.5	15.8	2.2	.4
March 1965	13,959	100.0	14.7	.2	4.7	30.2	8.1	1.3	17.5	5.1	15.5	2.3	.5
March 1966	14,623	100.0	14.0	.4	4.8	31.4	7.8	1.3	17.2	5.1	15.5	2.1	.5
March 1967	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	32.1	7.9	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.2	1.9	.3
March 1968	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.9	32.2	7.1	1.2	17.5	4.2	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1969	16,947	100.0	15.0	.2	4.6	33.3	7.2	1.2	16.6	3.6	16.0	1.9	.4
March 1970	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	33.6	7.1	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.6	.3
March 1971	17,445	100.0	16.0	.2	5.1	33.2	7.4	1.2	14.3	3.4	16.7	1.3	1.0

[1] Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–70

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Population (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	8,927	4,898	3,364	(1)	(1)	587	947	4,029	3,373	(1)	(1)	420	236
1948	9,061	5,015	3,436	(1)	(1)	682	898	4,046	3,388	(1)	(1)	452	206
1949	8,846	4,866	3,447	(1)	(1)	593	827	3,981	3,331	(1)	(1)	435	215
1950	9,189	4,982	3,568	(1)	(1)	680	733	4,207	3,420	(1)	(1)	519	268
1951	9,036	4,750	3,614	(1)	(1)	534	602	4,286	3,602	(1)	(1)	440	244
1952	9,406	5,000	3,758	(1)	(1)	612	630	4,406	3,682	(1)	(1)	450	274
1953	9,700	5,122	3,844	2,214	1,630	642	636	4,579	3,695	2,145	1,550	538	346
1954	10,052	5,410	4,002	2,232	1,770	730	677	4,642	3,782	2,145	1,637	538	322
1955	10,212	5,534	4,096	2,285	1,811	752	686	4,677	3,873	2,231	1,642	480	324
1956	11,013	5,915	4,276	2,482	1,794	809	830	5,098	4,138	2,404	1,734	598	362
1957	11,812	6,323	4,646	2,729	1,917	780	897	5,489	4,421	2,599	1,822	629	439
1958	12,317	6,667	4,854	2,751	2,103	898	915	5,651	4,591	2,664	1,927	667	393
1959	12,719	6,849	5,039	2,716	2,323	918	892	5,870	4,706	2,603	2,193	683	391
1960	13,409	7,247	5,248	2,878	2,370	1,063	936	6,162	4,994	2,763	2,231	754	414
1961	14,582	7,863	5,705	3,394	2,311	1,170	988	6,719	5,458	3,227	2,231	782	479
1962	15,609	8,421	6,032	3,576	2,456	1,212	1,177	7,188	5,708	3,422	2,286	932	548
1963	16,592	8,947	6,402	3,466	2,936	1,180	1,365	7,645	6,115	3,347	2,768	881	649
1964	17,258	9,228	6,658	3,479	3,179	1,238	1,332	8,030	6,356	3,353	3,003	958	716
1965	18,323	9,861	6,613	3,546	3,067	1,689	1,559	8,462	6,420	3,434	2,986	1,241	801
1966	19,016	10,278	6,770	3,640	3,130	1,841	1,667	8,738	6,523	3,526	2,997	1,335	880
1967	19,663	10,471	6,973	3,738	3,235	1,636	1,862	9,192	6,663	3,635	3,028	1,390	1,139
1968	20,422	10,957	7,200	3,837	3,363	1,891	1,866	9,465	6,919	3,727	3,192	1,424	1,122
1969	21,184	11,332	7,375	3,923	3,452	1,886	2,071	9,852	7,078	3,819	3,259	1,465	1,309
1970	21,479	11,414	7,531	3,994	3,537	1,822	2,061	10,065	7,267	3,878	3,389	1,502	1,296
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	15,330	6,808	900	(1)	(1)	1,282	4,626	8,521	855	(1)	(1)	1,848	5,818
1948	14,906	6,606	759	(1)	(1)	1,306	4,542	8,299	760	(1)	(1)	1,770	5,770
1949	14,782	6,574	729	(1)	(1)	1,286	4,558	8,208	797	(1)	(1)	1,748	5,664
1950	14,159	6,291	659	(1)	(1)	1,224	4,408	7,868	735	(1)	(1)	1,613	5,520
1951	13,034	5,340	628	(1)	(1)	1,114	3,598	7,694	628	(1)	(1)	1,626	5,440
1952	12,310	4,776	642	(1)	(1)	1,032	3,102	7,534	652	(1)	(1)	1,590	5,292
1953	11,731	4,442	585	83	502	1,063	2,795	7,289	652	75	577	1,542	5,094
1954	11,696	4,436	508	90	418	1,067	2,861	7,260	644	103	541	1,580	5,035
1955	11,980	4,685	526	103	423	1,018	3,111	7,326	674	90	584	1,655	4,997
1956	11,833	4,706	524	74	450	984	3,198	7,127	602	80	522	1,587	4,938
1957	11,917	4,794	455	57	398	1,021	3,318	7,123	612	102	510	1,611	4,900
1958	12,208	4,935	495	89	406	994	3,446	7,273	651	86	565	1,599	5,023
1959	12,613	5,240	479	61	418	1,097	3,664	7,373	594	80	514	1,655	5,124
1960	12,995	5,428	496	61	435	1,158	3,774	7,567	603	66	537	1,758	5,206
1961	13,465	5,638	485	67	418	1,237	3,916	7,827	570	93	477	1,950	5,307
1962	13,304	5,409	409	45	364	1,154	3,846	7,895	611	95	516	1,831	5,453
1963	13,572	5,495	395	46	349	1,135	3,965	8,077	563	67	496	1,847	5,667
1964	14,163	5,857	397	34	363	1,196	4,264	8,306	567	62	505	1,884	5,855
1965	14,435	5,887	455	35	420	1,351	4,081	8,548	496	44	452	2,048	6,004
1966	14,688	5,781	398	47	351	1,346	4,037	8,907	500	56	444	2,202	6,205
1967	14,904	5,889	389	66	323	1,272	4,228	9,015	532	67	465	2,061	6,422
1968	15,125	5,870	376	71	305	1,242	4,252	9,255	489	83	406	2,031	6,735
1969	15,550	6,084	390	75	315	1,288	4,406	9,466	527	72	455	2,040	6,899
1970	16,793	6,912	410	72	338	1,527	4,975	9,881	512	77	435	2,107	7,262
	Labor force (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	744	(1)	(1)	149	(1)	(1)	393	(1)	(1)	89	(1)
1948	1,855	1,265	833	(1)	(1)	190	241	590	478	(1)	(1)	65	48
1949	1,877	1,197	775	(1)	(1)	163	258	680	502	(1)	(1)	106	72
1950	2,421	1,575	1,066	(1)	(1)	245	264	846	614	(1)	(1)	144	87
1951	2,290	1,428	1,012	(1)	(1)	172	244	962	656	(1)	(1)	126	80
1952	1,980	1,310	946	(1)	(1)	192	172	670	512	(1)	(1)	76	82
1953	1,888	1,226	855	382	473	206	165	662	474	197	277	96	92
1954	2,332	1,496	1,031	462	569	200	265	836	592	203	389	126	118
1955	2,706	1,801	1,185	510	675	330	286	905	634	282	352	135	136
1956	3,007	1,894	1,193	547	646	319	382	1,113	774	310	464	162	177
1957	3,161	1,990	1,276	582	694	299	415	1,171	795	310	485	167	209
1958	3,116	2,037	1,276	514	762	309	452	1,079	717	285	432	211	151
1959	3,373	2,128	1,353	574	779	330	445	1,245	872	357	515	196	177
1960	3,390	2,171	1,386	580	806	371	414	1,219	841	336	505	210	168
1961	3,551	2,223	1,352	617	735	382	489	1,328	900	439	461	235	193
1962	3,872	2,481	1,437	651	786	423	621	1,391	940	413	527	203	248
1963	4,220	2,711	1,597	608	989	432	681	1,509	1,007	348	659	253	249
1964	4,315	2,732	1,646	612	1,034	446	640	1,583	1,071	388	683	241	271
1965	5,075	3,213	1,838	698	1,140	611	764	1,862	1,185	410	775	360	317
1966	5,284	3,276	1,808	604	1,204	690	778	2,008	1,218	407	811	447	348
1967	5,842	3,544	1,967	643	1,324	656	921	2,298	1,367	525	842	433	493
1968	6,167	3,808	2,042	717	1,325	811	955	2,359	1,417	508	909	453	489
1969	6,750	3,966	2,074	664	1,410	821	1,071	2,784	1,606	516	1,090	537	641
1970	6,815	3,885	2,079	704	1,375	750	1,056	2,930	1,710	576	1,134	566	654

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–70—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force (thousands)—Continued												
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	808	(1)	(1)	1,199	(1)	(1)	464	(1)	(1)	1,128	(1)
1948	10,421	6,304	680	(1)	(1)	1,248	4,376	5,117	422	(1)	(1)	1,040	2,655
1949	10,306	6,181	625	(1)	(1)	1,214	4,342	4,125	399	(1)	(1)	1,062	2,664
1950	10,049	5,958	578	(1)	(1)	1,172	4,209	4,091	380	(1)	(1)	979	2,732
1951	8,920	5,064	512	(1)	(1)	1,058	3,494	3,856	296	(1)	(1)	984	2,576
1952	8,194	4,438	566	(1)	(1)	960	2,912	3,756	350	(1)	(1)	960	2,446
1953	7,823	4,204	500	65	434	1,019	2,685	3,620	311	23	288	959	2,350
1954	7,691	4,044	407	52	355	955	2,682	3,647	257	29	228	957	2,433
1955	8,155	4,400	428	54	374	965	3,007	3,755	299	23	276	1,025	2,431
1956	8,073	4,390	422	40	382	892	3,076	3,683	282	23	259	959	2,442
1957	7,975	4,507	362	31	331	947	3,198	3,467	240	16	225	993	2,234
1958	8,296	4,743	399	56	343	924	3,320	3,653	284	26	258	949	2,420
1959	8,530	4,931	366	31	335	1,019	3,546	3,599	250	20	230	951	2,398
1960	8,913	5,124	383	27	356	1,075	3,666	3,789	297	24	273	1,060	2,432
1961	9,230	5,226	353	32	321	1,115	3,760	4,002	263	20	243	1,173	2,566
1962	9,749	5,071	304	26	278	1,065	3,702	4,078	235	12	223	1,130	2,713
1963	9,314	5,158	293	20	273	1,061	3,804	4,156	227	10	217	1,133	2,796
1964	9,892	5,490	273	10	263	1,165	4,117	4,402	233	18	215	1,135	3,034
1965	10,131	5,518	356	14	342	1,232	3,930	4,613	205	11	194	1,297	3,111
1966	10,333	5,414	276	18	258	1,192	3,946	4,919	208	12	196	1,385	3,326
1967	10,534	5,454	264	20	244	1,118	4,072	5,080	208	14	200	1,311	3,555
1968	10,637	5,336	240	23	217	1,091	4,005	5,301	175	17	158	1,278	3,848
1969	11,207	5,597	264	17	247	1,136	4,197	5,610	218	12	206	1,346	4,046
1970	12,208	6,317	285	29	256	1,324	4,708	5,891	189	10	179	1,342	4,360
	Labor force participation rate [2]												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	22.1	(1)	(1)	25.4	(1)	(1)	11.7	(1)	(1)	21.2	(1)
1948	20.5	25.2	24.2	(1)	(1)	27.9	26.8	14.6	14.1	(1)	(1)	14.4	23.3
1949	21.2	24.6	22.5	(1)	(1)	27.5	31.2	17.1	15.1	(1)	(1)	24.4	33.5
1950	26.3	31.6	29.9	(1)	(1)	36.0	36.0	20.1	18.0	(1)	(1)	27.7	32.5
1951	25.3	30.0	28.0	(1)	(1)	32.2	40.5	20.1	18.2	(1)	(1)	28.6	32.8
1952	21.0	26.2	25.2	(1)	(1)	31.4	27.3	13.9	13.9	(1)	(1)	16.9	29.9
1953	19.5	23.9	22.2	17.3	29.0	32.1	25.9	14.5	12.8	9.2	17.9	17.8	26.6
1954	23.2	27.7	25.8	20.7	31.2	27.4	39.1	18.0	15.7	9.5	23.8	23.4	36.6
1955	26.5	32.5	28.9	22.3	37.3	43.9	41.7	19.4	16.4	12.6	21.4	28.1	42.0
1956	27.3	32.0	27.9	22.0	36.0	39.4	46.0	21.8	18.7	12.9	26.8	27.1	48.9
1957	26.8	31.5	27.5	21.3	36.2	38.3	46.3	21.3	18.0	11.9	26.6	26.6	47.6
1958	25.3	30.6	26.3	18.7	36.2	34.4	49.4	19.1	15.6	10.7	22.4	31.6	38.4
1959	26.5	31.1	26.9	21.1	33.5	35.9	49.9	21.2	18.2	13.7	23.5	28.7	45.3
1960	25.3	30.0	26.4	20.2	34.0	34.9	44.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	22.6	27.9	40.6
1961	24.4	28.3	23.7	18.2	31.8	32.6	49.5	19.8	16.5	13.6	20.7	30.1	40.3
1962	24.8	29.5	23.8	18.2	32.0	34.9	52.8	19.4	16.5	12.1	23.1	21.8	45.3
1963	25.4	30.3	24.9	17.5	33.7	36.7	49.9	19.7	16.5	10.4	23.8	28.7	38.4
1964	25.0	29.6	24.7	17.6	32.5	36.0	48.0	19.7	16.8	11.6	22.7	25.2	37.8
1965	27.7	32.6	27.8	19.7	37.2	36.2	49.0	22.0	18.5	11.9	26.0	29.0	39.6
1966	27.8	31.9	26.7	16.6	38.5	37.5	46.7	23.0	18.7	11.5	27.1	32.5	39.0
1967	29.7	33.8	28.2	17.2	40.9	40.1	49.5	25.0	20.5	14.4	27.8	31.2	43.7
1968	30.2	34.8	28.4	18.7	39.4	42.9	51.2	24.9	20.5	13.6	28.5	31.8	43.6
1969	31.9	35.0	28.1	16.9	40.8	43.5	51.7	28.3	22.7	13.5	33.4	36.7	49.0
1970	31.7	34.0	27.6	17.6	38.9	41.2	51.2	29.1	23.5	14.9	33.5	37.7	50.5
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89.8	(1)	(1)	93.5	(1)	(1)	54.3	(1)	(1)	61.0	(1)
1948	69.9	95.4	89.6	(1)	(1)	95.6	96.3	49.6	55.5	(1)	(1)	58.8	46.0
1949	69.7	94.0	85.7	(1)	(1)	94.4	95.3	50.2	50.1	(1)	(1)	60.8	47.0
1950	71.0	94.7	87.7	(1)	(1)	95.8	95.5	52.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	60.7	49.5
1951	68.4	94.8	81.5	(1)	(1)	95.0	97.1	50.1	47.1	(1)	(1)	60.5	47.4
1952	66.6	92.9	88.2	(1)	(1)	93.0	93.9	49.9	53.7	(1)	(1)	60.4	46.2
1953	66.7	94.6	85.5	(3)	86.5	95.9	96.1	49.7	47.7	(3)	49.9	62.2	46.1
1954	65.8	91.2	80.1	(3)	84.9	89.5	93.7	50.2	39.9	(3)	42.1	60.6	48.3
1955	68.1	94.5	81.4	(3)	88.4	94.8	96.7	51.3	44.4	(3)	47.3	61.9	48.6
1956	68.2	93.3	80.5	(3)	84.9	90.7	96.2	51.7	46.8	(3)	49.6	60.4	49.5
1957	66.9	94.0	79.6	(3)	83.2	92.8	96.4	48.7	39.2	(3)	44.1	61.6	45.6
1958	68.0	94.1	80.6	(3)	84.5	93.0	96.3	50.2	43.6	(3)	45.7	59.3	48.2
1959	67.6	94.1	76.4	(3)	80.1	92.9	96.8	48.8	42.1	(3)	44.7	57.5	46.8
1960	68.6	94.4	77.2	(3)	81.8	92.8	97.1	50.1	49.3	(3)	50.8	60.3	46.7
1961	68.5	92.7	72.8	(3)	76.8	90.1	96.0	51.1	46.1	(3)	50.9	60.2	48.4
1962	68.8	93.8	74.3	(3)	76.4	92.3	96.3	51.7	38.5	(3)	43.2	61.7	49.8
1963	68.6	93.9	74.2	(3)	78.2	93.5	95.9	51.5	40.3	(3)	43.8	61.3	49.3
1964	69.8	93.7	68.8	(3)	72.5	92.0	96.6	53.0	41.1	(3)	42.6	60.2	51.8
1965	70.2	93.7	78.2	(3)	81.4	91.2	96.3	54.0	41.3	(3)	42.9	63.3	51.8
1966	70.3	93.7	69.3	(3)	73.5	88.6	97.7	55.2	41.6	(3)	44.1	62.9	53.6
1967	70.7	92.6	67.9	(4)	75.5	87.9	96.3	56.4	40.2	(4)	43.0	63.6	55.4
1968	70.3	90.9	63.8	(4)	71.1	87.8	94.2	57.3	35.8	20.5	38.9	62.9	57.1
1969	72.1	92.0	67.7	22.7	78.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	41.4	(4)	45.3	66.0	58.6
1970	72.7	91.4	69.5	(4)	75.7	86.7	94.6	59.6	36.9	13.0	41.1	63.7	60.0

[1] Not available.
[2] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–70

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Employed (thousands)												
Enrolled													
1947	1,600	1,090	724	(1)	(1)	141	225	510	381	(1)	(1)	84	45
1948	1,794	1,219	814	(1)	(1)	182	223	575	468	(1)	(1)	61	46
1949	1,761	1,113	724	(1)	(1)	156	234	648	477	(1)	(1)	105	67
1950	2,331	1,529	1,028	(1)	(1)	232	262	809	585	(1)	(1)	139	86
1951	2,208	1,370	968	(1)	(1)	166	236	838	638	(1)	(1)	124	76
1952	1,914	1,266	910	(1)	(1)	186	170	648	492	(1)	(1)	74	82
1953	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643	467	197	270	89	87
1954	2,206	1,326	964	441	523	187	245	810	573	199	374	121	116
1955	2,556	1,760	1,124	491	633	297	279	856	598	263	335	124	134
1956	2,856	1,792	1,131	530	601	299	362	1,064	733	306	427	158	173
1957	2,983	1,869	1,202	556	646	275	392	1,114	750	298	452	161	203
1958	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	696	281	414	1,020	677	280	397	198	145
1959	3,145	1,971	1,250	549	701	299	422	1,174	818	347	471	185	171
1960	3,150	2,006	1,275	561	717	332	396	1,144	783	326	457	197	164
1961	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230	831	423	408	216	183
1962	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	700	382	583	1,280	870	392	478	181	229
1963	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356	904	320	584	223	229
1964	3,933	2,508	1,601	571	930	408	599	1,425	961	379	582	215	249
1965	4,652	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	536	727	1,732	1,111	403	708	326	295
1966	4,914	3,044	1,657	564	1,093	634	753	1,870	1,134	395	739	404	332
1967	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	582	876	2,094	1,251	500	751	383	460
1968	5,616	3,457	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159	1,293	485	808	404	462
1969	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466	1,399	469	930	466	601
1970	5,967	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	961	2,596	1,488	534	954	488	620
Not Enrolled													
1947	10,161	6,009	719	(1)	(1)	1,110	4,180	4,152	422	(1)	(1)	1,074	2,656
1948	9,903	5,969	627	(1)	(1)	1,154	4,187	3,934	392	(1)	(1)	993	2,548
1949	9,221	5,466	521	(1)	(1)	1,068	3,878	3,754	349	(1)	(1)	948	2,457
1950	9,527	5,679	515	(1)	(1)	1,100	4,064	3,848	342	(1)	(1)	904	2,601
1951	8,532	4,864	474	(1)	(1)	1,010	3,380	3,668	264	(1)	(1)	924	2,480
1952	7,800	4,230	506	(1)	(1)	924	2,800	3,570	316	(1)	(1)	894	2,360
1953	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466	278	21	258	909	2,279
1954	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,368	206	25	181	862	2,300
1955	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	908	2,876	3,510	270	21	249	951	2,289
1956	7,593	4,135	360	31	329	845	2,930	3,458	255	18	237	893	2,310
1957	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,264	209	16	193	933	2,122
1958	7,368	4,073	303	48	255	771	2,999	3,295	222	22	200	845	2,228
1959	7,702	4,445	277	28	249	865	3,303	3,257	212	17	195	826	2,219
1960	8,017	4,604	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413	237	16	221	922	2,254
1961	8,199	4,660	276	24	252	945	3,439	3,539	213	19	194	1,003	2,323
1962	8,275	4,616	258	22	236	927	3,431	3,659	193	12	181	991	2,475
1963	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615	152	10	142	964	2,499
1964	8,930	5,006	234	10	224	954	3,818	3,924	174	15	159	961	2,789
1965	9,359	5,169	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190	159	11	148	1,119	2,912
1966	9,585	5,131	225	17	208	1,092	3,814	4,454	153	10	143	1,210	3,091
1967	9,661	5,117	208	14	194	998	3,911	4,544	166	10	156	1,160	3,278
1968	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	987	3,824	4,823	133	16	117	1,113	3,577
1969	10,383	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	3,999	5,126	160	9	151	1,198	3,768
1970	10,875	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,267	5,262	136	9	127	1,122	4,004
	Unemployed (thousands)												
Enrolled													
1947	(1)	(1)	20	(1)	(1)	8	(1)	(1)	12	(1)	(1)	5	(1)
1948	61	46	19	(1)	(1)	9	19	15	10	(1)	(1)	3	2
1949	116	84	51	(1)	(1)	8	25	32	25	(1)	(1)	2	6
1950	89	53	38	(1)	(1)	13	2	36	29	(1)	(1)	6	2
1951	82	58	44	(1)	(1)	6	8	24	18	(1)	(1)	2	4
1952	66	44	36	(1)	(1)	6	2	22	20	(1)	(1)	2	0
1953	66	47	40	7	33	5	2	18	7	0	7	7	5
1954	126	100	67	21	46	13	20	26	19	4	15	5	2
1955	150	101	61	19	42	33	7	49	36	19	17	11	2
1956	151	102	62	17	45	20	20	49	41	4	37	4	4
1957	178	121	74	26	48	24	23	57	45	12	33	6	6
1958	230	171	105	39	66	28	38	59	40	5	35	13	6
1959	228	157	103	25	78	31	23	71	54	10	44	11	6
1960	240	165	108	19	89	39	18	75	58	10	48	13	4
1961	296	198	141	46	95	39	18	98	69	16	53	19	10
1962	310	199	120	34	86	41	38	111	70	21	49	22	19
1963	379	226	151	28	123	40	35	153	103	28	75	30	20
1964	382	224	145	41	104	38	41	158	110	9	101	26	22
1965	423	293	181	42	139	75	37	130	74	7	67	34	22
1966	370	232	151	40	111	56	25	138	84	12	72	43	11
1967	598	394	275	87	188	74	45	204	116	25	91	50	38
1968	551	351	234	76	158	74	43	200	124	23	101	49	27
1969	701	383	228	46	182	82	73	318	207	47	160	71	40
1970	848	514	304	77	227	115	95	334	222	42	180	78	34

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–70—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployed (thousands)—Continued												
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	42	(1)	(1)	54	(1)
1948	519	335	53	(1)	(1)	94	189	184	29	(1)	(1)	48	107
1949	1,085	714	104	(1)	(1)	146	464	371	50	(1)	(1)	114	207
1950	522	279	63	(1)	(1)	72	144	243	38	(1)	(1)	74	131
1951	388	200	38	(1)	(1)	48	114	188	32	(1)	(1)	60	96
1952	394	208	60	(1)	(1)	36	112	186	34	(1)	(1)	66	86
1953	324	171	58	2	56	48	66	152	32	2	30	50	71
1954	621	342	64	8	56	63	215	279	51	4	47	95	133
1955	504	259	71	2	69	57	131	245	29	2	27	74	142
1956	480	255	62	9	53	47	146	225	27	5	22	66	132
1957	576	372	58	7	51	103	211	203	31	0	32	60	112
1958	928	570	96	8	88	155	321	358	62	4	58	104	192
1959	828	486	89	3	86	154	243	342	38	3	35	125	179
1960	896	520	71	6	65	177	272	376	60	8	52	138	178
1961	1,031	568	77	8	69	170	321	463	50	1	49	170	243
1962	874	455	46	4	42	138	271	419	42	0	42	139	238
1963	1,022	481	59	3	56	157	265	541	75	0	75	169	297
1964	962	484	39	0	39	146	299	478	59	3	56	174	245
1965	772	349	56	0	56	128	165	423	46	0	46	178	199
1966	748	283	51	1	50	100	132	465	55	2	53	175	235
1967	873	337	56	6	50	120	161	536	48	4	44	211	277
1968	802	324	39	6	33	104	181	478	42	1	41	165	271
1969	824	340	41	3	38	101	198	484	58	3	55	148	278
1970	1,333	704	76	3	73	187	441	629	53	1	52	220	356
	Unemployment rate												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	(1)
1948	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	2.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1949	6.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.9	9.7	4.7	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.9	(2)
1950	3.7	3.4	3.6	(1)	(1)	5.3	.8	4.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.2	(2)
1951	3.6	4.1	4.3	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	(1)	(1)	1.6	(2)
1952	3.3	3.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1953	3.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	7.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.5	(2)	(2)
1954	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.5	8.1	6.5	7.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	4.0	1.7
1955	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.7	6.2	10.0	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	8.1	1.5
1956	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.5	2.3
1957	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	3.6	2.9
1958	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.2	4.0
1959	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	10.0	9.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	2.8	8.5	5.6	3.4
1960	7.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	4.3	6.2	6.9	3.0	9.5	6.2	2.4
1961	8.3	8.9	10.4	7.5	12.9	10.2	3.7	7.4	7.7	3.6	11.5	8.1	5.2
1962	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	5.1	9.3	10.8	7.7
1963	9.0	8.3	9.5	4.6	12.4	9.2	5.1	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	11.9	8.0
1964	8.9	8.2	8.8	6.7	10.1	8.5	6.4	10.0	10.3	2.3	14.8	10.8	8.1
1965	8.3	9.1	9.8	6.0	12.2	12.3	4.8	7.0	6.2	1.7	8.6	9.4	6.9
1966	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.6	9.2	8.1	3.2	7.4	6.9	2.9	8.9	9.6	3.2
1967	10.2	11.1	14.0	13.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	7.6
1968	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.6	11.9	9.1	4.5	8.5	8.8	4.5	11.1	10.8	5.5
1969	10.4	9.7	11.0	6.9	12.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	9.1	14.7	13.2	6.2
1970	12.4	13.2	14.6	10.9	16.5	15.3	9.0	11.4	13.0	7.3	15.9	13.8	5.2
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)
1948	5.0	5.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	7.5	4.3	4.5	6.9	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.0
1949	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	7.8
1950	5.2	4.7	10.9	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	5.9	10.0	(1)	(1)	7.6	4.8
1951	4.3	3.8	7.4	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.3	4.5	10.3	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.7
1952	4.8	4.9	10.6	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.7	(1)	(1)	6.9	3.5
1953	4.1	4.1	11.6	(2)	12.9	4.7	2.5	4.2	10.3	(2)	10.4	5.2	3.0
1954	8.1	8.5	15.7	(2)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	19.8	(3)	20.6	9.9	5.5
1955	6.2	5.9	16.6	(2)	18.4	5.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	(3)	9.8	7.2	5.8
1956	5.9	5.8	14.7	(2)	13.9	5.3	4.7	6.1	9.6	(2)	8.5	6.9	5.4
1957	7.2	8.3	16.0	(2)	15.4	10.9	6.6	5.9	12.9	(3)	14.2	6.0	5.0
1958	11.2	12.3	24.1	(2)	25.7	16.6	9.7	9.8	21.8	(3)	22.5	11.0	7.9
1959	9.7	9.9	24.3	(2)	25.7	15.1	6.9	9.5	15.2	(3)	15.2	13.1	7.5
1960	10.1	10.1	18.5	(2)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	20.2	(3)	19.0	13.0	7.3
1961	11.2	10.9	21.8	(2)	21.5	15.2	8.5	11.6	19.0	(3)	20.2	14.5	9.5
1962	9.6	9.0	15.1	(2)	15.1	13.0	7.3	10.3	17.9	(3)	18.8	12.3	8.3
1963	11.0	9.3	20.1	(2)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	33.0	(3)	34.6	14.9	10.6
1964	9.7	8.8	14.3	(2)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	25.3	(3)	26.0	15.3	8.1
1965	7.6	6.3	15.7	(2)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	22.4	(3)	23.7	13.7	6.4
1966	7.8	5.5	18.5	(2)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	26.4	(3)	27.0	12.6	7.1
1967	8.3	6.2	21.2	(3)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	22.4	(3)	22.0	16.1	7.8
1968	7.5	6.1	16.2	(3)	15.2	9.5	4.5	9.0	24.0	(3)	25.9	12.9	7.0
1969	7.4	6.1	15.5	(3)	15.4	8.9	4.7	8.6	26.6	(3)	26.7	11.0	6.9
1970	10.9	11.1	26.7	(3)	28.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	28.0	(3)	29.0	16.4	8.2

[1] Not available.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959–70

[Persons 16 to 24 years of age; numbers in thousands]

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1959 [1]														
Total	790	634	80.2	549	85	13.5	156	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Male	304	279	91.7	239	40	14.3	25	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Female	486	355	73.0	310	45	12.8	131	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Single	418	331	79.2	291	40	12.1	88	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	68	24	(3)	19	5	(3)	43	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1960														
Total	921	706	76.7	599	107	15.2	215	344	214	62.2	175	39	18.2	130
Male	348	308	88.5	262	46	14.9	40	165	126	76.4	102	24	19.0	39
Female	573	398	69.5	337	61	15.3	175	179	88	49.2	73	15	(3)	91
Single	473	359	75.9	308	51	14.2	114	110	71	64.5	60	11	(3)	39
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	39	39.0	29	10	(3)	61	69	17	(3)	13	4	(3)	52
White	848	653	77.0	568	85	13.0	195	273	163	59.7	133	30	18.4	110
Negro and other races	73	53	(3)	31	22	(3)	20	71	51	(3)	42	9	(3)	20
1961														
Total	916	730	79.7	599	131	17.9	186	354	239	67.5	175	64	26.8	115
Male	345	297	86.1	242	55	18.5	48	179	150	83.8	108	42	28.0	29
Female	571	433	75.8	357	76	17.6	138	175	89	50.9	67	22	(3)	86
Single	482	392	81.3	326	66	16.8	90	119	75	63.0	55	20	(3)	44
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	89	41	(3)	31	10	(3)	48	56	14	(3)	12	2	(3)	42
White	814	651	80.0	545	106	16.3	163	283	189	66.8	134	55	29.1	94
Negro and other races	102	79	77.4	54	25	(3)	23	71	50	(3)	41	9	(3)	21
1962														
Total	938	746	79.5	641	105	14.1	192	285	161	56.5	115	46	28.6	124
Male	392	356	90.8	305	51	14.3	36	126	107	84.9	78	29	27.1	19
Female	546	390	71.4	336	54	13.8	156	159	54	34.0	37	17	(3)	105
Single	469	352	75.1	309	43	12.2	117	83	43	(3)	28	15	(3)	40
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	77	38	(3)	27	11	(3)	39	76	11	(3)	9	2	(3)	65
White	820	657	80.1	568	89	13.5	163	210	113	53.8	83	30	26.5	97
Negro and other races	118	89	75.4	73	16	(3)	29	75	48	(3)	32	16	(3)	27
1963														
Total	957	755	78.9	619	136	18.0	202	273	180	65.9	123	57	31.7	93
Male	379	340	89.7	275	65	19.1	39	132	110	83.3	85	25	22.7	22
Female	578	415	71.8	344	71	17.1	163	141	70	49.6	38	32	(3)	71
Single	489	368	75.3	311	57	15.5	121	79	50	(3)	25	25	(3)	29
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	89	47	(3)	33	14	(3)	42	62	20	(3)	13	7	(3)	42
White	879	690	78.5	580	110	15.9	189	217	151	69.6	101	50	33.1	66
Negro and other races	78	65	(3)	39	26	(3)	13	56	29	(3)	22	7	(3)	27
1964														
Total	1,108	863	77.9	702	161	18.7	245	244	152	62.3	101	51	33.6	92
Male	427	388	90.9	338	50	12.9	39	116	97	83.6	72	25	(3)	19
Female	681	475	69.8	364	111	23.4	206	128	55	43.0	29	26	(3)	73
Single	574	432	75.3	334	98	22.7	142	82	39	(3)	19	20	(3)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	107	43	40.2	30	13	(3)	64	46	16	(3)	10	6	(3)	30
White	997	773	77.5	644	129	16.8	224	203	121	59.6	82	39	32.2	82
Negro and other races	111	90	81.1	58	32	(3)	21	41	31	(3)	19	12	(3)	10
1965														
Total	1,305	1,071	82.1	938	133	12.4	234	304	183	60.2	146	37	20.2	121
Male	536	488	91.0	452	36	7.4	48	168	133	79.2	106	27	20.3	35
Female	769	583	75.8	486	97	16.6	186	136	50	36.8	40	10	(3)	86
Single	645	508	78.8	425	83	16.3	137	83	40	(3)	33	7	(3)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	124	75	60.5	61	14	(3)	49	53	10	(3)	7	3	(3)	43
White	1,168	963	82.4	859	104	10.8	205	247	153	61.9	122	31	20.3	94
Negro and other races	137	108	78.8	79	29	26.9	29	57	30	(3)	24	6	(3)	27

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959–70—Continued

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1966														
Total	1,303	986	75.7	846	140	14.2	317	266	172	64.7	141	31	18.0	94
Male	498	435	87.3	397	38	8.7	63	152	124	81.6	101	23	18.5	28
Female	805	551	68.4	449	102	18.5	254	114	48	42.1	40	8	(3)	66
Single	668	485	72.6	399	86	17.7	183	75	43	(3)	35	8	(3)	32
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	137	66	48.2	50	16	(3)	71	39	5	(3)	5	------	(3)	34
White	1,160	893	77.0	778	115	12.9	267	218	141	64.7	119	22	15.6	77
Negro and other races	143	93	65.0	68	25	(3)	50	48	31	(3)	22	9	(3)	17
1967														
Total	1,214	956	78.7	801	155	16.2	258	301	196	65.1	149	47	24.0	105
Male	484	419	86.6	379	40	9.5	65	157	129	82.2	104	25	19.4	28
Female	730	537	73.6	422	115	21.4	193	144	67	46.5	45	22	(4)	77
Single	630	486	77.0	384	102	21.0	144	94	49	52.1	33	16	(4)	45
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	51	51.0	38	13	(4)	49	50	18	(4)	12	6	(4)	32
White	1,064	847	79.6	728	119	14.0	217	239	157	65.7	122	35	22.3	82
Negro and other races	150	109	72.7	73	36	33.0	41	62	39	(4)	27	12	(4)	23
1968														
Total	1,162	904	77.8	782	122	13.5	258	328	208	63.4	164	44	21.2	120
Male	436	384	88.1	345	39	10.2	52	177	134	75.7	111	23	17.2	43
Female	726	520	71.6	437	83	16.0	206	151	74	49.0	53	21	(4)	77
Single	591	449	76.0	380	69	15.4	142	95	52	54.7	36	16	(4)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	135	71	52.6	57	14	(4)	64	56	22	(4)	17	5	(4)	34
White	999	775	77.4	684	91	11.7	224	257	171	66.5	134	37	21.6	86
Negro and other races	163	129	79.1	98	31	24.0	34	71	37	(4)	30	7	(4)	34
1969														
Total	1,326	1,049	79.1	929	120	11.4	277	363	221	60.9	182	39	17.6	142
Male	540	486	90.0	449	37	7.6	54	196	159	81.1	135	24	15.1	37
Female	786	563	71.6	480	83	14.7	223	167	62	37.1	47	15	(4)	105
Single	647	494	76.4	425	69	14.0	153	102	45	44.1	35	10	(4)	57
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	139	69	49.6	55	14	(4)	70	65	17	(4)	12	5	(4)	48
White	1,136	911	80.2	834	77	8.5	225	288	173	60.1	144	29	16.8	115
Negro and other races	190	138	72.6	95	43	31.2	52	75	48	64.0	38	10	(4)	27
1970														
Total	1,330	1,027	77.2	841	186	18.1	303	376	233	62.0	168	65	27.9	143
Male	602	526	87.4	458	68	12.9	76	187	145	77.5	99	46	31.7	42
Female	728	501	68.8	383	118	23.6	227	189	88	46.6	69	19	21.6	101
Single	582	441	75.8	334	107	24.3	141	125	69	55.2	55	14	(4)	56
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	146	60	41.1	49	11	(4)	86	64	19	(4)	14	5	(4)	45
White	1,177	922	78.3	772	150	16.3	255	296	189	63.9	142	47	24.9	107
Negro and other races	153	105	68.6	69	36	34.3	48	80	44	55.0	26	18	(4)	36

[1] Data not available by color.
[2] Not available.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force 18 Years and Over, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952-71

Sex, color, and date	Total, 18 years and over (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
BOTH SEXES										
Total										
October 1952	60,772	100.0	7.3	30.2	18.5	26.6	8.3	7.9	1.2	10.9
March 1957	64,384	100.0	6.1	26.8	19.1	29.1	8.5	9.0	1.4	11.6
March 1959	65,842	100.0	5.2	24.8	19.5	30.3	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
March 1962	67,988	100.0	4.6	22.4	19.3	32.1	10.7	11.0	[2]	12.1
March 1964	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2	[2]	12.2
March 1965	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6	[2]	12.2
March 1966	71,958	100.0	3.3	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8	[2]	12.2
March 1967	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	18.7	36.6	11.8	12.0	[2]	12.3
March 1968	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4	[2]	12.3
March 1969	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6	[2]	12.4
March 1970	78,955	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9	[2]	12.4
March 1971	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.6	[2]	12.4
White										
October 1952	[3]	100.0	5.2	29.3	18.7	28.3	8.8	8.5	1.2	11.4
March 1957	[3]	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
March 1959	58,726	100.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
March 1962	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	18.8	33.5	11.3	11.8	[2]	12.2
March 1964	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	36.0	11.1	11.9	[2]	12.2
March 1965	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2	[2]	12.3
March 1966	63,958	100.0	2.3	17.8	18.3	37.7	11.2	12.5	[2]	12.3
March 1967	65,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8	[2]	12.3
March 1968	66,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2	[2]	12.4
March 1969	68,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4	[2]	12.4
March 1970	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6	[2]	12.4
March 1971	71,032	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4	[2]	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	[3]	100.0	26.7	38.7	15.9	10.8	3.7	2.6	1.7	7.6
March 1957	[3]	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	8.4
March 1959	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.7
March 1962	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	5.7	4.8	[3]	9.6
March 1964	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7	[3]	10.1
March 1965	7,868	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0	[3]	10.5
March 1966	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	24.3	24.8	7.1	5.8	[3]	10.5
March 1967	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	5.8	[3]	10.8
March 1968	8,380	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7	[3]	11.1
March 1969	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7	[2]	11.3
March 1970	8,769	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4	[2]	11.7
March 1971	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.5	7.4	[2]	11.9
MALE										
Total										
October 1952	41,684	100.0	8.2	32.4	18.6	23.3	8.0	8.0	1.5	10.4
March 1957 [4]	43,721	100.0	7.0	28.8	19.3	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
March 1959	44,286	100.0	6.1	26.6	19.9	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.5
March 1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7	[3]	12.0
March 1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1	[3]	12.1
March 1965	46,258	100.0	4.4	21.3	19.4	32.0	10.5	12.4	[3]	12.2
March 1966	46,356	100.0	3.9	20.6	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8	[3]	12.2
March 1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.8	32.9	11.7	13.2	[3]	12.2
March 1968	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6	[3]	12.3
March 1969	47,862	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.1	34.4	12.6	13.9	[3]	12.3
March 1970	48,891	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	13.5	14.2	[2]	12.4
March 1971	49,439	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9	[2]	12.4
White										
October 1952	[3]	100.0	6.3	31.9	18.9	24.6	8.4	8.5	1.4	10.8
March 1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	25.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.9
March 1962	40,503	100.0	3.8	23.4	19.3	29.9	11.0	12.6	[3]	12.1
March 1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7	[3]	12.2
March 1965	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.8	33.2	11.0	13.1	[3]	12.2
March 1966	41,706	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.1	13.7	[3]	12.3
March 1967	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1	[3]	12.3
March 1968	42,483	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4	[3]	12.3
March 1969	43,111	100.0	2.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7	[3]	12.4
March 1970	43,962	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0	[2]	12.4
March 1971	44,457	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.8	[2]	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	[3]	100.0	29.8	38.3	15.0	9.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	7.2
March 1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.3
March 1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	18.3	5.4	3.6	[3]	9.0
March 1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.1	5.7	6.1	[3]	9.7
March 1965	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	21.4	6.0	6.4	[3]	10.0
March 1966	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	21.9	6.6	5.1	[3]	10.0
March 1967	4,660	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	24.4	6.7	5.3	[3]	10.2
March 1968	4,772	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	7.6	6.0	[3]	10.7
March 1969	4,751	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	25.6	8.1	6.5	[3]	10.8
March 1970	4,929	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	28.2	8.0	6.8	[3]	11.1
March 1971	4,982	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	29.2	9.0	7.0	[3]	11.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force 18 Years and Over, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–71—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total, 18 years and over (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
FEMALE										
Total										
October 1952	19,088	100.0	5.4	25.4	18.2	33.8	8.8	7.7	0.6	12.0
March 1957 [4]	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	36.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
March 1959	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
March 1962	22,977	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	[3]	12.2
March 1964	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	[3]	12.3
March 1965	24,871	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	[3]	12.3
March 1966	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	[3]	12.3
March 1967	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	42.9	11.8	9.9	[3]	12.3
March 1968	27,846	100.0	1.9	14.1	17.6	43.7	12.3	10.5	[3]	12.4
March 1969	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	[3]	12.4
March 1970	30,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	[3]	12.4
March 1971	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	[3]	12.5
White										
October 1952	[2]	100.0	2.9	23.4	18.4	36.9	9.6	8.3	.6	12.1
March 1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
March 1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	[3]	12.3
March 1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	[3]	12.3
March 1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.3	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	[3]	12.3
March 1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	[3]	12.4
March 1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	[3]	12.4
March 1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.8	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	[3]	12.4
March 1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	46.9	12.8	10.9	[3]	12.4
March 1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	[3]	12.5
March 1971	26,575	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	[3]	12.5
Negro and other races										
October 1952	[2]	100.0	22.4	39.2	17.1	12.6	4.0	3.6	1.1	8.1
March 1959	2,786	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	5.0	4.6	2.2	9.4
March 1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	[3]	10.5
March 1964	3,141	100.0	7.0	28.2	25.1	26.6	7.8	5.3	[3]	10.8
March 1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	[3]	11.1
March 1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	[3]	11.2
March 1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	[3]	11.5
March 1968	3,608	100.0	5.9	22.7	23.4	32.3	7.9	7.8	[3]	11.7
March 1969	3,702	100.0	5.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	[3]	11.9
March 1970	3,840	100.0	4.5	17.8	24.8	34.5	10.3	8.1	[3]	12.1
March 1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	[3]	12.1

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Not available; data published as percent distribution only.
[3] Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.
[4] Data by color not available for March 1957.

Table B–10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 18 Years and Over, by Employment Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1952–71

Sex and date	Total, 18 years and over	Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture		
BOTH SEXES							
October 1952	10.6	10.9	10.9	(1)	(1)	10.1	10.0
March 1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.2
March 1959	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.5
March 1962	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
March 1964	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
March 1965	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
MALE							
October 1952	10.1	10.4	10.4	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.5
March 1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.5
March 1959	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	8.5
March 1962	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	8.7
March 1964	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	8.7
March 1965	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	8.8
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	8.9
March 1967	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.0
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	9.2
March 1969	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.2	9.6
March 1970	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	9.6
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	9.9
FEMALE							
October 1952	11.0	12.0	12.0	(1)	(1)	11.5	10.4
March 1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
March 1959	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.7	10.9
March 1962	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
March 1964	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
March 1965	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
March 1966	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
March 1968	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
March 1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1

[1] Not available.

Table B–11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force 18 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952–71

Sex and date	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
BOTH SEXES						
October 1952	12.2	12.1	11.4	8.8		8.3
March 1957	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
March 1959	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
March 1962	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
March 1964	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
March 1965	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
March 1966	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
March 1967	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
March 1968	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
March 1969	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
March 1970	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
March 1971	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
MALE						
October 1952	11.5	12.1	11.2	8.7		8.2
March 1957	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
March 1959	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
March 1962	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
March 1964	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
March 1965	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
March 1966	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
March 1967	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
March 1968	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
March 1969	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
March 1970	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
March 1971	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
FEMALE						
October 1952	12.4	12.2	11.9	9.2		8.8
March 1957	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
March 1959	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
March 1962	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
March 1964	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
March 1965	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
March 1966	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
March 1967	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
March 1968	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
March 1969	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1970	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
March 1971	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force 18 Years and Over, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–71

Sex and occupation group	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1967	March 1966	March 1965	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959	March 1957	October 1952	October 1948 [1]
TOTAL													
Both sexes													
All occupation groups	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.6
Professional and managerial workers	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8
Professional and technical workers	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16+	16+	16+
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	[3]
Sales workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	[3]
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.0
Craftsmen and foremen	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.1
Nonfarm laborers	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.7
Male													
All occupation groups	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	10.2
Professional and managerial workers	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.6
Professional and technical workers	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	16+	16+	16+
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2
Farmers and farm managers	10.6	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3
Farm laborers and foremen	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.8
Clerical and sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	[3]
Sales workers	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	[3]
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.0
Craftsmen and foremen	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.1
Nonfarm laborers	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.1	[3]	[3]	9.0
Female													
All occupation groups	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7
Professional and managerial workers	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.7
Professional and technical workers	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.9	16+	16+	15.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
Farmers and farm laborers	11.1	10.3	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	[3]	8.0	7.4
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	[3]
Sales workers	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.1	[3]
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	[3]	9.4	9.1
Craftsmen and foremen	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.2	9.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.4
Operatives	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Nonfarm laborers	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.7	[3]	[3]	9.6	[3]	10.0	[3]	[4]	8.5	[4]
Service workers	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5
Private household workers	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	[3]
Other service workers	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7	[3]

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force 18 Years and Over, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–71—Continued

Sex and occupation group	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1967	March 1966	March 1965	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959
WHITE [5]										
Both sexes										
All occupation groups	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial workers	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.4
Professional and technical workers	16.5	16+	16.2	16+	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	10.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.3
Service workers	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.1
Male										
All occupation groups	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0
Professional and managerial workers	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2
Professional and technical workers	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4
Farmers and farm laborers	10.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7
Farmers and farm managers	10.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.3
Clerical and sales workers	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4
Craftsmen and foremen	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.0
Operatives	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.2
Nonfarm laborers	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.0
Service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.2
Female										
All occupation groups	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial workers	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.0
Professional and technical workers	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.0	15.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Farmers and farm laborers	11.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.9
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Clerical workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
Service workers	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.0
Private household workers	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.9	9.4	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.7
Other service workers	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.6
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Both sexes										
All occupation groups	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6
Professional and managerial workers	15.9	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.7	15.1
Farmers and farm laborers	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	8.8	8.2
Service workers	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.2	8.8
Male										
All occupation groups	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.2
Professional and managerial workers	15.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	14.6	15.7	16.0	15.4	12.8	14.8
Professional and technical workers	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.0	10.7	[3]
Farmers and farm laborers	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.3
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	8.6	7.9
Craftsmen and foremen	11.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	8.9	9.2
Operatives	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.4
Nonfarm laborers	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	6.7
Service workers	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.6
Female										
All occupation groups	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.5	9.4
Professional and managerial workers	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.6
Farmers and farm laborers	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Clerical and sales workers	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.0	9.5
Service workers	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.6
Private household workers	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.8
Other service workers	11.4	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.0

[1] Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.
[2] Not available.
[3] Median not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[4] Median not shown where base is less than 150,000.
[5] Data by color not available prior to 1959.
[6] Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: The comparability of the data for March 1971 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956–71 [1]

Item	May of—								December of—		July of—		
	1971	1970	1969	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
PRIMARY JOB													
Number (thousands)													
Total holding two jobs or more	4,035	4,048	4,008	3,636	3,756	3,726	3,921	3,342	3,012	2,966	3,099	3,570	3,653
Agriculture	217	276	273	335	416	405	386	364	332	321	629	858	866
Wage and salary workers	65	89	75	88	133	139	146	102	97	104	264	285	293
Self-employed workers	129	154	167	200	218	230	195	210	208	199	264	385	402
Unpaid family workers	23	33	31	47	65	36	45	52	27	18	101	188	169
Nonagricultural industries	3,818	3,772	3,735	3,301	3,340	3,321	3,535	2,978	2,680	2,645	2,470	2,712	2,787
Wage and salary workers	3,641	3,570	3,568	3,110	3,131	3,135	3,361	2,764	2,489	2,451	2,257	2,447	2,569
Self-employed workers	167	194	162	177	200	175	169	194	184	182	198	237	200
Unpaid family workers	10	8	5	14	9	11	5	20	7	12	15	28	18
Percent of total employed													
Total holding two jobs or more	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.5
Agriculture	6.0	7.4	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	9.3	11.0	11.2
Wage and salary workers	5.2	7.4	5.8	6.6	8.4	8.8	8.8	6.2	6.7	7.7	13.2	12.1	13.4
Self-employed workers	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.1	10.7	10.9
Unpaid family workers	4.2	5.5	4.8	6.6	6.5	3.7	4.8	5.2	3.6	2.5	6.9	10.0	9.4
Nonagricultural industries	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.7
Wage and salary workers	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9
Self-employed workers	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.3
Unpaid family workers	1.9	1.6	.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	.9	2.9	1.1	2.0	2.2	3.9	2.7
SECONDARY JOB													
Number (thousands)													
Total holding two jobs or more	4,035	4,048	4,008	3,636	3,756	3,726	3,921	3,342	3,012	2,966	3,099	3,570	3,653
Agriculture	700	738	723	721	786	801	825	645	587	649	850	1,035	1,111
Wage and salary workers	96	122	121	139	167	185	188	176	135	130	362	506	485
Self-employed workers	604	616	602	582	619	616	637	469	452	519	488	529	626
Nonagricultural industries	3,335	3,310	3,285	2,915	2,970	2,925	3,096	2,697	2,425	2,317	2,249	2,535	2,542
Wage and salary workers	2,607	2,748	2,698	2,335	2,389	2,367	2,481	2,176	2,025	1,907	1,905	2,187	2,202
Self-employed workers	728	562	587	580	581	558	615	521	400	410	344	348	340

[1] Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1967 and 1968.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.

Table B–14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, 1950–70

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Number who worked during year (thousands) [1]									Percent distribution								
	Total	Full time [2]				Part time				Total	Full time [2]				Part time			
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks
BOTH SEXES																		
1950	68,876	58,181	38,375	11,795	8,013	10,695	3,322	2,214	5,162	100.0	84.5	55.7	17.1	11.6	15.5	4.8	3.2	7.5
1951	69,962	59,544	40,142	12,018	7,384	10,418	3,144	2,240	5,034	100.0	85.1	57.4	17.2	10.6	14.9	4.5	3.2	7.2
1952	70,512	60,294	40,486	12,374	7,434	10,218	3,092	2,294	4,832	100.0	85.5	57.4	17.5	10.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	6.9
1953	70,682	60,532	41,601	12,003	6,928	10,150	3,270	2,333	4,547	100.0	85.6	58.9	17.0	9.8	14.4	4.6	3.3	6.4
1954	71,797	60,059	40,080	12,025	7,954	11,738	3,701	2,663	5,374	100.0	83.7	55.8	16.7	11.1	16.3	5.2	3.7	7.5
1955	75,353	62,581	42,624	11,952	8,005	12,772	4,773	2,573	5,426	100.0	83.1	56.6	15.9	10.6	16.9	6.3	3.4	7.2
1956	75,852	62,437	42,778	11,791	7,868	13,415	4,760	2,693	5,962	100.0	82.3	56.4	15.5	10.4	17.7	6.3	3.6	7.9
1957	77,664	62,874	42,818	11,981	8,075	14,790	4,989	2,872	6,929	100.0	81.0	55.1	15.4	10.4	19.0	6.4	3.7	8.9
1958	77,117	61,676	41,329	11,546	8,799	15,441	5,402	3,025	7,014	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	7.0	3.9	9.1
1959	78,162	63,004	42,030	12,515	8,459	15,158	5,173	3,104	6,881	100.0	80.6	53.8	16.0	10.8	19.4	6.6	4.0	8.8
1960	80,618	64,153	43,265	12,132	8,756	16,465	5,307	3,290	7,868	100.0	79.6	53.7	15.0	10.9	20.4	6.6	4.1	9.8
1961	80,287	64,218	43,006	12,042	9,170	16,069	5,191	3,068	7,810	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	6.5	3.8	9.7
1962	82,057	65,327	44,079	12,102	9,146	16,730	5,130	3,368	8,232	100.0	79.6	53.7	14.7	11.1	20.4	6.3	4.1	10.0
1963	83,227	66,157	45,449	11,565	9,153	17,060	5,229	3,353	8,478	100.0	79.5	54.6	13.9	11.0	20.5	6.3	4.0	10.2
1964	85,124	67,825	46,846	11,691	9,288	17,299	5,268	3,374	8,657	100.0	79.6	55.0	13.7	10.9	20.3	6.2	4.0	10.2
1965	86,186	68,697	48,392	11,171	9,134	17,489	5,418	3,268	8,803	100.0	79.7	56.1	13.0	10.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	10.2
1966	88,553	70,449	50,081	10,654	9,714	18,104	4,854	3,587	8,663	100.0	79.6	56.6	12.0	11.0	20.4	6.6	4.0	9.8
1966 [3]	86,266	70,140	50,049	10,647	9,444	16,126	5,407	3,380	7,339	100.0	81.3	58.0	12.3	10.9	18.7	6.3	3.9	8.5
1967	88,179	71,909	51,705	10,702	9,502	16,270	5,641	3,430	7,199	100.0	81.5	58.6	12.1	10.8	18.5	6.4	3.9	8.2
1968	90,230	73,266	52,285	11,115	9,866	16,964	5,769	3,720	7,475	100.0	81.2	57.9	12.3	10.9	18.8	6.4	4.1	8.3
1969	92,477	74,153	52,796	11,381	9,976	18,324	6,282	4,112	7,930	100.0	80.2	57.1	12.3	10.8	19.8	6.8	4.4	8.6
1970	93,623	73,343	52,033	12,123	10,187	19,280	6,309	4,353	8,618	100.0	79.4	55.6	12.9	10.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	9.2
MALE																		
1950	45,526	41,042	29,783	7,624	3,636	4,484	1,406	1,004	2,074	100.0	90.2	65.4	16.7	8.0	9.8	3.1	2.2	4.6
1951	45,364	41,338	30,894	7,518	2,926	4,026	1,310	918	1,798	100.0	91.1	68.1	16.6	6.4	8.9	2.9	2.0	4.0
1952	45,704	41,816	30,878	7,922	3,016	3,888	1,178	896	1,814	100.0	91.5	67.6	17.3	6.6	8.5	2.6	2.0	4.0
1953	46,146	42,059	31,902	7,317	2,840	4,087	1,341	1,055	1,691	100.0	91.1	69.1	15.9	6.2	8.9	2.9	2.3	3.7
1954	46,318	41,404	30,389	7,567	3,448	4,914	1,552	1,227	2,135	100.0	89.4	65.6	16.3	7.4	10.6	3.4	2.6	4.6
1955	47,624	42,814	32,127	7,356	3,331	4,810	1,930	1,066	1,814	100.0	89.9	67.5	15.5	7.0	10.1	4.1	2.2	3.8
1956	47,904	42,704	32,342	7,218	3,144	5,200	1,920	1,074	2,206	100.0	89.1	67.5	15.1	6.6	10.9	4.0	2.2	4.6
1957	48,709	42,886	32,089	7,350	3,447	5,823	2,135	1,115	2,573	100.0	88.0	65.9	15.1	7.1	12.0	4.4	2.3	5.3
1958	48,380	42,052	30,727	7,233	4,091	6,328	2,348	1,259	2,721	100.0	86.9	63.5	15.0	8.5	13.1	4.9	2.6	5.6
1959	48,973	42,997	31,502	7,830	3,665	5,976	2,211	1,224	2,541	100.0	87.8	64.3	16.0	7.5	12.2	4.5	2.5	5.2
1960	50,033	43,476	31,966	7,653	3,857	6,557	2,247	1,267	3,043	100.0	86.9	63.9	15.3	7.7	13.1	4.5	2.5	6.1
1961	49,854	43,467	31,769	7,434	4,264	6,387	2,240	1,163	2,984	100.0	87.2	63.7	14.9	8.6	12.8	4.5	2.3	6.0
1962	50,639	43,987	32,513	7,185	4,289	6,652	2,114	1,305	3,233	100.0	86.9	64.2	14.2	8.5	13.1	4.2	2.6	6.4
1963	51,039	44,294	33,587	6,686	4,021	6,745	2,098	1,274	3,373	100.0	86.8	65.8	13.1	7.9	13.2	4.1	2.5	6.6
1964	51,978	45,313	34,428	6,723	4,162	6,665	2,164	1,220	3,281	100.0	87.1	66.2	12.9	8.0	12.8	4.2	2.3	6.3
1965	52,419	45,552	35,300	6,306	3,946	6,867	2,326	1,197	3,344	100.0	86.9	67.3	12.0	7.5	13.1	4.4	2.3	6.4
1966	53,108	46,127	36,222	5,808	4,098	6,981	2,418	1,261	3,302	100.0	86.9	68.2	10.9	7.7	13.1	4.6	2.4	6.2
1966 [3]	51,708	45,909	36,191	5,802	3,916	5,799	2,091	1,162	2,546	100.0	88.8	70.0	11.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	2.2	4.9
1967	52,392	46,658	36,621	6,051	3,986	5,734	2,096	1,202	2,436	100.0	89.1	69.9	11.5	7.6	10.9	4.0	2.3	4.6
1968	53,312	47,313	37,014	6,111	4,188	5,999	2,237	1,227	2,535	100.0	88.7	69.4	11.5	7.9	11.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
1969	54,390	47,750	37,160	6,383	4,207	6,640	2,366	1,449	2,825	100.0	87.8	68.3	11.7	7.7	12.2	4.4	2.7	5.2
1970	54,919	48,082	36,295	7,157	4,630	6,837	2,436	1,449	2,952	100.0	87.6	66.1	13.1	8.4	12.4	4.4	2.6	5.3
FEMALE																		
1950	23,350	17,139	8,592	4,171	4,377	6,211	1,916	1,210	3,088	100.0	73.4	36.8	17.9	18.7	26.6	8.2	5.1	13.2
1951	24,598	18,206	9,248	4,500	4,458	6,392	1,834	1,322	3,236	100.0	74.0	37.6	18.3	18.1	26.0	7.5	5.4	13.2
1952	24,808	18,478	9,608	4,452	4,418	6,330	1,914	1,398	3,018	100.0	74.5	38.7	17.9	17.8	25.5	7.7	5.6	12.2
1953	24,536	18,473	9,699	4,686	4,088	6,063	1,929	1,278	2,856	100.0	75.3	39.5	19.1	16.7	24.7	7.9	5.2	11.6
1954	25,479	18,655	9,691	4,458	4,506	6,824	2,149	1,436	3,239	100.0	73.2	38.0	17.5	17.7	26.8	8.4	5.6	12.7
1955	27,729	19,767	10,497	4,596	4,674	7,962	2,843	1,507	3,612	100.0	71.3	37.9	16.5	16.9	28.7	10.3	5.4	13.0
1956	27,948	19,733	10,436	4,573	4,724	8,215	2,840	1,619	3,756	100.0	70.6	37.3	16.4	16.9	29.4	10.2	5.8	13.4
1957	28,955	19,988	10,729	4,631	4,628	8,967	2,854	1,757	4,356	100.0	69.0	37.0	16.0	16.0	31.0	9.9	6.1	15.0
1958	28,736	19,623	10,602	4,313	4,708	9,113	3,054	1,766	4,293	100.0	68.3	36.9	15.0	16.4	31.7	10.6	6.1	14.9
1959	29,189	20,007	10,528	4,685	4,794	9,182	2,962	1,880	4,340	100.0	68.5	36.1	16.1	16.4	31.5	10.1	6.4	14.9
1960	30,585	20,677	11,299	4,479	4,899	9,908	3,060	2,023	4,825	100.0	67.6	36.9	14.6	16.0	32.4	10.0	6.6	15.8
1961	30,433	20,751	11,237	4,608	4,906	9,682	2,951	1,905	4,826	100.0	68.2	36.9	15.1	16.1	31.8	9.7	6.3	15.9
1962	31,418	21,340	11,566	4,917	4,857	10,078	3,016	2,063	4,999	100.0	67.9	36.8	15.6	15.5	32.1	9.6	6.6	15.9
1963	32,188	21,873	11,862	4,879	5,132	10,315	3,131	2,079	5,105	100.0	68.0	36.9	15.2	15.9	32.0	9.7	6.5	15.9
1964	33,146	22,512	12,418	4,968	5,126	10,634	3,104	2,154	5,376	100.0	68.0	37.5	15.0	15.5	32.1	9.4	6.5	16.2
1965	33,767	23,145	13,092	4,865	5,188	10,622	3,092	2,071	5,459	100.0	68.5	38.8	14.4	15.4	31.5	9.2	6.1	16.2
1966	35,444	24,321	13,859	4,846	5,616	11,123	3,436	2,326	5,361	100.0	68.6	39.1	13.7	15.8	31.4	9.7	6.6	15.1
1966 [3]	34,558	24,231	13,858	4,845	5,528	10,327	3,316	2,218	4,793	100.0	70.1	40.1	14.0	16.0	29.9	9.6	6.4	13.9
1967	35,787	25,251	15,084	4,651	5,516	10,536	3,545	2,228	4,763	100.0	70.6	42.1	13.0	15.4	29.4	9.9	6.2	13.3
1968	36,918	25,953	15,271	5,004	5,678	10,965	3,532	2,493	4,940	100.0	70.3	41.4	13.6	15.4	29.7	9.6	6.8	13.4
1969	38,087	26,403	15,636	4,998	5,769	11,684	3,916	2,663	5,105	100.0	69.3	41.1	13.1	15.1	30.7	10.3	7.0	13.4
1970	38,704	26,261	15,738	4,966	5,557	12,443	3,873	2,904	5,666	100.0	67.8	40.7	12.8	14.3	32.1	10.0	7.5	14.6

[1] Time worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.
[2] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.
[3] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table B–15. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960–70 [1]

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966 [3]	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
All industry groups	93,623	92,477	90,230	88,179	86,266	88,553	86,186	85,124	83,227	82,057	80,287	80,618
Agriculture	4,768	4,722	4,936	5,184	5,021	5,604	6,348	7,051	6,796	7,179	7,502	7,902
Wage and salary workers	1,901	1,907	2,034	2,150	2,079	2,435	2,622	2,695	2,725	2,794	2,780	2,667
Self-employed workers	2,028	2,051	2,036	2,083	2,098	2,132	2,442	2,496	2,396	2,601	2,836	3,012
Unpaid family workers	839	764	866	951	844	1,037	1,284	1,860	1,675	1,784	1,886	2,223
Nonagricultural industries	88,855	87,755	85,294	82,995	81,245	82,949	79,838	78,073	76,431	74,878	72,785	72,716
Wage and salary workers	82,347	81,322	78,737	76,620	75,038	76,562	72,492	70,331	68,444	67,006	64,534	64,549
Mining	573	544	548	560	602	602	573	587	569	639	673	626
Construction	4,970	4,949	4,675	4,519	4,538	4,578	4,556	4,501	4,216	4,235	4,096	4,042
Manufacturing	22,540	23,640	22,819	22,532	22,248	22,477	21,297	20,364	20,076	19,533	18,255	18,815
Durable goods	13,109	13,955	13,258	13,086	12,788	12,807	11,928	11,475	11,285	10,934	10,043	10,532
Lumber and wood products	654	635	637	639	651	655	614	636	613	574	550	536
Furniture and fixtures	531	534	472	454	492	494	528	460	470	458	389	383
Stone, clay, and glass products	745	758	720	689	710	710	720	632	562	576	531	596
Primary metal industries	1,367	1,483	1,403	1,329	1,409	1,411	1,385	1,334	1,308	1,168	1,098	1,260
Fabricated metal products	1,511	1,900	1,768	1,751	1,648	1,650	1,455	1,533	1,635	1,527	1,409	1,189
Machinery	2,379	2,584	2,352	2,358	2,223	2,225	2,014	1,973	1,775	1,840	1,719	1,765
Electrical equipment	2,270	2,311	2,197	2,261	2,142	2,142	1,917	1,670	1,799	1,814	1,588	1,524
Transportation equipment	2,424	2,666	2,647	2,482	2,412	2,415	2,280	2,139	2,077	1,960	1,759	2,303
Automobiles	1,110	1,206	1,186	1,070	1,133	1,136	1,085	1,005	949	928	881	1,018
Other transportation equipment	1,314	1,460	1,461	1,412	1,279	1,279	1,195	1,134	1,128	1,032	878	1,284
Other durable goods	1,228	1,084	1,062	1,123	1,101	1,105	1,015	1,098	1,046	1,017	1,000	976
Nondurable goods	9,431	9,685	9,561	9,446	9,460	9,670	9,369	8,889	8,791	8,599	8,212	8,283
Food and kindred products	1,917	2,130	2,134	2,162	2,122	2,140	2,134	2,093	2,117	2,133	2,028	1,909
Textile mill products	1,037	1,133	1,224	1,165	1,158	1,162	1,169	1,109	1,082	959	911	1,064
Apparel and related products	1,671	1,585	1,523	1,517	1,639	1,640	1,625	1,558	1,466	1,487	1,327	1,378
Printing and publishing	1,370	1,246	1,236	1,226	1,318	1,503	1,458	1,258	1,387	1,332	1,289	1,307
Chemicals and allied products	1,260	1,294	1,201	1,223	1,213	1,214	1,014	1,063	1,004	949	984	882
Other nondurable goods	2,176	2,297	2,243	2,153	2,010	2,011	1,969	1,808	1,735	1,739	1,673	1,743
Transportation and public utilities	5,640	5,402	5,312	5,327	4,993	5,011	4,856	4,843	4,916	4,711	4,518	4,768
Railroads and railway express	757	712	700	811	849	852	812	896	910	932	925	975
Other transportation	2,308	2,297	2,240	2,193	1,914	1,925	1,894	1,916	1,920	1,810	1,590	1,764
Communications	1,357	1,191	1,205	1,136	1,101	1,102	1,016	913	922	860	912	944
Other public utilities	1,218	1,202	1,167	1,187	1,129	1,132	1,134	1,118	1,164	1,109	1,091	1,084
Wholesale and retail trade	16,782	15,813	15,319	15,307	15,027	15,339	14,293	14,012	13,358	13,462	13,033	13,040
Wholesale trade	3,051	2,629	2,623	2,672	2,551	2,579	2,586	2,388	2,260	2,337	2,458	2,482
Retail trade	13,731	13,184	12,696	12,635	12,476	12,760	11,707	11,624	11,098	11,125	10,575	10,558
Finance and service	27,061	25,952	25,076	23,875	23,242	24,161	22,893	21,988	21,266	20,508	20,233	19,586
Finance, insurance, real estate	4,146	4,044	3,687	3,605	3,606	3,617	3,476	3,331	3,264	3,052	3,081	3,171
Business and repair services	2,227	2,192	2,057	1,944	1,783	1,811	1,746	1,667	1,647	1,646	1,471	1,468
Private households	2,491	2,572	2,755	2,756	2,949	3,623	3,847	3,849	3,772	3,916	3,964	3,692
Personal services, exc. private households	2,195	2,254	2,281	2,226	2,093	2,114	2,146	2,173	2,018	1,895	2,145	2,058
Entertainment and recreation services	945	885	915	932	875	950	807	768	848	795	852	759
Medical and other health services	4,985	4,701	4,517	3,985	3,958	3,984	3,608	3,393	3,287	3,092	2,915	2,878
Welfare and religious services	1,123	909	915	806	814	827	754	825	790	783	736	729
Educational services	7,396	7,042	6,656	6,349	5,952	6,008	5,318	4,808	4,556	4,325	4,101	3,781
Other professional services	1,435	1,228	1,210	1,172	1,112	1,124	1,077	1,058	969	883	861	964
Forestry and fisheries	118	125	83	100	100	103	114	116	115	121	107	85
Public administration	4,781	5,022	4,988	4,509	4,388	4,394	4,024	4,036	4,043	3,918	3,726	3,671
Self-employed workers	5,565	5,454	5,533	5,333	5,590	5,734	6,640	6,614	6,790	6,782	7,170	6,971
Unpaid family workers	943	979	1,024	1,033	617	653	706	1,128	1,197	1,090	1,081	1,196

[1] Data for 1955–59 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 3.

[3] The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employment to wage and salary employment, affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

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Table B–16. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960–70 [1]

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
All industry groups	55.6	57.1	57.9	58.6	58.0	56.6	56.1	55.0	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.7
Agriculture	43.9	45.8	46.1	46.4	47.4	42.8	40.4	37.7	37.6	37.9	40.9	38.9
Wage and salary workers	27.9	29.6	28.4	30.0	30.8	26.6	23.0	22.0	22.5	21.2	23.8	22.9
Self-employed workers	69.7	70.2	75.3	75.8	75.3	74.1	72.4	73.6	72.7	72.5	74.8	71.1
Unpaid family workers	17.5	21.1	18.8	18.9	18.7	16.7	15.1	12.3	11.8	13.5	15.3	14.4
Nonagricultural industries	56.2	57.7	58.6	59.4	58.7	57.5	57.4	56.6	56.1	55.2	54.9	55.3
Wage and salary workers	56.2	57.8	58.7	59.5	58.5	57.3	57.2	56.3	55.8	54.9	54.6	54.8
Mining	69.3	65.4	70.8	70.5	73.6	73.6	68.8	67.5	68.2	67.6	64.8	65.2
Construction	50.9	54.1	55.2	55.6	53.9	53.5	51.5	48.8	45.8	43.2	41.5	41.8
Manufacturing	65.6	68.2	69.5	69.7	69.6	68.9	69.2	67.7	67.1	64.8	63.7	64.3
Durable goods	67.5	70.6	72.3	71.8	72.4	72.3	72.4	70.7	70.7	67.6	65.9	66.0
Lumber and wood products	53.2	57.2	61.5	55.7	59.6	59.2	52.9	52.8	50.1	50.3	46.9	48.3
Furniture and fixtures	61.8	71.5	69.7	68.5	70.5	70.2	70.8	67.0	65.7	64.8	63.5	58.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	71.1	74.4	71.2	72.0	73.8	73.8	72.8	72.9	72.4	62.0	64.0	63.4
Primary metal industries	74.4	75.3	71.8	77.8	76.5	76.4	77.3	80.1	73.9	69.1	67.8	63.5
Fabricated metal products	64.9	70.5	71.9	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.5	70.4	71.1	71.0	68.6	71.6
Machinery	71.9	74.7	76.2	75.8	77.8	77.8	77.9	76.6	76.3	73.3	73.7	73.0
Electrical equipment	68.5	67.8	72.7	69.8	67.7	67.7	70.7	73.5	70.5	70.1	71.3	69.6
Transportation equipment	64.4	70.6	75.2	72.0	74.1	74.0	72.3	67.7	75.2	70.1	61.0	65.4
Automobiles	52.6	65.2	71.7	64.5	68.8	68.6	69.8	58.1	70.8	67.8	52.3	54.6
Other transportation equipment	74.4	75.1	78.1	77.6	78.9	78.9	74.6	76.3	78.8	72.2	69.7	74.0
Other durable goods	66.6	65.4	65.3	68.4	68.1	67.9	70.3	60.7	61.9	55.7	58.8	59.6
Nondurable goods	62.8	64.7	65.6	66.8	65.8	64.4	65.0	63.8	62.4	61.3	61.1	62.1
Food and kindred products	59.4	62.4	63.4	64.6	64.8	64.3	64.9	64.0	63.2	61.3	58.4	61.4
Textile mill products	63.7	66.6	66.4	66.3	69.9	69.6	69.4	65.7	64.2	59.0	59.2	62.5
Apparel and related products	48.5	51.3	55.4	52.9	49.2	49.2	50.2	47.1	45.4	44.0	44.8	38.6
Printing and publishing	63.1	62.4	62.1	66.9	61.1	53.6	55.0	54.3	52.2	51.4	54.5	60.1
Chemicals and allied products	79.2	78.7	76.9	79.9	79.9	79.8	78.5	79.3	76.6	77.1	79.4	82.2
Other nondurable goods	66.8	68.7	70.0	71.8	72.6	72.6	75.4	74.3	74.6	76.3	72.7	72.6
Transportation and public utilities	71.5	72.2	73.2	75.5	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.4	72.8	72.2	73.2	71.7
Railroads and railway express	78.6	80.3	80.9	80.8	83.6	83.4	82.5	78.6	77.3	73.3	77.0	73.5
Other transportation	62.5	66.0	68.7	69.1	67.6	67.2	65.9	66.8	64.1	63.4	62.8	62.8
Communications	72.2	72.0	67.4	74.5	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	73.8	77.7	76.1	74.5
Other public utilities	83.5	79.3	83.4	84.8	85.1	84.9	85.4	85.3	82.7	81.4	82.5	81.9
Wholesale and retail trade	43.8	45.2	47.5	47.9	47.1	46.2	47.8	46.8	46.5	47.5	48.4	47.0
Wholesale trade	68.3	69.9	70.9	70.5	70.6	69.9	72.3	70.8	68.1	67.1	70.1	66.2
Retail trade	38.3	40.3	42.6	43.1	42.3	41.4	42.4	41.8	42.2	43.4	43.3	42.5
Finance and service	50.3	50.0	49.4	50.9	48.6	46.8	45.3	44.5	44.4	43.9	44.3	45.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	67.7	66.8	67.7	70.0	68.8	68.6	69.7	68.2	68.6	67.3	66.0	66.1
Business and repair services	50.5	54.8	57.7	57.6	56.8	55.9	54.6	53.7	53.7	55.8	53.8	53.7
Private households	15.3	15.2	18.6	17.7	17.1	13.9	14.9	13.5	13.8	15.4	16.6	17.5
Personal services, exc. private households	38.8	41.0	41.6	43.6	43.1	42.7	43.8	37.4	41.8	41.2	42.7	43.6
Entertainment and recreation services	27.3	30.2	28.5	31.2	31.2	28.7	25.3	24.6	26.6	26.8	28.6	29.1
Medical and other health services	52.5	51.1	52.6	56.5	52.9	52.5	54.9	55.5	54.2	55.1	53.9	55.1
Welfare and religious services	56.3	54.2	52.2	52.2	52.3	51.5	51.7	53.1	51.8	56.4	59.5	55.0
Educational services	54.0	54.0	50.4	52.1	48.5	48.0	41.9	43.2	41.8	40.3	42.4	43.0
Other professional services	61.8	61.5	59.6	61.4	60.8	60.1	57.4	61.2	59.8	56.9	60.7	59.1
Forestry and fisheries	41.5	41.6	50.6	52.0	53.0	52.4	33.3	44.0	32.2	45.5	29.0	(3)
Public administration	74.4	76.1	76.7	76.7	76.3	76.2	77.6	79.8	78.8	78.3	77.8	75.0
Self-employed workers	61.6	62.0	64.6	65.0	64.3	62.7	62.6	65.0	65.1	63.1	61.9	65.4
Unpaid family workers	29.1	23.5	24.1	25.7	32.3	30.5	30.2	27.0	23.6	25.8	25.1	23.6

[1] Data for 1950–59 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Table B–17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960–70 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Item	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
	Number (thousands)											
BOTH SEXES												
Total working or looking for work	95,342	93,640	91,480	89,432	87,540	89,924	87,591	86,837	85,038	83,944	81,963	82,204
Percent with unemployment	15.3	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.9	14.1	16.2	16.7	18.2	18.4	17.2
Number with unemployment	14,565	11,744	11,332	11,564	11,387	11,602	12,334	14,052	14,211	15,256	15,096	14,151
Did not work but looked for work	1,719	1,163	1,250	1,253	1,274	1,371	1,405	1,713	1,811	1,887	1,676	1,586
Worked during year	12,846	10,581	10,082	10,311	10,113	10,231	10,929	12,339	12,400	13,369	13,420	12,565
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,179	1,396	1,285	1,381	1,269	1,269	1,207	1,121	1,239	1,129	1,036	1,062
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	11,667	9,185	8,797	8,930	8,844	8,962	9,722	11,218	11,161	12,240	12,384	11,503
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	3,301	3,614	3,632	3,357	3,348	3,403	3,151	3,060	2,708	2,993	3,098	2,834
5 to 10	2,729	2,177	1,989	2,073	2,038	2,059	2,208	2,550	2,407	2,759	2,559	2,704
11 to 14	1,669	1,057	1,036	1,177	1,047	1,058	1,286	1,514	1,595	1,700	1,669	1,517
15 to 26	2,468	1,542	1,406	1,520	1,567	1,585	1,995	2,444	2,622	2,768	2,849	2,466
27 or more	1,500	795	734	803	844	857	1,082	1,650	1,840	2,020	2,209	1,982
Two spells of unemployment or more	4,310	3,417	3,122	3,357	3,411	3,458	3,942	4,755	4,635	5,219	4,963	4,602
2 spells	2,088	1,603	1,471	1,503	1,465	1,479	1,765	2,342	2,246	2,524	2,299	2,034
3 spells or more	2,222	1,814	1,651	1,854	1,946	1,979	2,177	2,413	2,389	2,695	2,664	2,568
MALE												
Total working or looking for work	55,589	54,755	53,677	52,788	52,103	53,576	52,958	52,645	51,817	51,412	50,610	50,686
Percent with unemployment	15.5	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	14.0	16.3	17.2	18.8	19.4	18.4
Number with unemployment	8,614	6,709	6,263	6,655	6,503	6,658	7,428	8,563	8,923	9,686	9,846	9,318
Did not work but looked for work	670	365	365	396	395	467	539	667	778	773	756	653
Worked during year	7,944	6,344	5,898	6,259	6,108	6,191	6,889	7,896	8,145	8,913	9,090	8,665
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	834	963	900	1,002	923	923	886	815	934	817	791	779
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	7,110	5,381	4,998	5,257	5,185	5,268	6,003	7,081	7,211	8,096	8,299	7,886
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,742	1,861	1,875	1,743	1,727	1,767	1,694	1,675	1,521	1,668	1,709	1,651
5 to 10	1,759	1,386	1,215	1,310	1,286	1,300	1,391	1,706	1,609	1,891	1,878	1,907
11 to 14	1,090	700	647	759	707	718	872	1,038	1,122	1,194	1,217	1,123
15 to 26	1,585	980	870	979	972	980	1,347	1,605	1,802	1,960	2,027	1,821
27 or more	934	454	391	466	493	503	699	1,057	1,157	1,383	1,468	1,384
Two spells of unemployment or more	2,914	2,262	2,015	2,228	2,295	2,328	2,769	3,314	3,269	3,805	3,618	3,430
2 spells	1,379	1,003	901	908	900	913	1,147	1,576	1,526	1,788	1,603	1,453
3 spells or more	1,535	1,259	1,114	1,320	1,395	1,415	1,622	1,738	1,743	2,017	2,015	1,977
FEMALE												
Total working or looking for work	39,753	38,885	37,803	36,644	35,437	36,348	34,633	34,192	33,221	32,532	31,353	31,518
Percent with unemployment	15.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.6	14.2	16.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	15.3
Number with unemployment	5,951	5,035	5,069	4,909	4,884	4,944	4,906	5,489	5,288	5,570	5,250	4,833
Did not work but looked for work	1,049	798	885	857	879	904	866	1,046	1,033	1,114	920	993
Work during year	4,902	4,237	4,184	4,052	4,005	4,040	4,040	4,443	4,255	4,456	4,330	3,900
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	345	433	385	379	346	346	321	306	305	312	245	283
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	4,557	3,804	3,799	3,673	3,659	3,694	3,719	4,137	3,950	4,144	4,085	3,617
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,559	1,753	1,757	1,614	1,621	1,636	1,457	1,385	1,187	1,325	1,389	1,183
5 to 10	970	791	774	763	752	759	817	844	798	868	681	797
11 to 14	579	357	389	418	340	340	414	476	473	506	452	394
15 to 26	883	562	536	541	595	605	640	839	809	808	822	645
27 or more	566	341	343	337	351	354	383	593	683	637	741	598
Two spells of unemployment or more	1,396	1,155	1,107	1,129	1,116	1,130	1,173	1,441	1,366	1,414	1,345	1,172
2 spells	709	600	570	595	565	566	618	766	720	736	696	581
3 spells or more	687	555	537	534	551	564	555	675	646	678	649	591

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960–70 [1]—Continued

Item	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 [2]	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
	Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year											
BOTH SEXES												
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	9.2	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	11.0	9.1	10.0	8.4	7.7	8.5
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	90.8	86.8	87.3	86.6	87.5	87.6	89.0	90.9	90.0	91.6	92.3	91.5
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	25.7	34.2	36.0	32.6	33.1	33.3	28.8	24.8	21.8	22.4	23.1	22.6
5 to 10	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.7	19.4	20.6	19.1	21.5
11 to 14	13.0	10.0	10.3	11.4	10.4	10.3	11.8	12.3	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1
15 to 26	19.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	15.5	15.5	18.3	19.8	21.1	20.7	21.2	19.6
27 or more	11.7	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.3	8.4	9.9	12.4	14.8	15.1	16.5	15.8
Two spells of unemployment or more	33.6	32.3	31.0	32.6	33.7	33.8	36.1	38.5	37.4	39.	37.0	36.6
2 spells	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	16.1	19.0	18.1	18.9	17.1	16.2
3 spells or more	17.3	17.1	16.4	18.0	19.2	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.3	20.2	19.8	20.4
MALE												
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	10.5	15.2	15.3	16.0	15.1	14.9	12.9	10.3	11.5	9.2	8.7	9.0
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	89.5	84.8	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.1	87.1	89.7	88.5	90.8	91.3	91.0
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	21.9	29.3	31.8	27.8	28.3	28.5	24.6	21.2	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.1
5 to 10	22.1	21.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.2	21.6	19.8	21.2	20.7	22.0
11 to 14	13.7	11.0	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.0
15 to 26	20.0	15.4	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.8	19.6	20.3	22.1	22.0	22.3	21.0
27 or more	11.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	10.1	13.4	14.2	15.5	16.1	16.0
Two spells of unemployment or more	36.7	35.7	34.2	35.6	37.6	37.6	40.2	42.0	40.1	42.7	39.8	39.6
2 spells	17.4	15.8	15.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	16.6	20.0	18.7	20.1	17.6	16.8
3 spells or more	19.3	19.8	18.9	21.1	22.8	22.9	23.5	22.0	21.4	22.6	22.2	22.8
FEMALE												
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	7.0	10.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	5.7	7.3
Part-year workers [4] with unemployment	93.0	89.8	90.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	92.1	93.1	92.8	93.0	94.3	20.7
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	31.8	41.4	42.0	39.8	40.5	40.5	36.1	31.2	27.9	29.7	32.1	39.3
5 to 10	19.8	18.7	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.2	19.0	18.8	19.5	15.7	20.4
11 to 14	11.8	8.4	9.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.1
15 to 26	18.0	13.3	12.8	13.4	14.9	15.0	16.0	18.9	19.0	18.1	19.0	16.5
27 or more	11.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	13.3	16.1	14.3	17.1	15.3
Two spells of unemployment or more	28.5	27.3	26.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	29.0	32.4	32.1	31.7	31.1	30.1
2 spells	14.5	14.2	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.0	15.3	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.1	14.9
3 spells or more	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2

[1] Data for 1957–59 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.
[3] Worked 50 weeks or more.
[4] Worked less than 50 weeks.

NOTE: Data for recent years have been revised as a result of the adjustment to March 1970 benchmark levels.

Beginning 1959, the data include Alaska and Hawaii and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about 210,000 in the 1959 average of total nonagricultural employment. For hours and earnings and labor turnover data, the effect of the inclusion was insignificant.

Table C–1. Total Employment on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Total	Private												Government		
		Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate	Services	Total government	Federal [1]	State and local
					Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail					
	Number (thousands)															
1947	43,881	38,407	955	1,982	15,545	8,385	7,159	4,166	8,955	2,361	6,595	1,754	5,050	5,474	1,892	3,582
1948	44,891	39,241	994	2,169	15,582	8,326	7,256	4,189	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,650	1,863	3,787
1949	43,778	37,922	930	2,165	14,441	7,489	6,953	4,001	9,264	2,487	6,778	1,857	5,264	5,856	1,908	3,948
1950	45,222	39,196	901	2,333	15,241	8,094	7,147	4,034	9,386	2,518	6,868	1,919	5,382	6,026	1,928	4,098
1951	47,849	41,460	929	2,603	16,393	9,089	7,304	4,226	9,742	2,606	7,136	1,991	5,576	6,389	2,302	4,087
1952	48,825	42,216	898	2,634	16,632	9,349	7,284	4,248	10,004	2,687	7,317	2,069	5,730	6,609	2,420	4,188
1953	50,232	43,587	866	2,623	17,549	10,110	7,438	4,290	10,247	2,727	7,520	2,146	5,867	6,645	2,305	4,340
1954	49,022	42,271	791	2,612	16,314	9,129	7,185	4,084	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563
1955	50,675	43,761	792	2,802	16,882	9,541	7,340	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,740	2,335	6,274	6,914	2,187	4,727
1956	52,408	45,131	822	2,999	17,243	9,834	7,409	4,244	10,858	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,209	5,069
1957	52,894	45,278	828	2,923	17,174	9,856	7,319	4,241	10,886	2,893	7,992	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399
1958	51,363	43,524	751	2,778	15,945	8,830	7,116	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,902	2,519	6,806	7,839	2,191	5,648
1959	53,313	45,230	732	2,960	16,675	9,373	7,303	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,594	7,130	8,083	2,233	5,850
1960	54,234	45,881	712	2,885	16,796	9,459	7,336	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,388	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,083
1961	54,042	45,448	672	2,816	16,326	9,070	7,256	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,731	7,664	8,594	2,279	6,315
1962	55,596	46,706	650	2,902	16,853	9,480	7,373	3,906	11,566	3,056	8,511	2,800	8,028	8,890	2,340	6,550
1963	56,702	47,477	635	2,963	16,995	9,616	7,380	3,903	11,778	3,104	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868
1964	58,331	48,735	634	3,050	17,274	9,816	7,458	3,951	12,160	3,189	8,971	2,957	8,709	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,815	50,741	632	3,186	18,062	10,406	7,656	4,036	12,716	3,312	9,404	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,955	53,163	627	3,275	19,214	11,284	7,930	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,808	3,100	9,551	10,792	2,564	8,227
1967	65,857	54,459	613	3,208	19,447	11,439	8,008	4,261	13,606	3,525	10,081	3,225	10,099	11,398	2,719	8,679
1968	67,915	56,070	606	3,285	19,781	11,626	8,155	4,310	14,084	3,611	10,473	3,382	10,623	11,845	2,737	9,109
1969	70,284	58,082	619	3,435	20,167	11,895	8,272	4,429	14,639	3,733	10,906	3,564	11,229	12,202	2,758	9,444
1970	70,616	58,081	622	3,345	19,369	11,198	8,171	4,504	14,922	3,824	11,098	3,690	11,630	12,535	2,705	9,830
1971 [p]	70,689	57,836	602	3,259	18,608	10,589	8,019	4,481	15,175	3,855	11,320	3,799	11,912	12,853	2,665	10,188
	Percent distribution															
1947	100.0	87.5	2.2	4.5	35.4	19.1	16.3	9.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.0	11.5	12.5	4.3	8.2
1948	100.0	87.4	2.2	4.8	34.7	18.5	16.2	9.3	20.7	5.5	15.1	4.1	11.6	12.6	4.2	8.4
1949	100.0	86.6	2.1	4.9	33.0	17.1	15.9	9.1	21.2	5.7	15.5	4.2	12.0	13.4	4.4	9.0
1950	100.0	86.7	2.0	5.2	33.7	17.9	15.8	8.9	20.8	5.6	15.2	4.2	11.9	13.3	4.3	9.1
1951	100.0	86.6	1.9	5.4	34.3	19.0	15.3	8.8	20.4	5.4	14.9	4.2	11.7	13.4	4.8	8.5
1952	100.0	86.5	1.8	5.4	34.1	19.1	14.9	8.7	20.5	5.5	15.0	4.2	11.7	13.5	5.0	8.6
1953	100.0	86.8	1.7	5.2	34.9	20.1	14.8	8.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.3	11.7	13.2	4.6	8.6
1954	100.0	86.2	1.6	5.3	33.3	18.6	14.7	8.3	20.9	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.2	13.8	4.5	9.3
1955	100.0	86.4	1.6	5.5	33.3	18.8	14.5	8.2	20.8	5.5	15.3	4.6	12.4	13.6	4.3	9.3
1956	100.0	86.1	1.6	5.7	32.9	18.8	14.1	8.1	20.7	5.5	15.2	4.6	12.5	13.9	4.2	9.7
1957	100.0	85.6	1.6	5.5	32.5	18.6	13.8	8.0	20.6	5.5	15.1	4.7	12.8	14.4	4.2	10.2
1958	100.0	84.7	1.5	5.4	31.0	17.2	13.9	7.7	20.9	5.5	15.4	4.9	13.3	15.3	4.3	11.0
1959	100.0	84.8	1.4	5.6	31.3	17.6	13.7	7.5	20.9	5.5	15.3	4.9	13.4	15.2	4.2	11.0
1960	100.0	84.6	1.3	5.3	31.0	17.4	13.5	7.4	21.0	5.5	15.5	4.9	13.7	15.4	4.2	11.2
1961	100.0	84.1	1.2	5.2	30.2	16.8	13.4	7.2	21.0	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.2	15.9	4.2	11.7
1962	100.0	84.0	1.2	5.2	30.3	17.1	13.3	7.0	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.0	14.4	16.0	4.2	11.8
1963	100.0	83.7	1.1	5.2	30.0	17.0	13.0	6.9	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.1	14.7	16.3	4.2	12.1
1964	100.0	83.5	1.1	5.2	29.6	16.8	12.8	6.8	20.8	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.9	16.5	4.0	12.4
1965	100.0	83.4	1.0	5.2	29.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	20.9	5.4	15.5	5.0	14.9	16.6	3.9	12.7
1966	100.0	83.1	1.0	5.1	30.0	17.6	12.4	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	4.0	12.9
1967	100.0	82.7	.9	4.9	29.5	17.4	12.2	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.9	15.3	17.3	4.1	13.2
1968	100.0	82.6	.9	4.8	29.1	17.1	12.0	6.3	20.7	5.3	15.4	5.0	15.6	17.4	4.0	13.4
1969	100.0	82.6	.9	4.9	28.7	16.9	11.8	6.3	20.8	5.3	15.5	5.1	16.0	17.4	3.9	13.4
1970	100.0	82.2	.9	4.7	27.4	15.9	11.6	6.4	21.1	5.4	15.7	5.2	16.5	17.8	3.8	13.9
1971 [p]	100.0	81.8	.9	4.6	26.3	15.0	11.3	6.3	21.5	5.5	16.0	5.4	16.9	18.2	3.8	14.4

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands)											
1947	33,747	871	1,759	12,990	7,028	5,962	(3)	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	(3)
1948	34,489	906	1,924	12,910	6,925	5,986	(3)	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	(3)
1949	33,159	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,669	(3)	8,595	2,267	6,328	1,542	(3)
1950	34,349	816	2,069	12,523	6,705	5,817	(3)	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	(3)
1951	36,225	840	2,308	13,368	7,480	5,888	(3)	9,091	2,365	6,726	1,649	(3)
1952	36,643	801	2,324	13,359	7,550	5,810	(3)	9,333	2,439	6,894	1,711	(3)
1953	37,694	765	2,305	14,055	8,154	5,901	(3)	9,510	2,459	7,051	1,771	(3)
1954	36,276	686	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	(3)	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	(3)
1955	37,500	680	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	(3)	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	(3)
1956	38,495	701	2,613	13,436	7,669	5,767	(3)	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	(3)
1957	38,384	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,638	(3)	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	(3)
1958	36,608	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	(3)	9,736	2,477	7,259	2,063	(3)
1959	38,080	590	2,538	12,603	7,033	5,570	(3)	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	(3)
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	(3)	10,315	2,605	7,710	2,181	(3)
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	(3)	10,294	2,584	7,650	2,225	(3)
1962	38,979	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,553	(3)	10,490	2,625	7,775	2,274	(3)
1963	39,553	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	(3)	10,560	2,656	7,904	2,329	(3)
1964	40,589	497	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,569	3,484	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,358	2,814	8,544	2,426	8,331
1966	44,281	487	2,784	14,207	8,370	5,926	3,632	11,820	2,911	8,909	2,476	8,786
1967	45,169	469	2,708	14,308	8,364	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,566	9,284
1968	46,476	461	2,768	14,514	8,457	6,056	3,749	12,528	3,036	9,492	2,687	9,768
1969	48,105	472	2,896	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,852	13,034	3,139	9,895	2,835	10,250
1970	47,950	472	2,790	14,033	8,043	5,990	3,908	13,269	3,212	10,057	2,919	10,559
1971 [p]	47,760	450	2,706	13,486	7,611	5,875	3,877	13,467	3,219	10,248	2,988	10,785
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)											
1947	4,660	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	(3)	714	196	519	294	(3)
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	(3)	643	215	428	308	(3)
1949	4,763	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	(3)	669	220	450	315	(3)
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	(3)	644	224	420	328	(3)
1951	5,234	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	(3)	651	241	410	342	(3)
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	(3)	671	248	423	358	(3)
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	(3)	737	268	469	375	(3)
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	(3)	779	297	482	397	(3)
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	(3)	860	317	544	415	(3)
1956	6,635	121	386	3,807	2,165	1,642	(3)	925	337	588	435	(3)
1957	6,895	133	386	3,985	2,303	1,681	(3)	963	352	610	446	(3)
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	(3)	1,014	371	643	456	(3)
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	(3)	1,040	384	657	473	(3)
1960	7,365	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	(3)	1,076	399	678	488	(3)
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,452	1,791	(3)	1,103	409	694	506	(3)
1962	7,727	138	440	4,365	2,545	1,820	(3)	1,166	431	736	526	(3)
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	(3)	1,218	448	771	548	(3)
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	735
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,359	498	860	597	756
1966	8,882	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	765
1967	9,290	144	500	5,139	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	815
1968	9,595	145	517	5,267	3,169	2,099	561	1,556	575	981	695	855
1969	9,978	147	539	5,400	3,244	2,156	577	1,607	594	1,011	729	979
1970	10,131	150	555	5,336	3,155	2,181	596	1,653	612	1,041	771	1,071
1971 [p]	10,076	152	553	5,122	2,978	2,144	604	1,708	636	1,072	811	1,127
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment											
1947	12.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.9	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.8	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.8	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.4	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	12.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	13.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	13.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.3	20.7	(3)	7.2	9.8	6.2	17.5	(3)
1954	14.2	13.3	12.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	(3)	7.6	10.8	6.4	17.8	(3)
1955	14.3	14.1	12.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	(3)	8.2	11.3	7.0	17.8	(3)
1956	14.7	14.7	12.9	22.1	22.0	22.2	(3)	8.5	11.7	7.4	17.9	(3)
1957	15.2	16.1	13.2	23.2	23.4	23.0	(3)	8.8	12.2	7.6	18.0	(3)
1958	15.9	18.6	14.2	24.8	25.5	23.8	(3)	9.4	13.0	8.1	18.1	(3)
1959	15.8	19.4	14.3	24.4	25.0	23.7	(3)	9.3	13.0	8.0	18.2	(3)
1960	16.1	19.9	14.8	25.1	25.7	24.2	(3)	9.4	13.3	8.1	18.3	(3)
1961	16.4	20.8	15.1	26.0	27.0	24.7	(3)	9.7	13.7	8.3	18.5	(3)
1962	16.5	21.2	15.2	25.9	26.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.8	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	19.0	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1967	17.1	23.5	15.6	26.4	26.9	25.8	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.3	20.5	8.7
1970	17.4	24.1	16.6	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.2	11.1	16.0	9.4	20.9	9.2
1971 [p]	17.4	25.2	17.0	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.5	11.3	16.5	9.5	21.3	9.5

[p] Preliminary.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average weekly hours											
1947	40.3	40.8	38.2	40.4	40.5	40.2	(3)	40.5	41.1	40.3	37.9	(3)
1948	40.0	39.4	38.1	40.0	40.4	39.6	(3)	40.4	41.0	40.2	37.9	(3)
1949	39.4	36.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	38.9	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.8	(3)
1950	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.5	41.1	39.7	(3)	40.5	40.7	40.4	37.7	(3)
1951	39.9	38.4	38.1	40.6	41.5	39.5	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.7	(3)
1952	39.9	38.6	38.9	40.7	41.5	39.7	(3)	40.0	40.7	39.8	37.8	(3)
1953	39.6	38.8	37.9	40.5	41.2	39.6	(3)	39.5	40.6	39.1	37.7	(3)
1954	39.1	38.6	37.2	39.6	40.1	39.0	(3)	39.5	40.5	39.2	37.6	(3)
1955	39.6	40.7	37.1	40.7	41.3	39.9	(3)	39.4	40.7	39.0	37.6	(3)
1956	39.3	40.8	37.5	40.4	41.0	39.6	(3)	39.1	40.5	38.6	36.9	(3)
1957	38.8	40.1	37.0	39.8	40.3	39.2	(3)	38.7	40.3	38.1	36.7	(3)
1958	38.5	38.9	36.8	39.2	39.5	38.8	(3)	38.6	40.2	38.1	37.1	(3)
1959	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.7	(3)	38.8	40.6	38.2	37.3	(3)
1960	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	39.2	(3)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.2	(3)
1961	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(3)	38.3	40.5	37.6	36.9	(3)
1962	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(3)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(3)
1963	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(4)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(3)
1964	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.0	37.3	36.0
1965	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1966	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.3	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1967	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1968	37.8	42.6	37.4	40.7	41.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1969	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1970	37.1	42.7	37.4	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1971 p	37.0	42.5	37.2	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.2	39.8	33.7	37.0	34.2
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)											
1947	$1.13	$1.47	$1.54	$1.22	$1.28	$1.15	(3)	$0.94	$1.22	$0.84	$1.14	(3)
1948	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(3)	1.01	1.31	.90	1.20	(3)
1949	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(3)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(3)
1950	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(3)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(3)
1951	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(3)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(3)
1952	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.65	1.75	1.51	(3)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(3)
1953	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(3)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.58	(3)
1954	1.65	2.14	2.39	1.78	1.90	1.62	(3)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(3)
1955	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(3)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(3)
1956	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(3)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(3)
1957	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(3)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(3)
1958	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(3)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(3)
1959	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.36	1.98	(3)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.95	(3)
1960	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(3)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(3)
1961	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(3)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(3)
1962	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(3)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(3)
1963	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(3)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(3)
1964	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	$2.88	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	$1.94
1965	2.45	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	3.03	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	2.05
1966	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.11	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.17
1967	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.00	2.57	3.24	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.29
1968	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.42	2.40	3.05	2.16	2.75	2.43
1969	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.64	2.56	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.61
1970	3.22	3.84	5.25	3.36	3.56	3.08	3.85	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.81
1971 p	3.42	4.04	5.70	3.57	3.80	3.26	4.20	2.87	3.67	2.57	3.28	2.99
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)											
1947	$45.58	$59.94	$58.87	$49.17	$51.76	$46.03	(3)	$38.07	$50.14	$33.77	$43.21	(3)
1948	49.00	65.56	65.27	53.12	56.36	49.50	(3)	40.80	53.63	36.22	45.48	(3)
1949	50.24	62.33	67.56	53.88	57.25	50.38	(3)	42.93	55.49	38.42	47.63	(3)
1950	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.32	62.43	53.48	(3)	44.55	58.08	39.71	50.52	(3)
1951	57.86	74.11	76.96	63.34	68.48	56.88	(3)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(3)
1952	60.65	77.59	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(3)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(3)
1953	63.76	83.03	86.41	70.47	76.63	62.57	(3)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(3)
1954	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	63.18	(3)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(3)
1955	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(3)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(3)
1956	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(3)	57.48	78.57	50.18	65.68	(3)
1957	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.59	88.26	72.52	(3)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(3)
1958	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	74.11	(3)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(3)
1959	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.61	(3)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(3)
1960	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(3)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(3)
1961	82.60	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(3)	67.41	93.56	58.66	77.12	(3)
1962	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(3)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(3)
1963	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.63	108.09	87.91	(3)	72.01	99.47	62.66	84.38	(3)
1964	91.33	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	$118.37	74.28	102.31	64.75	85.79	$69.84
1965	95.06	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	76.53	106.49	66.61	88.91	73.60
1966	98.82	130.24	146.26	112.34	122.09	98.49	128.13	79.02	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1967	101.84	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	131.22	81.76	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1968	107.73	142.71	164.93	122.51	132.07	109.05	138.85	86.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	84.32
1969	114.61	155.23	181.54	129.51	139.59	115.53	148.15	91.14	129.85	78.66	108.70	90.57
1970	119.46	163.97	196.35	133.73	143.47	120.43	155.93	95.66	137.60	82.47	113.34	96.66
1971 p	126.54	171.70	212.04	142.44	153.52	128.12	168.84	101.02	146.07	86.61	121.36	102.26

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

[Thousands]

Year	Durable goods														
						Primary metal industries					Transportation equipment				
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products	Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts	Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	Total employment														
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	239	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	979	1,372	991	1,270	781	238	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	881	1,182	862	1,210	751	264	239	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,210	991	1,265	816	283	250	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,456.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	833.3	467.8	294.3	406.0
1952	9,349	178.7	790.4	357.1	564.0	1,282.1	638.0	1,064.4	1,517.4	1,185.0	1,703.2	777.5	670.6	312.5	393.7
1953	10,110	234.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,383.1	726.1	1,156.4	1,554.4	1,333.3	1,969.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	552.6	1,219.3	645.5	1,069.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,754.1	765.7	782.9	321.2	390.7
1955	9,541	141.2	739.6	363.8	588.4	1,322.5	706.9	1,122.4	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,854.6	891.2	761.3	323.2	396.2
1956	9,834	138.5	730.9	375.5	605.3	1,355.3	706.6	1,140.4	1,571.6	1,323.1	1,852.5	792.5	837.3	337.8	403.0
1957	9,856	140.2	655.3	374.3	595.4	1,355.3	719.9	1,167.3	1,585.9	1,343.8	1,909.1	769.3	895.8	342.1	387.2
1958	8,830	158.1	615.0	360.8	562.4	1,153.5	601.1	1,076.9	1,362.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	373.0
1959	9,373	203.5	658.8	385.0	604.0	1,182.6	587.3	1,122.5	1,452.1	1,396.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.7
1960	9,459	220.0	626.8	383.0	604.0	1,231.2	651.4	1,135.3	1,479.0	1,467.1	1,568.9	724.1	627.9	354.3	389.9
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	595.5	1,084.5	1,418.6	1,473.3	1,448.6	632.3	609.7	347.4	378.2
1962	9,480	264.4	589.3	385.1	592.3	1,165.6	592.8	1,127.7	1,493.2	1,567.0	1,547.0	691.7	638.4	358.7	389.6
1963	9,616	265.5	592.6	389.9	600.8	1,172.2	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,553.9	1,609.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	386.8
1964	9,816	243.9	604.2	405.9	613.8	1,233.2	629.2	1,189.7	1,609.6	1,543.8	1,604.3	752.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,406	225.8	606.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,659.2	1,740.6	842.7	624.2	389.0	419.5
1966	11,284	260.9	614.3	461.5	644.2	1,350.7	651.9	1,351.3	1,910.0	1,908.8	1,917.7	861.6	753.3	430.9	433.7
1967	11,439	317.2	596.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,958.9	1,948.5	815.8	833.6	450.8	428.4
1968	11,626	338.0	600.1	471.6	635.5	1,315.5	635.9	1,390.4	1,965.9	1,974.5	2,038.6	873.7	852.0	461.9	433.4
1969	11,895	316.2	606.7	483.9	656.4	1,360.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	804.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,198	242.1	572.5	459.9	638.5	1,314.8	629.4	1,379.9	1,976.9	1,922.9	1,806.8	805.1	671.2	458.6	425.7
1971[p]	10,589	193.2	580.3	458.8	628.7	1,224.7	581.1	1,332.1	1,790.1	1,787.2	1,751.3	873.7	538.1	432.1	410.7
	Production workers														
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,087	810	1,039	626	177	213	367
1948	6,925	23	757	304	479	1,121	594	809	1,074	761	1,027	632	175	205	365
1949	6,122	20	680	274	443	968	527	714	900	638	976	613	197	181	327
1950	6,705	23	745	317	473	1,075	587	812	929	770	1,029	677	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	883.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,213.1	681.8	348.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	859.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,154	173.6	699.9	315.9	493.6	1,172.6	620.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	739.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	546.1	851.1	1,046.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	326.6
1955	7,548	91.7	672.3	307.0	495.6	1,115.8	604.5	897.8	1,069.2	924.2	1,414.1	718.3	525.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	595.4	900.7	1,158.5	975.4	1,364.3	619.5	561.0	236.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	588.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	591.4	233.1	315.3
1958	6,579	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	486.5	824.5	945.5	857.3	1,120.6	452.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,033	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	868.5	1,027.2	969.4	1,163.4	537.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,035.9	996.3	1,107.4	563.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	303.9	469.4	914.6	478.4	826.0	976.4	979.4	992.7	479.1	347.7	223.1	303.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	319.6	477.7	937.3	476.3	863.7	1,037.8	1,050.7	1,059.9	534.0	349.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	881.6	1,059.2	1,034.3	1,112.3	573.6	350.8	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.8	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,036.5	1,119.6	579.2	338.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	538.4	982.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	356.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	382.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,051.9	1,343.6	1,325.3	1,365.5	670.3	446.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,060.1	509.5	1,053.5	1,368.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	501.5	281.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.8	389.5	509.0	1,046.3	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.5	1,319.1	1,441.1	680.8	505.5	284.9	340.3
1969	8,651	181.8	526.3	401.6	526.4	1,087.0	513.6	1,108.5	1,382.2	1,345.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,043	131.4	492.7	379.0	507.4	1,042.6	501.4	1,050.7	1,319.4	1,267.9	1,246.0	610.1	370.5	276.7	328.8
1971[p]	7,611	96.3	499.9	377.6	499.0	965.0	459.9	1,012.3	1,169.1	1,179.8	1,237.5	676.3	287.9	257.2	317.6

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)														
1947	1,357	5	62	40	66	165	81	163	288	225	236	142	62	54	54
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	57	57
1949	1,367	6	61	43	71	166	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	58	58
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	61	56
1951	1,609	17.7	69.0	50.1	79.9	189.2	94.2	194.8	326.9	247.8	302.0	151.5	119.4	72.0	59.9
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	96.5	205.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	158.8	175.2	79.3	61.2
1953	1,956	60.7	70.8	54.0	87.7	210.5	105.7	219.0	371.5	304.7	426.2	177.9	209.3	87.3	64.2
1954	1,935	50.2	67.5	54.2	88.3	201.4	99.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	90.2	64.1
1955	1,993	49.5	67.3	56.8	92.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	93.6	65.8
1956	2,165	53.6	69.1	60.0	98.3	223.7	111.2	239.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	101.7	69.9
1957	2,306	59.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	109.0	71.9
1958	2,251	75.7	65.6	62.1	104.5	225.5	114.6	252.4	416.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	279.1	109.0	73.5
1959	2,340	105.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	116.4	254.0	424.9	427.0	471.6	154.8	274.9	115.0	74.8
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	123.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	75.6
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	117.1	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	74.7
1962	2,545	145.1	62.6	65.5	114.6	228.3	116.5	264.0	455.4	516.3	487.1	157.7	289.3	129.6	76.4
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	224.8	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.6	497.4	167.7	288.4	132.5	76.4
1964	2,603	139.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.6	113.6	275.4	489.2	507.3	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	79.7
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	286.3	520.5	518.7	499.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	84.0
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.0	299.4	566.4	583.5	552.2	191.3	306.9	156.2	87.6
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	309.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	90.1
1968	3,169	146.3	79.3	82.1	126.5	269.2	129.7	318.6	623.4	655.4	597.5	192.9	346.5	177.0	93.1
1969	3,244	134.4	80.4	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	331.9	650.4	674.4	607.3	203.4	340.4	182.7	96.4
1970	3,155	110.7	79.8	80.9	131.1	272.2	128.0	329.2	657.5	655.0	560.8	195.0	300.7	181.9	96.9
1971 [p]	2,978	96.9	80.4	81.2	129.7	259.7	121.2	319.8	621.0	607.4	513.8	197.4	250.2	174.9	93.1
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment														
1947	16.2	18.5	7.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	16.5	20.9	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	12.8
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	23.2	19.1	19.1	26.5	21.8	13.5
1949	18.3	23.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	24.3	15.1
1950	17.2	23.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	22.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.4	14.0
1951	17.7	23.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.5	14.8
1952	19.2	27.1	8.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.1	19.3	23.3	23.3	21.8	20.4	26.1	25.4	15.5
1953	19.3	25.9	9.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.6	18.9	23.9	22.9	21.6	19.4	26.3	25.9	15.3
1954	21.2	30.7	9.5	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	20.5	26.2	25.8	24.1	21.4	28.4	28.1	16.4
1955	20.9	35.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	26.2	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	16.6
1956	22.0	38.7	9.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	15.7	21.0	26.3	26.3	26.4	21.8	33.0	30.1	17.3
1957	23.4	42.7	10.3	16.4	17.2	17.5	16.7	21.8	27.9	28.7	26.9	21.8	34.0	31.9	18.6
1958	25.5	47.9	10.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.1	23.4	30.6	31.4	29.7	25.4	36.2	33.7	19.7
1959	25.0	51.8	10.1	16.6	17.8	19.3	19.8	22.6	29.3	30.6	28.8	22.4	38.1	33.3	19.3
1960	25.7	53.7	10.5	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	23.0	30.0	32.1	29.4	22.2	41.1	34.3	19.4
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.6	23.8	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	19.8
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.7	23.4	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	19.6
1963	26.9	56.6	11.1	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	22.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	19.8
1964	26.5	57.3	12.0	17.0	19.6	18.6	18.1	23.1	30.4	32.9	30.2	23.1	44.1	36.7	20.0
1965	25.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.7	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	28.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	20.0
1966	25.8	51.2	12.7	17.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	22.2	29.7	30.6	28.8	22.2	40.7	36.2	20.2
1967	26.9	45.1	13.1	17.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.7	30.5	32.5	29.6	23.2	39.8	37.5	21.0
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.9	20.5	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	29.3	22.1	40.7	38.3	21.5
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	21.9
1970	28.2	45.7	13.9	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.9	33.3	34.1	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.7	22.8
1971 [p]	28.1	50.2	13.9	17.7	20.6	21.2	20.9	24.0	34.7	34.0	29.3	22.6	46.5	40.5	22.7

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

[Thousands]

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Total employment										
1947	7,159	1,799	118	1,299	1,154	465	721	649	221	323	412
1948	7,256	1,801	114	1,332	1,190	473	740	655	228	312	412
1949	6,953	1,778	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	389
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,256	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	767.6	707.0	231.3	334.4	380.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,163.4	1,216.4	503.7	779.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,438	1,838.9	103.6	1,154.8	1,248.0	530.4	802.8	768.2	241.4	361.0	389.2
1954	7,185	1,818.3	103.3	1,042.3	1,183.6	531.1	813.9	752.7	238.1	328.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	363.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	369.2	382.7
1957	7,319	1,805.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	372.7
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	359.2
1959	7,303	1,789.6	94.5	945.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	215.5	372.7	374.0
1960	7,336	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,233.2	601.1	911.3	828.2	211.9	379.0	363.4
1961	7,256	1,775.2	90.7	893.4	1,214.5	601.3	917.3	828.2	201.9	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,763.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	408.4	360.7
1963	7,380	1,752.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,458	1,750.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.9	438.0	347.6
1965	7,656	1,756.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,930	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,008	1,786.3	86.5	958.5	1,397.5	679.1	1,047.8	1,001.4	183.2	516.4	350.9
1968	8,155	1,781.5	84.6	993.9	1,405.8	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.3	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.5	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,171	1,781.7	81.7	997.6	1,372.2	706.5	1,106.8	1,051.3	190.4	580.4	322.2
1971 [p]	8,019	1,752.9	73.5	961.9	1,360.8	687.7	1,087.7	1,014.7	190.0	582.3	307.9
	Production workers										
1947	5,962	1,395	110	1,220	1,047	406	487	488	170	263	374
1948	5,986	1,374	106	1,248	1,073	408	494	485	175	253	369
1949	5,669	1,341	101	1,103	1,053	390	488	449	169	226	348
1950	5,817	1,331	95	1,169	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,888	1,338.4	96.0	1,146.2	1,081.3	435.1	504.5	502.5	172.5	270.5	340.8
1952	5,810	1,330.9	97.2	1,073.2	1,087.2	421.9	509.7	506.1	168.9	269.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,063.9	1,114.8	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.2	287.8	348.7
1954	5,623	1,296.6	95.2	953.2	1,053.4	440.8	524.9	503.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	961.6	1,086.4	453.5	539.0	518.1	163.2	288.3	344.0
1956	5,767	1,302.1	90.1	944.3	1,088.1	464.5	559.6	525.7	161.2	290.7	340.9
1957	5,638	1,263.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	331.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	832.5	1,039.5	454.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,570	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	505.6	139.9	289.8	332.9
1960	5,559	1,211.8	83.3	835.1	1,098.2	479.7	588.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	805.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	505.0	129.9	288.3	316.4
1962	5,553	1,178.4	78.7	812.1	1,122.9	486.0	594.5	519.3	125.5	316.5	318.9
1963	5,527	1,167.1	76.6	793.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,569	1,157.3	78.4	798.2	1,158.3	488.8	602.1	529.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	826.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.3	546.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,926	1,180.0	71.8	858.8	1,245.7	518.2	646.4	574.3	114.7	397.8	318.5
1967	5,944	1,187.3	73.9	850.2	1,237.2	526.3	661.6	592.3	114.7	397.0	303.7
1968	6,056	1,191.6	72.0	880.7	1,240.1	536.2	666.9	610.0	118.1	434.6	306.2
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.5	883.9	1,238.1	550.5	681.7	621.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,990	1,199.3	68.1	857.6	1,202.6	543.8	681.4	602.7	116.2	443.1	274.9
1971 [p]	5,875	1,179.1	60.4	843.6	1,190.3	526.1	664.7	583.3	116.3	448.2	262.4

[p] Preliminary.

Table C–7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)										
1947	1,197	404	8	79	107	59	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	8	84	117	65	246	170	53	59	43
1949	1,284	437	8	84	120	65	252	169	52	57	41
1950	1,330	459	8	87	122	69	254	179	53	59	40
1951	1,416	484.8	8.1	91.5	125.9	76.1	263.1	204.5	58.8	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	68.4	39.8
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	68.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,562	521.7	8.1	89.1	130.2	90.3	289.0	249.7	71.2	71.7	40.5
1955	1,600	533.0	8.1	88.6	132.8	96.5	295.7	255.0	73.9	75.0	41.9
1956	1,642	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.3	74.3	78.5	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	306.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.7
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	76.9	79.9	41.0
1959	1,733	567.5	10.6	88.3	134.5	115.4	313.4	303.6	75.6	82.9	41.1
1960	1,777	578.2	10.7	89.3	135.0	121.4	322.4	318.3	74.0	86.2	42.5
1961	1,791	584.1	11.1	88.4	134.9	123.3	325.6	323.2	72.0	87.0	41.8
1962	1,820	584.6	11.8	90.2	140.8	128.4	331.9	329.2	69.8	91.9	41.8
1963	1,853	584.9	12.0	92.0	144.8	132.1	340.3	340.0	68.8	95.8	41.4
1964	1,889	593.1	11.8	93.8	144.2	136.7	349.4	349.2	69.7	99.7	42.1
1965	1,937	597.6	12.0	98.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.9
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,064	599.0	12.6	108.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,099	589.9	12.6	113.2	165.7	155.0	398.2	419.9	68.7	126.7	49.0
1969	2,156	589.0	13.5	118.6	171.0	160.6	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,181	582.4	13.6	140.0	169.6	162.7	425.4	448.6	74.2	137.3	47.3
1971 p	2,144	573.8	13.1	118.3	170.5	161.6	423.0	431.4	73.7	134.1	45.5
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment										
1947	16.7	22.5	6.8	6.1	9.3	12.7	32.5	24.8	23.1	18.6	9.2
1948	17.5	23.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	13.7	33.2	26.0	23.2	18.9	10.4
1949	18.5	24.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	14.3	34.1	27.3	23.5	20.1	10.5
1950	18.6	25.6	7.8	6.9	10.1	14.2	34.0	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	14.9	34.3	28.9	25.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	34.6	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.5	35.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.5	11.0	17.0	35.5	33.2	29.9	21.8	10.9
1955	21.8	29.2	7.9	8.4	10.9	17.5	35.4	33.0	31.2	20.6	10.9
1956	22.2	29.3	9.5	8.5	11.1	18.2	35.1	34.0	31.5	21.3	10.9
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.8	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.2
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.4
1959	23.7	31.7	11.2	9.3	11.0	19.7	35.3	37.5	35.1	22.2	11.0
1960	24.2	32.3	11.4	9.7	10.9	20.2	35.4	38.4	34.9	22.7	11.7
1961	24.7	32.9	12.2	9.9	11.1	20.5	35.5	39.0	35.7	23.2	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	38.8	35.7	22.5	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	36.5	22.9	11.9
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	37.9	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.3	12.2
1966	25.3	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.7	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	23.1	13.5
1968	25.7	33.1	14.9	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	36.8	22.6	13.8
1969	26.1	32.9	16.3	11.8	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	38.5	22.6	14.2
1970	26.7	32.7	16.6	14.0	12.4	23.0	38.4	42.7	39.0	23.7	14.7
1971 p	26.7	32.7	17.8	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.8	23.0	14.8

p Preliminary.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Durable goods														
						Primary metal industries					Transportation equipment				
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products	Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts	Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	Average weekly hours														
1947	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.5	41.0	39.9	39.0	40.9	41.5	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.5
1948	40.4	41.3	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.0	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.8	41.1	40.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.6	41.3	40.8
1951	41.5	43.3	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.4	43.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	39.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.7	43.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.7
1953	41.2	40.7	39.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.5	41.8	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.5	38.8	37.8	40.8	40.7	39.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.0	39.6
1955	41.3	40.4	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.5	41.7	42.0	40.7	42.3	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.3
1956	41.0	41.5	38.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.5	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.4	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.5	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.7	39.5
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	41.7	40.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	42.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.7	42.4	40.5	42.1	43.0	41.4	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.1	43.1	41.0	42.9	44.2	42.0	41.4	39.9
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.4	43.8	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.3	42.1	40.0
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.5	42.6	40.2	41.4	40.8	42.6	41.3	39.4
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.7	42.1	40.3	42.2	43.1	42.0	40.5	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.6	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1970	40.3	40.6	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.1	38.7
1971 p	40.4	41.7	40.3	39.7	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.9
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$1.28	$1.31	$1.09	$1.10	$1.19	$1.39	$1.45	$1.27	$1.34	$1.25	$1.44	$1.47	$1.37	$1.20	$1.11
1948	1.40	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.52	1.59	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.52	1.41	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.22
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.70	1.52	1.60	1.44	1.72	1.78	1.64	1.45	1.28
1951	1.65	1.71	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.81	1.90	1.64	1.75	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.59	1.36
1952	1.75	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.45
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.06	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.99	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.79	2.11	2.20	2.07	1.80	1.56
1955	1.99	2.07	1.62	1.62	1.86	2.24	2.39	1.96	2.08	1.84	2.21	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.61
1956	2.08	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.36	2.54	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.36	1.74	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.04	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.75
1958	2.26	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.25	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.79
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.06	2.35	2.48	2.20	2.64	2.71	2.62	2.24	1.84
1960	2.43	2.65	1.89	1.88	2.28	2.81	3.04	2.43	2.55	2.28	2.74	2.81	2.70	2.31	1.89
1961	2.49	2.75	1.95	1.91	2.34	2.90	3.16	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.86	2.77	2.38	1.92
1962	2.56	2.83	1.99	1.95	2.41	2.98	3.25	2.55	2.71	2.40	2.91	2.99	2.87	2.44	1.98
1963	2.63	2.93	2.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.95	2.49	2.03
1964	2.71	3.03	2.11	2.05	2.53	3.11	3.36	2.68	2.87	2.51	3.09	3.21	3.02	2.54	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.58	3.21	3.34	3.14	2.62	2.14
1966	2.90	3.17	2.25	2.21	2.72	3.28	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.65	3.33	3.44	3.31	2.73	2.22
1967	3.00	3.18	2.37	2.33	2.82	3.34	3.57	2.98	3.19	2.77	3.44	3.55	3.45	2.85	2.35
1968	3.19	3.26	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.69	3.90	3.62	2.98	2.50
1969	3.38	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.34	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.15	2.66
1970	3.56	3.61	2.96	2.77	3.40	3.93	4.16	3.53	3.77	3.28	4.06	4.23	4.12	3.35	2.82
1971 p	3.80	3.85	3.14	2.90	3.66	4.24	4.49	3.74	4.00	3.49	4.43	4.74	4.32	3.53	2.95

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$51.76	$53.81	$43.93	$45.53	$48.95	$55.38	$56.51	$51.74	$55.78	$50.25	$57.01	$58.63	$54.74	$48.36	$44.79
1948	56.36	57.28	47.60	48.87	53.19	61.18	62.84	56.33	60.38	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.58	48.07
1949	57.25	58.80	48.02	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	65.10	67.33	63.34	54.39	48.23
1950	62.43	65.06	51.27	53.59	59.10	67.36	67.95	63.04	67.08	59.35	71.29	74.85	68.10	59.80	52.02
1951	68.48	74.04	55.41	57.13	63.76	75.30	77.71	68.55	76.13	64.27	75.81	77.16	77.96	67.10	55.08
1952	72.63	77.35	59.15	60.86	66.17	77.52	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.98	59.02
1953	76.63	78.14	60.76	62.99	70.18	84.46	88.29	76.49	82.68	70.99	85.28	89.88	83.38	72.63	61.56
1954	76.19	79.80	61.39	62.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	76.70	81.40	71.24	86.30	91.30	84.66	72.00	61.78
1955	82.19	83.63	63.99	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	93.48	99.84	89.21	76.48	64.88
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	93.06	79.56	94.81	96.92	95.57	80.77	67.60
1957	88.26	95.58	66.64	69.83	82.82	99.00	105.57	88.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	96.35	83.22	69.48
1958	89.27	102.41	69.09	69.95	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.25	85.57	70.17
1959	96.05	106.14	74.24	74.48	91.46	112.19	122.71	96.12	102.92	89.10	107.45	111.38	106.63	91.39	73.42
1960	97.44	108.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.59	116.13	98.42	104.55	90.74	111.52	115.21	110.43	93.32	74.28
1961	100.35	113.03	76.83	76.40	95.24	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	113.40	114.69	114.68	96.87	75.84
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	98.57	119.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	127.67	119.97	99.80	78.61
1963	108.09	120.42	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.20	99.14	126.72	132.68	122.43	101.59	80.39
1964	112.19	122.72	85.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	138.43	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	138.03	125.03	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.75	88.19	110.04	133.88	140.90	116.20	127.58	105.78	137.71	147.63	131.88	108.47	85.39
1966	122.09	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	138.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.86	147.23	143.32	114.93	88.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.31	137.27	143.51	123.67	135.89	111.35	142.42	144.84	146.97	117.71	92.59
1968	132.07	135.29	104.34	100.28	124.98	147.68	154.16	131.77	141.46	118.08	155.72	168.09	152.04	120.69	98.50
1969	139.59	138.17	110.15	105.85	133.66	158.42	166.03	138.94	152.15	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.35	128.21	103.74
1970	143.47	146.57	117.51	108.58	140.08	159.17	166.40	143.67	154.95	130.87	163.62	170.47	168.92	134.34	109.13
1971 [p]	153.52	160.55	126.54	115.13	152.26	171.30	179.15	151.10	162.40	139.25	179.86	195.29	175.82	140.49	114.76

[p] Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly hours										
1947	40.2	43.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	43.1	40.2	41.2	40.6	39.9	38.6
1948	39.6	42.4	38.3	39.2	35.8	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	38.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.8	40.7	40.3	38.4	36.6
1950	39.7	41.9	38.1	39.6	36.0	43.3	38.9	41.2	40.8	41.0	37.6
1951	39.5	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	36.9
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	38.4
1953	39.6	41.5	38.1	39.1	36.1	43.0	39.0	41.0	40.7	40.4	37.7
1954	39.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	35.3	42.3	38.5	40.8	40.7	39.8	36.9
1955	39.9	41.5	38.7	40.1	36.3	43.1	38.9	41.1	40.9	41.8	37.9
1956	39.6	41.3	38.8	39.7	36.0	42.8	38.9	41.1	41.0	40.4	37.6
1957	39.2	40.8	38.4	38.9	35.7	42.3	38.6	40.9	40.8	40.6	37.4
1958	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.6	35.1	41.9	38.0	40.7	40.9	39.2	36.7
1959	39.7	41.0	39.1	40.4	36.3	42.8	38.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	37.8
1960	39.2	40.8	38.2	39.5	35.4	42.1	38.4	41.3	41.1	39.9	36.9
1961	39.3	40.9	39.0	39.9	35.4	42.5	38.2	41.4	41.3	40.4	37.4
1962	39.6	41.0	38.6	40.6	36.2	42.5	38.3	41.6	41.6	41.0	37.6
1963	39.6	41.0	38.7	40.6	36.1	42.7	38.3	41.5	41.7	40.8	37.5
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.8	38.5	41.6	41.8	41.3	37.9
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	38.2
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	38.6
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	41.4	38.1
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.5	38.3
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	37.2
1970	39.1	40.5	37.8	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971 p	39.3	40.3	36.9	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.6	41.6	42.4	40.3	37.6
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$1.15	$1.06	$0.91	$1.04	$1.16	$1.15	$1.48	$1.22	$1.50	$1.30	$1.04
1948	1.25	1.15	.96	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.34	1.71	1.36	1.11
1949	1.30	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.33	1.77	1.42	1.80	1.41	1.12
1950	1.35	1.26	1.08	1.23	1.24	1.40	1.83	1.50	1.84	1.47	1.17
1951	1.44	1.35	1.14	1.32	1.31	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.99	1.58	1.25
1952	1.51	1.44	1.18	1.34	1.32	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.10	1.71	1.30
1953	1.58	1.53	1.25	1.36	1.35	1.67	2.11	1.81	2.22	1.80	1.35
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.36
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.96	1.39
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.09	2.54	2.03	1.48
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.51	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.66	2.11	1.52
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.54	2.10	2.49	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.56
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.56	2.18	2.59	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.59
1960	2.05	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.59	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.64
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.98
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.05	2.44	1.72
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.16	2.47	1.76
1964	2.29	2.37	1.95	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.54	1.82
1965	2.36	2.43	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.89	3.28	2.61	1.88
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.75	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	1.94
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.03	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.58	2.74	2.07
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.05	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.23
1969	2.91	2.96	2.62	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.36
1970	3.08	3.16	2.92	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.20	2.49
1971 p	3.26	3.38	3.15	2.57	2.49	3.67	4.20	3.94	4.58	3.41	2.59
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$46.03	$45.92	$35.20	$40.99	$41.80	$49.69	$59.34	$50.31	$60.98	$51.87	$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	36.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.33	69.30	53.35	41.11
1949	50.38	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	68.64	57.67	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	44.64	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.99
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	46.64	65.08	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	46.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	68.05	78.58	69.12	85.05	69.77	49.92
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.35	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.09	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	73.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	96.93	81.93	52.68
1956	70.09	72.69	56.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	55.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	53.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	108.53	85.67	56.85
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.05	87.99	94.62	93.20	111.66	85.85	57.25
1959	78.61	82.82	64.12	63.02	56.63	93.30	99.46	99.36	117.42	93.75	60.10
1960	80.36	86.09	64.94	63.60	56.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.57	60.52
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.05	106.81	124.31	96.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.67
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.90	110.69	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.00
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.26	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.98
1965	94.64	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.82
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.88
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.87	113.44	78.87
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	79.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.38	121.18	85.41
1969	115.53	120.77	97.99	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.05	170.40	126.18	87.79
1970	120.43	127.98	110.38	97.76	84.37	144.14	147.78	153.50	182.76	128.96	92.63
1971 p	128.12	136.21	116.24	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.92	163.90	194.19	137.42	97.38

p Preliminary unweighted average.

Table C–10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime [1]			Aggregate weekly man-hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total private	Manufacturing	Total private	Manufacturing
1947	[2]	[2]	[2]	$1.18	$1.24	$1.11	[2]	90.4	[2]	38.9
1948	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.29	1.35	1.21	[2]	89.0	[2]	41.8
1949	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.34	1.42	1.26	[2]	79.5	[2]	38.7
1950	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.39	1.46	1.31	[2]	87.3	[2]	44.5
1951	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.51	1.59	1.40	[2]	93.6	[2]	51.8
1952	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.59	1.68	1.46	[2]	93.6	[2]	54.5
1953	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.68	1.79	1.53	[2]	96.1	[2]	60.4
1954	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.73	1.84	1.58	[2]	87.5	[2]	55.1
1955	[2]	[2]	[2]	1.79	1.91	1.62	[2]	93.1	[2]	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.89	2.01	1.72	[2]	93.5	[2]	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.99	2.12	1.80	[2]	90.5	[2]	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.05	2.21	1.86	[2]	81.0	[2]	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.12	2.28	1.92	[2]	87.4	[2]	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.20	2.36	1.99	[2]	86.1	[2]	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.25	2.42	2.05	[2]	82.9	[2]	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.31	2.48	2.09	[2]	86.8	[2]	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.37	2.54	2.15	[2]	87.5	[2]	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.44	2.60	2.21	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.51	2.67	2.27	95.5	95.3	87.6	88.1
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	2.59	2.76	2.35	99.6	101.8	95.3	97.8
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.72	2.88	2.47	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.88	3.05	2.63	102.3	101.8	108.8	108.3
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.06	3.24	2.79	105.6	103.3	119.8	116.6
1970	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.24	3.43	2.97	103.7	96.3	124.7	114.2
1971 [p]	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.44	3.67	3.14	102.9	92.7	131.6	116.9

Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing

Year	Accessions		Separations			Year	Accessions		Separations		
	Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs		Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
1947	6.2	[2]	5.7	4.1	1.1	1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4
1948	5.4	[2]	5.4	3.4	1.6	1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2
1949	4.3	[2]	5.0	1.9	2.9	1962	4.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	2.0
1950	5.3	[2]	4.1	2.3	1.3	1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4	1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6	1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.2
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3	1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.5	1968	4.6	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7	1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.8
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	1971 [p]	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.8	1.6
1959	[3] 4.2	2.6	[3] 4.1	1.5	2.0						

[p] Preliminary (hours, earnings, and payroll averages are unweighted).

[1] Prior to the availability of weekly overtime hours beginning 1956, these data were derived by applying adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings. (See the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1950, pp. 537–540.)

[2] Not available.

[3] Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

Table C–11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–71

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, worker with three dependents							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate [1]	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	$44.64	$56.42	$55.53	$47.58	(2)	$37.69	$42.70	(2)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.60	52.31	(2)	40.39	45.03	(2)
1949	49.74	60.10	64.55	52.95	(2)	42.50	47.15	(2)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(2)	43.88	49.76	(2)
1951	55.79	68.88	71.21	60.18	(2)	47.07	53.23	(2)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.98	(2)	48.46	55.07	(2)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(2)	50.57	57.02	(2)
1954	60.85	75.58	80.76	65.65	(2)	51.89	58.86	(2)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(2)	53.36	60.37	(2)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(2)	55.21	61.77	(2)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(2)	56.76	63.09	(2)
1958	69.11	86.20	92.51	75.23	(2)	58.48	65.15	(2)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(2)	60.44	67.06	(2)
1960	72.96	92.92	99.15	80.11	(2)	61.38	68.59	(2)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(2)	62.48	70.15	(2)
1962	76.99	96.90	106.78	85.53	(2)	64.37	73.07	(2)
1963	78.56	99.69	110.18	87.58	(2)	65.67	75.36	(2)
1964	82.57	104.40	116.40	92.18	$104.92	68.93	78.14	$65.36
1965	86.30	110.27	122.83	96.78	111.64	71.12	81.20	68.71
1966	88.66	113.98	127.38	99.45	112.20	72.70	83.29	71.10
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	95.28	122.52	140.34	106.75	119.54	78.49	90.66	76.81
1969	99.99	131.09	152.49	111.44	125.78	81.94	95.50	81.49
1970	104.61	140.15	166.77	115.90	133.52	85.86	99.76	86.66
1971 [p]	111.82	148.08	181.75	124.24	145.69	91.62	107.74	92.61
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	$66.73	$84.34	$83.00	$71.12	(2)	$56.34	$63.83	(2)
1948	67.28	87.17	86.82	72.55	(2)	56.02	62.45	(2)
1949	69.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(2)	59.52	66.04	(2)
1950	72.18	88.50	91.46	78.17	(2)	60.86	69.02	(2)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(2)	60.50	68.42	(2)
1952	72.79	89.69	94.98	79.22	(2)	60.96	69.27	(2)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(2)	63.13	71.19	(2)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(2)	64.46	73.12	(2)
1955	79.06	101.05	102.44	87.02	(2)	66.53	75.27	(2)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(2)	67.83	75.88	(2)
1957	80.32	104.74	106.32	88.15	(2)	67.33	74.84	(2)
1958	79.80	99.54	106.82	86.87	(2)	67.53	75.23	(2)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.76	90.95	(2)	69.23	76.82	(2)
1960	82.25	104.76	111.78	90.32	(2)	69.20	77.33	(2)
1961	83.13	105.06	115.28	91.72	(2)	69.73	78.29	(2)
1962	84.98	106.95	117.86	94.40	(2)	71.05	80.65	(2)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.15	95.51	(2)	71.61	82.18	(2)
1964	88.88	112.38	125.30	99.22	$112.94	74.20	84.11	$70.36
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	118.14	75.26	85.93	72.71
1966	91.21	117.26	131.05	102.31	115.43	74.79	85.69	73.15
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	91.44	117.58	134.68	102.45	114.72	75.33	87.01	73.71
1969	91.07	119.39	138.88	101.49	114.55	74.63	86.98	74.22
1970	89.95	120.51	143.40	99.66	114.81	73.83	85.78	74.51
1971 [p]	92.18	122.08	149.84	102.42	120.11	75.53	88.82	76.35

[p] Preliminary unweighted average.
[1] Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.
[2] Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–71

[Thousands]

Region and State	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Region I	4,499	4,564	4,553	4,432	4,335	4,209	3,940	3,876	3,822	3,800	3,720	3,701	3,649
Maine	328	332	330	323	317	309	295	285	280	280	277	278	273
New Hampshire	258	260	259	252	244	235	221	213	209	208	202	201	196
Vermont	148	148	146	140	136	131	121	114	112	111	107	108	107
Massachusetts	2,255	2,281	2,278	2,216	2,170	2,109	1,953	1,969	1,954	1,953	1,919	1,907	1,888
Rhode Island	336	342	346	343	338	330	317	304	298	298	292	292	287
Connecticut	1,174	1,201	1,194	1,158	1,130	1,095	1,033	991	969	950	923	915	898
Region II	9,656	9,781	9,754	9,489	9,279	9,068	8,775	8,540	8,403	8,357	8,192	8,199	8,099
New York	7,063	7,174	7,180	7,002	6,858	6,710	6,519	6,371	6,274	6,261	6,158	6,182	6,128
New Jersey	2,593	2,607	2,574	2,487	2,421	2,358	2,256	2,169	2,129	2,096	2,034	2,017	1,971
Region III	8,507	8,529	8,488	8,257	8,044	7,822	7,473	7,178	6,993	6,894	6,729	6,777	6,696
Pennsylvania	4,273	4,349	4,371	4,260	4,167	4,073	3,914	3,773	3,692	3,692	3,635	3,713	3,677
Delaware	211	213	210	202	197	193	184	171	163	156	152	154	151
Maryland	1,319	1,304	1,276	1,227	1,182	1,135	1,060	1,012	979	949	911	896	876
District of Columbia	695	684	681	675	664	641	619	598	585	567	548	536	526
Virginia	1,497	1,465	1,438	1,385	1,330	1,285	1,219	1,163	1,124	1,082	1,035	1,018	1,001
West Virginia	512	514	512	508	504	495	477	461	450	448	448	460	465
Region IV	10,269	10,141	9,941	9,501	9,105	8,776	8,232	7,791	7,480	7,211	6,947	6,911	6,749
North Carolina	1,782	1,777	1,747	1,679	1,601	1,534	1,431	1,354	1,299	1,259	1,209	1,196	1,164
South Carolina	851	839	820	783	755	735	686	651	631	610	587	583	567
Georgia	1,555	1,546	1,531	1,456	1,395	1,338	1,257	1,187	1,140	1,093	1,051	1,051	1,030
Florida	2,194	2,156	2,070	1,932	1,816	1,727	1,619	1,527	1,447	1,388	1,334	1,321	1,273
Kentucky	935	914	895	869	835	803	759	722	703	674	648	654	647
Tennessee	1,357	1,326	1,310	1,264	1,219	1,184	1,109	1,046	1,003	969	934	926	907
Alabama	1,010	1,007	1,000	970	952	936	886	844	813	792	775	776	764
Mississippi	585	576	568	548	532	519	485	460	444	426	409	404	397
Region V	15,762	15,905	16,040	15,515	15,125	14,758	13,960	13,276	12,892	12,647	12,324	12,603	[1] 12,406
Ohio	3,843	3,890	3,887	3,751	3,620	3,537	3,364	3,216	3,145	3,099	3,044	3,147	3,113
Indiana	1,826	1,849	1,880	1,817	1,777	1,737	1,631	1,546	1,499	1,461	1,408	1,431	[1] 1,397
Illinois	4,288	4,337	4,358	4,267	4,192	4,078	3,864	3,696	3,599	3,557	3,487	3,522	3,500
Michigan	2,974	2,985	3,089	2,963	2,904	2,862	2,687	2,518	2,412	2,337	2,247	2,351	2,297
Wisconsin	1,532	1,535	1,525	1,472	1,431	1,394	1,332	1,271	1,234	1,207	1,180	1,192	1,166
Minnesota	1,299	1,309	1,301	1,245	1,201	1,150	1,082	1,029	1,003	986	958	960	933
Region VI	6,318	6,282	6,214	5,965	5,734	5,506	5,197	4,966	4,793	4,662	4,524	4,507	4,468
Arkansas	539	532	531	513	498	485	455	429	415	397	376	367	359
Louisiana	1,053	1,046	1,041	1,028	1,005	966	906	856	817	795	781	790	789
Oklahoma	776	771	755	727	706	682	648	624	612	602	587	582	573
Texas	3,649	3,640	3,599	3,420	3,252	3,101	2,925	2,801	2,700	2,625	2,544	2,532	2,513
New Mexico	301	293	288	277	273	272	263	256	249	243	236	236	234
Region VII	3,663	3,695	3,701	3,608	3,524	3,416	3,242	3,125	3,051	3,001	2,955	2,966	2,936
Iowa	883	883	879	857	837	807	755	720	701	686	680	681	675
Missouri	1,624	1,654	1,666	1,625	1,590	1,548	1,472	1,413	1,378	1,350	1,327	1,345	1,333
Nebraska	487	481	472	456	447	431	416	406	399	393	387	381	369
Kansas	669	677	684	670	650	630	599	586	573	572	561	559	559
Region VIII	1,794	1,750	1,699	1,637	1,581	1,535	1,473	1,438	1,421	1,391	1,348	1,312	1,271
North Dakota	168	163	157	155	151	148	146	142	136	131	126	126	128
South Dakota	179	177	173	167	163	159	155	151	152	153	147	142	138
Montana	204	201	198	195	190	187	181	176	175	172	167	167	165
Wyoming	111	109	108	103	100	98	97	98	97	96	97	97	93
Colorado	762	741	713	680	649	625	593	577	566	552	537	515	493
Utah	370	359	350	337	328	318	301	294	295	287	274	265	254
Region IX	7,997	8,042	7,919	7,547	7,222	6,974	6,580	6,353	6,132	5,905	5,647	5,522	5,357
Arizona	577	545	517	473	446	435	404	389	377	365	347	334	309
Nevada	208	203	194	177	166	162	157	149	143	127	110	103	96
California	6,915	7,002	6,932	6,642	6,368	6,145	5,800	5,607	5,412	5,218	4,996	4,896	4,775
Hawaii	297	292	276	255	242	232	219	208	200	195	194	189	177
Region X	2,089	2,090	2,116	2,051	1,962	1,886	1,753	1,662	1,627	1,609	1,544	1,534	1,466
Idaho	214	208	201	193	188	185	178	169	165	165	159	155	155
Washington	1,054	1,080	1,121	1,100	1,046	989	897	855	851	857	819	813	813
Oregon	726	709	707	678	651	639	607	573	549	528	509	509	498
Alaska	95	93	87	80	77	73	71	65	62	59	57	57	----

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Region and State	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	3,532	3,649	3,647	3,549	3,492	3,587	3,514	3,507	3,345	3,234	3,372	3,334
Maine	265	274	279	275	270	276	276	272	254	252	265	263
New Hampshire	188	189	187	184	177	178	176	175	168	164	173	169
Vermont	104	106	106	102	102	104	100	100	97	95	99	99
Massachusetts	1,825	1,873	1,866	1,818	1,792	1,845	1,810	1,823	1,761	1,712	1,760	1,731
Rhode Island	277	285	296	295	291	304	304	308	299	281	299	298
Connecticut	873	922	913	875	860	880	848	829	766	730	776	774
Region II	7,938	8,147	8,027	7,782	7,649	7,786	7,632	7,523	7,233	7,069	7,253	7,141
New York	6,027	6,179	6,093	5,917	5,828	5,936	5,828	5,755	5,576	5,473	5,596	5,518
New Jersey	1,911	1,968	1,934	1,865	1,821	1,850	1,804	1,768	1,657	1,596	1,657	1,623
Region III	6,614	6,874	6,820	6,623	6,484	6,797	6,707	6,677	6,307	6,141	6,357	6,225
Pennsylvania	3,660	3,843	3,826	3,748	3,692	3,910	3,819	3,838	3,643	3,555	3,725	3,672
Delaware	149	154	157	144	135	139	134	129	121	113	115	111
Maryland	855	882	870	835	803	815	793	769	716	686	697	673
District of Columbia	513	514	509	503	499	517	537	534	498	489	483	477
Virginia	967	972	956	912	880	903	898	869	805	775	786	772
West Virginia	470	509	502	481	475	513	526	538	524	523	551	520
Region IV	6,463	6,462	6,331	6,063	5,789	5,868	5,733	5,527	5,148	4,899	5,031	4,864
North Carolina	1,109	1,101	1,099	1,059	1,012	1,024	1,007	987	928	868	895	880
South Carolina	546	545	543	533	520	544	544	506	461	443	456	436
Georgia	989	997	994	960	915	930	905	872	807	770	779	759
Florida	1,186	1,153	1,060	966	883	849	809	760	704	657	658	641
Kentucky	635	657	649	620	599	631	620	599	557	537	557	530
Tennessee	875	887	887	868	842	853	827	806	759	722	754	717
Alabama	742	755	735	703	678	693	681	663	620	605	629	610
Mississippi	381	367	364	354	340	344	340	334	312	297	303	291
Region V	[1] 11,980	12,643	12,660	12,385	11,919	12,444	11,915	11,776	11,171	10,712	11,121	10,833
Ohio	3,007	3,230	3,220	3,129	3,028	3,150	3,006	2,953	2,760	2,655	2,786	2,708
Indiana	1,333	1,408	1,406	1,377	1,320	1,422	1,360	1,353	1,272	1,188	1,227	1,194
Illinois	3,412	3,558	3,538	3,410	3,317	3,444	3,350	3,297	3,160	3,088	3,206	3,165
Michigan	[1] 2,204	2,376	2,440	2,479	2,321	2,456	2,275	2,266	2,154	2,019	2,094	2,014
Wisconsin	1,115	1,152	1,147	1,108	1,070	1,097	1,080	1,071	1,022	987	1,015	986
Minnesota	909	919	909	882	863	875	844	836	803	775	793	766
Region VI	4,347	4,365	4,262	4,072	3,926	3,970	3,907	3,758	3,484	3,359	3,359	3,181
Arkansas	344	337	333	321	311	320	323	319	298	288	294	286
Louisiana	783	803	772	726	709	711	684	670	636	623	618	592
Oklahoma	557	565	563	551	531	535	527	504	477	466	463	437
Texas	2,442	2,450	2,396	2,291	2,200	2,225	2,202	2,104	1,921	1,841	1,850	1,743
New Mexico	221	210	198	183	175	179	171	161	152	141	134	123
Region VII	2,848	2,886	2,870	2,817	2,775	2,833	2,801	2,733	2,578	2,496	2,514	2,441
Iowa	647	654	649	632	619	632	630	631	610	593	596	577
Missouri	1,298	1,322	1,314	1,286	1,267	1,308	1,289	1,257	1,185	1,143	1,162	1,136
Nebraska	357	356	357	355	348	349	344	334	319	312	313	301
Kansas	546	554	550	544	541	544	538	511	464	448	443	427
Region VIII	1,219	1,219	1,198	1,150	1,110	1,121	1,105	1,065	1,005	970	972	932
North Dakota	123	121	120	116	117	115	113	109	109	106	103	97
South Dakota	133	132	133	128	125	125	122	120	119	116	115	110
Montana	162	165	169	162	157	157	155	151	149	147	145	138
Wyoming	88	88	88	86	86	88	86	83	80	79	80	73
Colorado	471	471	452	433	412	417	413	393	358	338	345	335
Utah	242	242	236	225	213	219	216	209	190	184	184	179
Region IX	4,874	4,886	4,689	4,394	4,151	4,161	4,002	3,758	3,425	3,293	3,371	3,280
Arizona	287	273	251	226	209	208	198	181	162	154	155	146
Nevada	88	88	86	85	76	72	66	59	54	51	53	54
California	4,499	4,525	4,352	4,083	3,866	3,881	3,738	3,518	3,209	3,088	3,163	3,080
Hawaii												
Region X	1,416	1,431	1,422	1,382	1,330	1,354	1,352	1,336	1,254	1,216	1,244	1,214
Idaho	151	148	145	139	133	136	138	139	132	126	125	123
Washington	790	803	785	768	741	749	746	735	684	671	686	671
Oregon	475	480	492	475	456	469	468	462	438	419	433	420
Alaska												

[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.
[1] Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–71

[Thousands]

Region and State	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Region I	1,352	1,461	1,540	1,553	1,565	1,549	1,460	1,412	1,425	1,454	1,429	1,452	1,451
Maine	103	110	116	118	116	115	108	104	103	104	103	105	103
New Hampshire	85	92	98	100	98	96	90	86	86	89	86	87	87
Vermont	38	41	43	44	44	43	39	35	35	36	34	35	36
Massachusetts	604	651	683	690	700	696	666	650	664	688	685	698	698
Rhode Island	115	121	128	127	127	128	121	116	116	119	117	120	120
Connecticut	407	446	472	474	480	471	436	421	421	418	404	407	407
Region II	2,489	2,636	2,765	2,764	2,768	2,773	2,674	2,601	2,613	2,651	2,614	2,688	2,694
New York	1,666	1,769	1,871	1,879	1,886	1,895	1,838	1,795	1,804	1,838	1,823	1,879	1,893
New Jersey	823	867	894	885	882	878	836	806	809	813	791	809	801
Region III	2,261	2,380	2,460	2,435	2,412	2,405	2,294	2,204	2,158	2,149	2,106	2,179	2,140
Pennsylvania	1,433	1,526	1,583	1,565	1,557	1,560	1,489	1,429	1,397	1,399	1,378	1,440	1,408
Delaware	71	72	73	73	72	71	68	62	59	56	55	59	58
Maryland	254	272	282	281	283	280	265	258	260	259	257	260	257
District of Columbia	18	19	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Virginia	362	365	371	363	346	340	323	309	298	292	276	275	270
West Virginia	123	126	131	132	133	133	129	126	124	123	120	125	127
Region IV	3,028	3,067	3,093	2,958	2,847	2,776	2,567	2,406	2,313	2,238	2,130	2,147	2,109
North Carolina	709	717	721	692	664	644	596	562	542	531	509	509	497
South Carolina	334	340	343	327	320	314	293	278	270	260	247	245	238
Georgia	451	462	476	452	438	431	403	378	363	350	333	341	339
Florida	318	324	328	310	293	275	252	237	229	222	211	207	199
Kentucky	248	251	248	240	231	226	206	192	183	175	166	172	171
Tennessee	464	467	470	455	436	425	387	362	345	332	314	316	308
Alabama	318	324	325	307	298	295	277	257	247	240	231	237	238
Mississippi	186	182	182	175	167	166	153	140	134	128	119	120	119
Region V	5,113	5,354	5,667	5,528	5,459	5,481	5,157	4,869	4,739	4,657	4,461	4,726	4,710
Ohio	1,330	1,406	1,468	1,431	1,399	1,402	1,324	1,257	1,235	1,216	1,181	1,263	1,263
Indiana	679	710	753	723	716	720	674	631	615	602	568	594	584
Illinois	1,275	1,344	1,400	1,387	1,393	1,393	1,302	1,238	1,204	1,199	1,165	1,211	1,226
Michigan	1,049	1,073	1,193	1,162	1,139	1,169	1,103	1,026	981	944	879	968	952
Wisconsin	479	501	521	510	509	509	492	470	461	456	439	460	460
Minnesota	301	320	332	315	303	288	262	247	243	240	229	230	225
Region VI	1,200	1,240	1,252	1,189	1,123	1,068	986	935	891	863	831	838	835
Arkansas	167	166	168	159	152	148	134	125	119	113	105	102	99
Louisiana	173	176	181	178	173	165	158	152	146	139	136	142	143
Oklahoma	132	135	130	122	116	113	103	97	91	90	87	87	87
Texas	707	742	753	712	664	624	574	543	518	504	487	490	489
New Mexico	21	21	20	18	18	18	17	18	17	17	16	17	17
Region VII	839	880	921	913	899	872	800	775	756	747	729	753	753
Iowa	207	216	225	223	219	212	192	183	179	174	171	177	178
Missouri	421	444	462	459	454	445	417	403	394	387	376	393	391
Nebraska	82	85	87	83	80	75	69	68	67	68	67	67	64
Kansas	129	135	147	148	146	140	122	121	116	118	115	116	120
Region VIII	229	230	225	214	206	202	191	194	200	197	190	183	171
North Dakota	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	7	7
South Dakota	16	16	16	16	15	14	14	13	15	14	14	13	13
Montana	24	24	24	23	22	23	22	22	22	22	20	20	20
Wyoming	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8
Colorado	117	118	115	107	103	99	90	91	93	93	92	88	81
Utah	55	55	54	52	50	50	49	52	55	54	50	47	42
Region IX	1,592	1,691	1,788	1,756	1,705	1,640	1,508	1,481	1,484	1,469	1,401	1,397	1,389
Arizona	89	90	94	85	79	78	65	60	58	55	51	49	46
Nevada	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5
California	1,471	1,568	1,661	1,640	1,594	1,531	1,411	1,389	1,394	1,383	1,318	1,317	1,313
Hawaii	24	25	25	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	26	26	25
Region X	435	460	506	506	484	475	424	409	405	413	392	396	402
Idaho	41	40	40	38	35	36	33	32	30	31	30	29	29
Washington	213	239	279	287	277	265	227	219	224	233	218	217	226
Oregon	173	172	180	174	165	167	158	152	145	143	139	144	147
Alaska	8	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	----

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–71—Continued

Region and State	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Region I	1,382	1,488	1,521	1,484	1,472	1,599	1,553	1,564	1,469	1,390	1,531	1,545
Maine	100	107	111	108	107	115	116	116	109	106	114	115
New Hampshire	81	84	84	83	80	83	82	83	79	75	83	84
Vermont	33	37	39	37	38	41	39	40	37	35	39	41
Massachusetts	666	706	719	701	692	752	733	747	716	685	733	731
Rhode Island	113	121	129	132	130	146	146	151	148	135	154	155
Connecticut	389	433	439	423	425	462	437	427	380	354	408	419
Region II	2,642	2,859	2,877	2,818	2,808	2,975	2,878	2,828	2,672	2,575	2,763	2,777
New York	1,867	2,024	2,042	2,007	2,006	2,119	2,045	2,007	1,916	1,853	1,977	1,994
New Jersey	775	835	835	811	802	856	833	821	756	722	786	783
Region III	2,113	2,294	2,288	2,240	2,198	2,401	2,287	2,308	2,145	2,061	2,256	2,231
Pennsylvania	1,397	1,536	1,535	1,510	1,489	1,648	1,558	1,588	1,481	1,419	1,567	1,554
Delaware	58	62	61	59	57	61	59	56	51	48	50	47
Maryland	258	278	277	266	259	275	263	259	233	224	240	235
District of Columbia	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Virginia	258	265	263	255	247	259	251	245	230	222	238	237
West Virginia	122	133	133	131	127	138	136	140	131	129	142	139
Region IV	1,994	2,035	2,033	1,979	1,860	1,916	1,839	1,814	1,709	1,601	1,725	1,697
North Carolina	470	470	471	460	437	449	435	433	418	387	415	412
South Carolina	227	232	234	231	220	227	222	220	210	201	211	203
Georgia	320	331	339	335	312	321	311	307	287	265	282	276
Florida	180	175	160	147	135	129	121	114	102	95	98	96
Kentucky	161	172	175	168	154	162	151	153	140	132	141	138
Tennessee	290	302	305	297	280	294	278	268	250	238	261	256
Alabama	233	246	242	236	226	235	226	225	216	206	227	224
Mississippi	113	107	107	105	96	99	95	94	86	77	90	92
Region V	[1] 4,455	5,000	5,107	5,110	4,849	5,398	5,043	5,019	4,695	4,388	4,757	4,762
Ohio	1,197	1,369	1,391	1,368	1,312	1,444	1,355	1,337	1,218	1,140	1,260	1,267
Indiana	548	617	623	629	590	681	626	624	580	520	561	556
Illinois	1,172	1,294	1,315	1,275	1,228	1,340	1,271	1,262	1,198	1,142	1,230	1,253
Michigan	[1] 887	1,026	1,081	1,164	1,061	1,222	1,097	1,112	1,063	981	1,058	1,042
Wisconsin	432	464	471	458	442	480	474	470	435	412	444	439
Minnesota	219	230	226	216	216	231	220	214	201	193	204	205
Region VI	816	845	839	803	773	795	765	731	661	631	657	633
Arkansas	90	88	90	86	81	83	82	83	76	70	77	75
Louisiana	144	153	155	155	156	166	155	151	145	144	157	157
Oklahoma	85	90	93	89	83	85	80	73	66	64	67	62
Texas	481	499	487	461	442	450	437	413	364	344	347	331
New Mexico	16	15	14	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	8
Region VII	720	759	756	751	750	802	770	726	655	630	650	643
Iowa	165	170	173	171	165	176	174	171	154	150	155	152
Missouri	375	397	395	389	388	421	395	378	354	340	356	355
Nebraska	60	61	61	62	61	64	62	57	52	51	52	52
Kansas	120	131	127	129	136	141	139	120	95	89	87	84
Region VIII	161	161	156	150	145	149	146	144	133	128	131	130
North Dakota	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	20	20	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Wyoming	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
Colorado	75	76	72	69	68	71	70	69	62	57	60	60
Utah	39	39	37	35	33	34	32	32	29	29	28	27
Region IX	1,263	1,331	1,261	1,160	1,082	1,095	1,028	921	781	720	754	741
Arizona	41	41	37	33	28	29	29	24	17	15	16	15
Nevada	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
California	1,217	1,284	1,218	1,121	1,049	1,061	995	893	760	702	734	722
Hawaii												
Region X	382	391	389	380	358	371	369	372	339	323	341	334
Idaho	26	26	28	26	24	24	24	25	22	21	22	21
Washington	219	226	213	208	195	201	197	197	179	174	179	178
Oregon	137	139	148	146	139	146	148	150	138	128	140	135
Alaska												

[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.
[1] Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–3. Total Unemployment by State: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Thousands]

State	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama	70	62	50	58	55	51	56	61	72	80	84
Alaska	15	12	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Arizona	32	28	20	22	24	21	27	26	25	25	28
Arkansas	40	38	30	30	31	31	35	36	38	43	44
California	605	519	372	366	389	375	429	422	411	389	446
Colorado	31	30	26	25	26	25	27	28	35	32	32
Connecticut	123	76	52	50	43	40	47	55	56	57	74
Delaware	13	10	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	11
District of Columbia [2]	38	34	29	27	26	27	24	26	24	21	24
Florida	120	94	67	70	56	61	68	81	101	107	126
Georgia	80	71	55	61	60	58	63	71	77	83	106
Hawaii	19	12	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12	10
Idaho	17	15	12	12	13	11	12	14	15	15	17
Illinois	235	200	146	148	150	136	151	171	194	206	256
Indiana	123	104	58	67	66	52	60	76	82	90	122
Iowa	52	44	32	30	29	24	26	30	33	36	43
Kansas	52	43	26	23	24	23	29	30	32	31	39
Kentucky	72	62	42	45	48	45	52	59	60	70	87
Louisiana	93	85	69	65	63	56	63	69	77	87	99
Maine	32	23	19	16	15	16	18	23	25	25	31
Maryland	76	59	44	45	42	41	50	55	60	65	72
Massachusetts	185	138	101	102	101	102	115	132	135	125	135
Michigan	298	254	145	151	154	117	125	148	166	205	301
Minnesota	90	69	48	51	49	48	61	71	72	73	84
Mississippi	43	40	34	36	38	33	36	44	47	49	61
Missouri	111	96	67	68	68	65	71	79	89	98	112
Montana	20	19	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	18
Nebraska	23	19	15	15	16	17	20	20	21	21	22
Nevada	16	13	10	11	12	12	12	10	9	7	9
New Hampshire	15	10	7	5	6	5	8	10	11	10	12
New Jersey	219	170	134	132	128	123	140	162	169	159	186
New Mexico	26	24	18	18	18	18	19	21	20	19	22
New York	480	370	290	285	315	335	360	395	415	400	480
North Carolina	91	85	65	68	71	65	83	93	98	99	118
North Dakota	13	11	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	14	17
Ohio	233	190	123	126	135	122	145	167	197	220	287
Oklahoma	52	45	35	35	34	35	40	43	47	47	55
Oregon	60	55	40	39	41	35	37	39	38	41	47
Pennsylvania	260	201	146	156	165	163	206	276	333	364	427
Puerto Rico	104	94	85	93	96	96	89	80	81	84	82
Rhode Island	28	21	14	14	14	14	18	22	25	24	28
South Carolina	60	54	42	45	47	42	45	51	55	53	65
South Dakota	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	11	11	8	8
Tennessee	82	76	58	60	63	51	61	73	87	86	99
Texas	199	168	123	117	120	130	168	186	204	195	220
Utah	28	25	21	22	20	18	22	21	19	17	17
Vermont	12	8	6	7	7	7	8	10	11	10	11
Virginia	68	58	49	48	48	45	48	53	54	58	69
Washington	157	117	67	59	56	52	63	74	71	63	74
West Virginia	44	40	35	40	40	43	48	53	62	74	86
Wisconsin	100	89	64	64	65	57	60	66	69	68	82
Wyoming	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	9	9

p Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–4. Total Unemployment Rates by State: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

State	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama	5.3	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	6.0	6.8	7.2
Alaska	11.9	10.3	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.9
Arizona	4.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.8
Arkansas	5.4	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.1
California	7.0	6.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.9
Colorado	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.4
Connecticut	8.7	5.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	6.7
Delaware	5.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.6
District of Columbia [2]	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7
Florida	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.4	6.6
Georgia	4.1	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	7.1
Hawaii	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.0
Idaho	5.5	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.4
Illinois	4.7	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.8
Indiana	5.7	4.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.9	6.8
Iowa	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.8
Kansas	5.9	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.8
Kentucky	5.8	5.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	8.1
Louisiana	6.7	6.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.3
Maine	7.7	5.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.9	8.4
Maryland	4.9	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.3
Massachusetts	7.0	5.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.9
Michigan	8.2	7.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.5	6.9	10.2
Minnesota	5.3	4.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.7
Mississippi	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.5	8.0
Missouri	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.0
Montana	6.9	6.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.3
Nebraska	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4
Nevada	6.5	5.5	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.0	6.6
New Hampshire	4.9	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.8
New Jersey	7.0	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	6.0	6.4	6.1	7.2
New Mexico	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.5
New York	5.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.0
North Carolina	4.0	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.4
North Dakota	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	6.8
Ohio	5.1	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.7	7.4
Oklahoma	4.9	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.9
Oregon	6.3	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.4
Pennsylvania	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.0	7.2	7.8	9.2
Puerto Rico	11.9	11.2	10.4	11.6	12.2	12.3	11.2	10.7	11.3	12.3	12.5
Rhode Island	7.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.6	8.0
South Carolina	5.4	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.9
South Dakota	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.1
Tennessee	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.9	5.9	6.0	7.6
Texas	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.3	6.0
Utah	6.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.0
Vermont	6.4	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.8	6.1	6.7	6.1	7.0
Virginia	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.7
Washington	11.1	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	5.5	6.8
West Virginia	6.9	6.4	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.8	8.8	10.3	12.0	13.5
Wisconsin	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	5.0
Wyoming	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.7	6.3	6.5	6.4

p Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–5. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Thousands]

State	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
United States	2,150.5	1,804.6	1,100.0	1,110.6	1,204.5	1,061.4	1,327.6	1,605.4	1,805.8	1,783.1	2,290.3
Alabama	24.4	22.0	14.2	17.1	17.2	13.6	14.9	17.9	22.9	25.9	32.1
Alaska	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.1
Arizona	11.3	9.3	5.1	7.1	8.5	6.8	10.9	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.0
Arkansas	15.4	14.9	10.0	10.3	11.1	9.6	12.1	13.9	15.5	16.5	20.5
California	296.9	268.6	178.3	177.6	200.1	186.4	233.1	231.1	227.6	208.8	243.8
Colorado	7.8	6.7	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.0	7.0	7.6	10.9	10.7	10.7
Connecticut	69.4	43.9	23.9	22.5	17.5	13.7	20.3	27.4	28.4	26.7	37.9
Delaware	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.5	4.2	5.3
District of Columbia	6.7	5.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.9
Florida	38.3	30.5	18.9	20.4	19.9	18.1	21.2	25.5	30.8	34.8	42.4
Georgia	22.1	19.9	10.7	12.8	15.9	12.1	15.3	19.7	23.1	25.3	37.9
Hawaii	10.4	6.1	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.1	6.7	6.7	5.9
Idaho	6.8	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.9
Illinois	96.5	78.9	43.7	47.6	47.5	37.8	52.1	67.6	83.8	83.0	112.0
Indiana	40.8	36.5	15.6	19.3	20.2	13.7	18.5	26.4	30.1	33.6	51.7
Iowa	15.3	13.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.3	11.0	15.0
Kansas	16.2	15.7	7.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	8.4	9.5	10.4	9.7	12.7
Kentucky	22.8	19.5	13.5	14.2	14.9	12.0	15.8	20.3	21.5	24.9	34.9
Louisiana	28.1	28.4	21.1	16.9	17.2	13.1	16.7	19.3	23.2	26.1	33.8
Maine	14.9	10.6	8.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	6.6	9.3	11.0	10.5	15.7
Maryland	32.6	22.7	14.1	15.4	14.7	13.1	18.3	23.1	25.9	30.0	36.7
Massachusetts	95.8	76.3	48.6	48.1	50.8	48.3	60.1	77.1	83.7	74.2	85.8
Michigan	125.6	117.4	52.8	55.9	62.2	40.5	38.2	52.1	62.5	76.4	131.9
Minnesota	32.9	26.1	12.7	14.8	15.0	15.3	21.7	27.9	29.8	28.3	35.2
Mississippi	9.7	9.9	7.1	7.4	8.2	6.3	7.8	11.4	13.2	13.4	19.0
Missouri	44.9	40.5	25.3	24.0	25.8	22.5	25.6	30.9	35.8	38.0	47.9
Montana	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.9	5.3	8.4
Nebraska	6.4	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.5
Nevada	7.9	6.1	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.6
New Hampshire	6.9	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.3	5.6	6.9	5.3	7.5
New Jersey	112.1	86.4	61.7	61.1	59.6	54.0	64.7	78.9	86.4	80.3	93.8
New Mexico	8.0	7.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	8.3
New York	265.1	207.4	138.5	137.2	161.0	169.6	201.7	237.0	263.1	241.3	287.6
North Carolina	33.1	31.8	19.2	20.7	24.1	19.6	25.2	33.2	36.2	35.0	47.2
North Dakota	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2
Ohio	93.0	71.1	32.2	35.3	44.1	33.0	46.3	66.8	87.9	96.7	138.9
Oklahoma	18.0	15.0	9.5	10.1	10.5	10.3	13.1	15.1	17.3	16.8	21.3
Oregon	29.3	28.2	17.3	15.8	19.1	14.6	15.7	18.1	18.4	19.5	26.0
Pennsylvania	140.0	106.6	65.4	69.4	74.2	62.5	86.0	127.6	169.3	181.2	234.9
Puerto Rico [2]	51.9	43.2	34.9	30.6	31.6	30.3	33.0	32.1	30.5	15.7	15.1
Rhode Island	16.6	13.8	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.1	8.5	11.2	13.0	11.9	14.7
South Carolina	17.7	16.6	9.7	10.0	12.6	8.3	10.4	13.3	14.3	13.3	18.3
South Dakota	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2
Tennessee	32.7	32.8	22.3	21.9	24.6	16.7	20.7	27.0	32.5	34.8	45.3
Texas	45.7	38.0	20.4	19.5	22.9	25.3	38.2	45.2	52.9	50.0	59.8
Utah	8.9	7.6	6.2	6.3	6.6	5.8	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.0
Vermont	5.7	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.6
Virginia	13.5	11.1	6.8	6.5	7.8	6.4	8.9	12.0	13.6	14.6	21.6
Washington	73.4	70.6	33.4	25.9	25.7	22.1	31.4	41.1	40.8	36.1	45.3
West Virginia	14.4	12.3	10.2	11.2	10.7	9.7	11.8	14.7	18.6	21.3	27.6
Wisconsin	42.2	36.5	19.0	21.1	21.6	17.3	19.6	25.3	27.4	26.8	39.5
Wyoming	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.2

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–6. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment]

State	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
United States	4.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.4	5.6
Alabama	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.3	5.0	6.1
Alaska	9.4	9.0	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	10.6	10.8	12.3
Arizona	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.7
Arkansas	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.9	7.6
California	5.7	5.1	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.4
Colorado	1.5	1.4	.8	.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Connecticut	6.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	5.0
Delaware	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.3
District of Columbia	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
Florida	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.7
Georgia	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.4	5.0
Hawaii	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.4
Idaho	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	6.0
Illinois	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.3
Indiana	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	4.7
Iowa	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.3
Kansas	3.7	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.7
Kentucky	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.7	5.7	7.8
Louisiana	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.9	6.1
Maine	6.7	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.2
Maryland	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.4
Massachusetts	5.5	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.7
Michigan	5.3	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.5	4.5	7.3
Minnesota	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.9
Mississippi	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	5.0	7.0
Missouri	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.0	5.0
Montana	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	7.7
Nebraska	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8
Nevada	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.2	5.7
New Hampshire	3.5	2.3	1.1	.9	1.3	1.0	2.1	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.9
New Jersey	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.0
New Mexico	4.3	4.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.2
New York	4.7	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.7
North Carolina	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	5.2
North Dakota	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.2	6.2
Ohio	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.2	5.7
Oklahoma	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.7
Oregon	5.4	5.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.9	6.5
Pennsylvania	4.2	8.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.9	4.4	5.8	6.3	7.9
Puerto Rico [2]	10.8	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
Rhode Island	5.9	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.0	6.2
South Carolina	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	4.3
South Dakota	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.9
Tennessee	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.7	5.3	6.9
Texas	1.8	1.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.4
Utah	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8
Vermont	5.6	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	5.0	5.9	4.8	6.2
Virginia	1.3	1.1	.7	.7	.9	.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.1
Washington	9.4	8.5	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	7.5
West Virginia	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.6	5.9	6.8	8.4
Wisconsin	3.8	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.3
Wyoming	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	4.5	4.8	4.6

[1] Data for 1957–60 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers as comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Thousands]

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama:											
Birmingham	15.3	12.4	10.4	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	16.7	19.6	23.2
Mobile	7.2	6.6	5.7	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.7
Arizona:											
Phoenix	18.5	16.2	9.8	10.2	12.9	10.7	14.2	12.9	12.8	13.3	15.0
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	[2]
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	36.6	30.3	19.0	16.9	17.5	16.6	18.9	17.5	15.1	13.0	15.7
Fresno	13.2	12.4	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.6	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.3	13.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	240.1	198.0	136.7	136.6	142.5	139.5	168.3	167.3	162.2	150.6	179.9
Sacramento	18.8	18.2	15.8	15.7	16.5	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.0	15.1	15.4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	26.8	22.6	17.7	18.9	21.8	21.0	22.8	18.8	17.8	16.9	20.6
San Diego	30.0	25.9	16.7	16.1	18.1	18.9	24.8	25.6	25.8	27.0	25.3
San Francisco-Oakland	87.6	67.3	57.1	56.5	60.6	58.7	64.9	66.7	65.4	62.1	69.2
San Jose	28.5	25.1	18.1	17.3	17.7	17.6	20.2	19.8	17.4	16.3	16.8
Stockton	10.5	10.6	8.9	8.6	8.6	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.2
Colorado:											
Denver	18.3	17.8	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.8	15.8	16.3	18.4	15.9	15.5
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	18.5	11.5	7.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	11.3
Hartford	24.9	14.8	11.2	10.1	8.6	7.8	9.2	11.1	10.9	11.1	14.5
New Britain	6.7	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	4.5
New Haven	13.8	8.6	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.3
Stamford	6.0	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1
Waterbury	10.4	7.6	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.2
Delaware:											
Wilmington	10.7	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.2	6.1	5.9	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.1
District of Columbia:											
Washington	38.2	33.5	28.5	27.0	26.0	26.7	23.5	25.5	24.0	20.7	23.8
Florida:											
Jacksonville	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.8	8.0
Miami	39.2	27.0	18.2	17.5	16.0	15.9	18.0	22.9	36.4	38.6	39.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	12.3	9.5	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	11.2	12.7	18.1
Georgia:											
Atlanta	26.3	22.4	16.0	16.6	16.5	16.2	14.9	15.5	15.7	16.6	22.3
Augusta	5.7	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0
Columbus	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.6
Macon	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Savannah	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	5.0
Hawaii:											
Honolulu	14.7	9.6	6.8	6.9	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.7	9.3	8.8	7.5
Illinois:											
Chicago	140.4	119.2	83.8	87.2	88.0	81.9	90.0	108.0	122.0	123.0	146.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	9.1	7.2	6.2	5.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7
Peoria	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.6	6.1	7.3
Rockford	8.0	6.3	4.1	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.2	4.4	6.0
Indiana:											
Evansville	4.7	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	[2]	[2]
Fort Wayne	6.2	4.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	4.0	[2]	[2]
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	15.3	9.7	6.8	7.9	6.9	6.3	7.4	7.4	11.0	[2]	[2]
Indianapolis	23.8	18.7	11.1	11.9	10.4	9.7	10.6	14.1	[2]	[2]	[2]
South Bend	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.3	7.4	4.8	[2]	[2]
Terre Haute	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.7	[2]	[2]
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	3.6	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.2
Des Moines	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.3
Kansas:											
Wichita	15.8	14.1	7.0	5.5	4.9	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.4	8.2
Kentucky:											
Louisville	20.9	14.8	10.4	9.4	10.2	9.9	11.0	12.6	14.4	15.8	21.8
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge	9.0	8.5	7.0	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.1	5.9
New Orleans	28.5	25.2	19.7	18.1	17.3	13.5	16.0	18.3	20.2	23.0	24.2
Shreveport	7.3	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.5
Maine:											
Portland	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2
Maryland:											
Baltimore	48.1	36.4	24.7	25.6	24.3	23.7	30.5	35.5	[2]	[2]	[2]
Massachusetts:											
Boston	85.8	61.6	46.0	45.2	45.3	47.9	52.4	59.7	55.6	55.6	60.4
Brockton	5.6	4.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7
Fall River	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.1	6.4	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.6
Lowell	8.0	5.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.8
New Bedford	6.0	5.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	19.1	14.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	11.3	13.3	14.7	14.1	13.9
Worcester	10.9	7.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.3	7.6	8.8	7.7	9.1
Michigan:											
Battle Creek	5.7	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2
Detroit	144.1	115.3	63.3	66.4	68.6	52.4	55.3	64.8	73.8	98.5	157.3
Flint	12.3	15.5	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.2	6.5	13.8
Grand Rapids	19.4	14.8	10.1	8.4	8.4	6.5	5.6	7.4	8.1	8.5	11.3
Kalamazoo	6.1	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.0
Lansing	9.4	9.2	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.3	5.1	5.3	9.1
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	6.6	5.3	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	5.2
Saginaw	6.1	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior	4.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	39.9	29.7	16.1	16.7	16.5	16.8	20.3	23.9	24.7	23.7	28.0
Mississippi:											
Jackson	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.9
Missouri:											
Kansas City	37.9	31.2	24.3	22.5	23.1	22.4	24.1	24.5	25.6	26.9	32.0
St. Louis	63.9	56.3	36.3	35.1	34.2	32.4	33.2	37.4	42.9	48.1	56.2
Nebraska:											
Omaha	10.0	7.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.6
New Hampshire:											
Manchester	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.2
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.2
Jersey City	26.0	19.5	16.0	15.7	14.5	12.9	15.2	17.9	19.4	18.0	23.3
Newark	57.4	44.8	34.9	35.8	36.3	35.3	39.3	45.8	48.3	46.5	54.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	24.7	18.4	13.8	13.3	12.0	10.6	12.3	13.6	14.6	14.3	14.8
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	40.9	31.4	23.9	23.1	22.5	22.6	26.3	30.3	28.6	26.4	33.4
Trenton	7.7	6.2	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.8	9.1
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	7.3	6.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.8
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	13.7	11.5	9.2	9.2	9.9	9.6	10.0	11.5	12.4	12.6	15.0
Binghamton	8.2	5.6	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.9
Buffalo	44.7	30.5	21.0	21.5	22.5	21.1	23.2	27.8	34.5	38.4	46.3
New York	299.4	229.8	180.2	179.9	201.9	221.7	240.3	256.4	267.7	251.5	280.5
Rochester	20.9	15.0	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	10.2	10.9	13.4	12.5	14.6
Syracuse	15.0	13.1	8.3	8.5	9.7	7.1	8.9	10.6	11.4	11.3	14.2
Utica-Rome	10.4	8.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.7	7.0	8.5	8.6	8.2	9.5
North Carolina:											
Asheville	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.1
Charlotte	6.3	5.8	4.0	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.1
Durham	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	10.6	9.2	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.5	9.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ohio:											
Akron	13.4	9.9	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.4	7.7	9.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
Canton	9.0	6.3	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.9	5.9	8.2	9.3	11.9
Cincinnati	30.8	20.3	16.0	16.6	16.7	15.9	20.3	24.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cleveland	46.2	34.7	22.6	23.5	25.8	23.1	26.9	31.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Columbus	15.2	12.4	9.5	8.9	9.5	9.3	10.1	11.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dayton	20.0	11.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.1	9.1	9.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hamilton-Middletown	6.1	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.4	5.8	6.8
Lorain-Elyria	5.9	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.8	6.7
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.2	4.5
Toledo	14.4	12.0	8.1	8.2	9.0	8.0	9.0	10.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Youngstown-Warren	14.0	9.8	6.3	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.0	12.1	15.9	19.6
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	13.3	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.4
Tulsa	11.4	9.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.7	9.2	8.5	10.2
Oregon:											
Portland	28.9	26.1	16.2	15.5	16.7	13.7	15.6	17.2	17.5	18.6	22.5
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	10.8	5.7	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.1	6.4	9.3	12.2	12.2	14.7
Altoona	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.2
Erie	5.5	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.2	5.9	7.5	7.7	10.2
Harrisburg	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.3	6.5	8.4	9.7	10.8
Johnstown	6.4	5.3	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.3	9.3	13.7	17.1
Lancaster	5.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.7	4.3	4.0	5.4
Philadelphia	121.7	88.5	61.7	62.8	65.4	64.9	82.1	110.5	122.4	119.9	129.1
Pittsburgh	51.3	35.1	24.4	27.0	29.7	27.6	33.3	49.9	71.6	85.9	100.2
Reading	4.6	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.9	5.8	5.4	7.1
Scranton	6.5	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	6.5	8.3	10.6	10.9	12.4
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	8.9	7.3	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	8.4	10.2	12.9	13.4	16.7
York	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	5.5	7.5	7.4	8.0
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.2
Ponce	7.2	6.7	7.6	7.6	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.4	4.5
San Juan	22.3	18.3	15.5	16.4	15.9	15.1	14.9	14.2	14.2	(2)	(2)
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Pawtucket	29.0	21.4	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.7	18.2	21.3	23.2	21.5	26.0
South Carolina:											
Charleston	6.7	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	(2)
Greenville	6.2	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.2	4.2	(2)
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	6.4	5.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	9.0	9.5	9.3
Knoxville	5.9	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.7	6.6	7.7	8.0	11.1
Memphis	14.8	12.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.7	10.7	11.2	12.2	(2)	(2)
Nashville	11.5	8.4	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.6	8.2	7.7	(2)	(2)
Texas:											
Austin	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	7.1	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	4.8	6.3	8.3	9.9	9.3	9.4
Corpus Christi	4.8	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.1
Dallas	27.6	21.3	11.2	10.7	12.8	14.7	19.1	21.0	21.3	19.3	24.4
El Paso	6.4	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.7
Fort Worth	16.9	10.8	6.5	6.2	6.6	7.6	9.6	10.6	11.9	12.0	13.2
Houston	27.8	22.7	18.6	15.6	15.7	17.2	22.2	24.3	29.0	26.1	29.5
San Antonio	15.9	15.1	11.1	10.2	10.3	11.3	14.6	15.5	16.7	15.4	14.0
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	12.8	11.2	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.1	9.8	8.8	7.6	6.1	6.7
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton	4.1	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.5
Norfolk-Portsmouth	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	8.5
Richmond	7.0	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	6.1
Roanoke	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	4.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Washington:											
Seattle	82.6	61.0	26.5	18.9	18.8	16.9	24.5	31.4	29.7	24.3	30.5
Spokane	10.1	7.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.4
Tacoma	15.4	11.8	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.1	7.5
West Virginia:											
Charleston	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	7.1	8.1
Huntington-Ashland	8.2	6.4	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.7	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.6	10.7
Wheeling	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.9	6.8	8.2	10.6
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	3.6
Madison	5.1	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.0
Milwaukee	32.1	26.8	17.1	16.9	17.8	14.2	15.9	18.4	19.7	20.1	29.4
Racine	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] Comparable data not available.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama:											
Birmingham	4.9	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	6.2	7.3	8.5
Mobile	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	6.3	6.8
Arizona:											
Phoenix	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.8
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6	[2]
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	7.2	5.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	6.6
Fresno	6.9	6.7	5.7	6.4	7.0	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7.0	5.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.7
Sacramento	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	6.9	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	7.5
San Diego	6.2	5.5	3.8	3.9	4.7	5.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.5
San Francisco-Oakland	6.0	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.9
San Jose	6.3	5.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.4
Stockton	8.4	8.4	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.1	7.4	7.9	8.6	8.6	9.2
Colorado:											
Denver	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.7
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	10.4	6.5	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.8	7.6
Hartford	6.8	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	5.1
New Britain	12.4	7.1	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.2	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	9.6
New Haven	7.4	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.5
Stamford	6.0	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.8
Waterbury	11.0	8.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	4.3	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.8	9.0
Delaware:											
Wilmington	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.8	5.7
District of Columbia:											
Washington	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7
Florida:											
Jacksonville	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.7	4.4
Miami	6.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	5.2	8.2	8.9	9.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.6	6.4
Georgia:											
Atlanta	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.9
Augusta	5.4	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4
Columbus	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.7	5.6
Macon	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5
Savannah	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.7	7.4
Hawaii:											
Honolulu	5.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.5	3.9
Illinois:											
Chicago	4.2	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.2	5.1
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	5.8	4.7	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.0
Peoria	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.8	5.8
Rockford	6.3	4.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.5	6.2
Indiana:											
Evansville	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	[2]	[2]
Fort Wayne	4.7	3.6	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	[2]	[2]
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	6.3	3.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	5.2	[2]	[2]
Indianapolis	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.5	[2]	[2]	[2]
South Bend	6.6	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	4.2	7.1	4.6	[2]	[2]
Terre Haute	5.5	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.8	6.3	[2]	[2]
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	4.8	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	3.6
Des Moines	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.5
Kansas:											
Wichita	9.6	8.3	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.1	5.3
Kentucky:											
Louisville	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.4	7.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge	6.9	6.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.8	6.6
New Orleans	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.6	6.6	7.1
Shreveport	5.9	5.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9
Maine:											
Portland	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.4
Maryland:											
Baltimore	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Massachusetts:											
Boston	5.8	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.8
Brockton	8.7	6.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.8	7.8	7.4	7.4
Fall River	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	8.0	10.4	10.4	9.7	9.5
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.2	6.8	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.1	7.4
Lowell	12.3	8.2	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.2	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.1	9.1
New Bedford	9.1	8.8	6.1	6.0	6.8	6.0	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.2
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.5	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.7
Worcester	7.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.5	6.6
Michigan:											
Battle Creek	7.6	6.2	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.3	7.9
Detroit	8.2	6.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.2	7.0	10.9
Flint	6.4	8.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.2	8.9
Grand Rapids	8.3	6.5	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.8	3.9	4.3	4.6	6.2
Kalamazoo	7.0	5.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.7
Lansing	6.0	5.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.5	7.9
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	10.6	9.6	5.9	6.7	5.1	3.8	4.5	6.0	5.6	6.2	9.2
Saginaw	6.8	5.8	3.5	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.9	5.1	8.8
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior	6.3	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.3	5.6	7.0	8.2	9.3	9.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.5	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.2
Mississippi:											
Jackson	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.7	5.4
Missouri:											
Kansas City	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.9
St. Louis	6.2	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.4
Nebraska:											
Omaha	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8
New Hampshire:											
Manchester	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.4	4.7	5.3	4.8	6.1
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.9
Jersey City	8.8	6.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.2	6.2	6.7	6.1	7.8
Newark	6.3	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.7
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	7.4	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	6.7	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	7.2
Trenton	5.0	4.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.4	7.1
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.8
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.5
Binghamton	6.6	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.9
Buffalo	7.8	5.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.4	6.7	7.4	8.8
New York	5.3	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.4
Rochester	5.0	3.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.6
Syracuse	5.7	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	6.1
Utica-Rome	7.6	5.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	7.1
North Carolina:											
Asheville	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.5	7.2
Charlotte	2.7	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Durham	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ohio:											
Akron	4.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	4.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Canton	5.7	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.4	6.3	7.0	8.9
Cincinnati	5.2	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cleveland	4.8	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Columbus	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dayton	5.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hamilton-Middletown	7.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.5	8.0	9.1
Lorain-Elyria	6.3	4.3	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.0	6.5	8.9
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.4	6.6	7.0
Toledo	5.0	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Youngstown-Warren	6.0	4.4	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	6.5	8.3	9.9
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2
Tulsa	5.3	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.3	5.0	5.9
Oregon:											
Portland	6.1	5.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.2	6.5
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.2	5.6	5.6	6.7
Altoona	5.6	4.5	3.3	4.3	7.6	6.7	6.7	8.7	10.2	10.7	11.9
Erie	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.1	6.0	7.7	7.9	10.5
Harrisburg	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.5	6.1
Johnstown	6.8	5.5	4.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	5.7	7.2	10.6	15.1	18.2
Lancaster	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	4.4
Philadelphia	5.7	4.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	4.3	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.9
Pittsburgh	5.2	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	5.5	8.0	9.4	10.7
Reading	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.8	4.6	4.3	5.7
Scranton	6.5	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	6.9	8.8	11.1	11.2	12.6
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	6.1	5.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	9.7	10.0	12.5
York	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	4.2	5.9	5.8	6.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez	11.3	12.1	13.1	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.7	13.2	14.5	13.2	12.4
Ponce	14.3	13.7	15.6	15.5	12.8	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.9	13.3	11.6
San Juan	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.1	[3]	[3]
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Pawtucket	7.1	5.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	7.3
South Carolina:											
Charleston	6.1	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	6.1	[3]
Greenville	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.3	[3]
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	4.2	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	5.7	7.4	7.9	7.9
Knoxville	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.2	5.5	7.7
Memphis	4.3	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.4	[3]	[3]
Nashville	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	[3]	[3]
Texas:											
Austin	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur	5.5	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.3	6.9	8.2	7.5	7.7
Corpus Christi	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.2
Dallas	3.7	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.4
El Paso	5.1	4.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.6
Fort Worth	5.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.7
Houston	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.9
San Antonio	5.0	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.0
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.8
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton	3.6	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.2
Norfolk-Portsmouth	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.5
Richmond	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0
Roanoke	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.8	5.6
Washington:											
Seattle	13.2	9.5	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.8	6.4	6.0	4.8	6.5
Spokane	8.7	6.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.6
Tacoma	11.3	8.8	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.8	7.3
West Virginia:											
Charleston	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	6.2	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.5
Huntington-Ashland	8.0	6.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	6.5	7.9	9.0	10.7	11.8
Wheeling	5.2	4.9	4.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	6.6	7.3	10.1	12.0	15.0
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	6.3	5.6	4.4	4.5	7.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.1	9.0
Madison	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
Milwaukee	5.0	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.7	5.3
Racine	6.7	6.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	6.3

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[3] Comparable data not available.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Thousands]

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama:											
Birmingham	8.3	6.5	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.1	6.6	7.6
Mobile	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.4
Arizona:											
Phoenix	18.5	16.4	2.8	3.5	5.1	3.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.3
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock	1.3	1.3	.9	.8	.7	.6	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	2.4
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	20.0	15.1	9.6	7.8	9.1	8.3	10.8	9.9	8.5	6.8	9.4
Fresno	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach	127.3	107.9	69.7	69.1	74.5	70.1	94.2	101.1	102.4	87.8	114.9
Sacramento	10.3	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.7	8.1	8.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	6.3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	14.2	10.0	8.7	9.3	11.3	10.7	11.5	9.1	8.6	7.9	9.6
San Diego	17.6	13.6	8.5	8.3	10.1	10.1	13.2	13.5	13.8	15.2	14.2
San Francisco-Oakland	48.4	37.2	28.5	27.9	32.5	30.6	35.1	35.9	36.0	33.7	37.9
San Jose	15.9	12.8	9.0	8.5	9.1	9.0	11.1	11.0	9.6	8.6	9.8
Stockton	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7
Colorado:											
Denver	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.8	4.1	4.6	6.2	5.4	5.2
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	11.2	6.9	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.8
Hartford	14.5	7.1	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.6	5.0	5.1	4.7	7.2
New Britain	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.2	.7	.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.4
New Haven	8.3	4.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.2
Stamford	3.1	1.8	1.0	.9	.8	.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5
Waterbury	6.4	4.9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.7
Delaware:											
Wilmington	4.7	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.1	4.3	4.4
District of Columbia:											
Washington	12.1	9.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.1	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Florida:											
Jacksonville	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2	3.0
Miami	10.9	8.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.4	8.4	10.3	11.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.0	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	4.0	5.1	5.8	7.4
Georgia:											
Atlanta	6.2	5.9	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.4	9.3
Augusta	1.6	1.3	.7	.6	.7	.5	.6	.8	.9	.9	2.9
Columbus	.9	1.0	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.7	1.1	1.1	1.6
Macon	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.6	.8	.9	1.3
Savannah	.9	.9	.4	.5	.6	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.2
Hawaii:											
Honolulu	3.7	6.2	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.0	4.4
Illinois:											
Chicago	56.5	43.8	21.6	24.8	26.5	21.6	31.0	42.3	52.3	49.5	68.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.2	.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.8
Peoria	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.6
Rockford	3.1	2.7	1.2	.9	1.0	.5	.9	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.5
Indiana:											
Evansville	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.4
Fort Wayne	1.6	1.4	.4	.7	.7	.5	.7	.9	1.3	1.3	2.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	6.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.4	4.2	6.2	6.7
Indianapolis	7.0	6.1	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.5	6.8
South Bend	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	.7	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.2	4.7
Terre Haute	1.5	1.2	.7	.9	.9	.8	1.0	.8	.9	1.1	1.4
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	1.0
Des Moines	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.5	.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9
Kansas:											
Wichita	5.4	6.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.1
Kentucky:											
Louisville	10.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.9	8.8
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	3.0
New Orleans	7.5	7.2	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.3	4.4	5.0	6.2	7.5	9.6
Shreveport	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3
Maine:											
Portland	1.3	.9	.6	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9
Maryland:											
Baltimore	21.5	14.5	8.9	9.7	8.5	8.1	11.6	14.7	16.7	20.0	24.0
Massachusetts:											
Boston	39.6	34.7	20.1	19.5	20.6	21.2	25.2	31.0	31.4	29.5	33.8
Brockton	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.6
Fall River	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
Lawrence-Haverhill	5.6	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.0	5.2
Lowell	4.0	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6
New Bedford	4.6	4.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.3	(3)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.5	6.6	7.5	7.8	8.5
Worcester	5.5	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.5	5.8
Michigan:											
Battle Creek	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0
Detroit	63.0	57.0	23.0	24.6	29.5	19.8	17.1	24.1	28.7	39.5	77.7
Flint	5.0	8.2	2.7	3.0	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.0	7.7
Grand Rapids	7.3	7.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.2
Kalamazoo	2.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.6	.8	.9	1.3	1.2	1.6
Lansing	3.2	4.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	4.6
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	.6	.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3
Saginaw	1.9	1.9	.8	1.0	1.5	.5	.5	.6	1.0	1.3	2.9
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	15.8	10.6	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	7.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	14.9
Mississippi:											
Jackson	.8	.9	.5	.5	.6	.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.2	1.6
Missouri:											
Kansas City	11.7	7.1	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.7	6.4	7.0	8.8	8.9	12.4
St. Louis	25.6	19.7	13.5	13.6	14.0	12.3	12.1	14.2	17.1	20.5	27.1
Nebraska:											
Omaha	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7
New Hampshire:											
Manchester	1.3	.9	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.0
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8
Jersey City	15.4	12.0	9.4	9.1	8.0	6.8	7.8	9.5	10.7	9.8	11.6
Newark	29.2	22.3	16.2	16.4	17.3	15.8	17.9	21.6	23.8	22.2	25.9
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	11.4	8.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.6	7.1	7.3	8.2
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	22.7	17.9	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.6	13.5	16.3	16.5	14.7	18.0
Trenton	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.3
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.9
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.2	5.3	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.7	6.5	6.4	8.2
Binghamton	4.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.5
Buffalo	24.3	15.1	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.3	11.1	14.4	18.2	19.5	24.9
New York	171.7	130.7	97.3	94.8	114.8	134.8	151.7	167.8	182.3	163.9	188.5
Rochester	10.6	7.6	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	5.1	3.6	4.9	4.9	6.6
Syracuse	6.8	6.1	3.2	3.3	4.3	2.7	3.7	5.0	5.5	5.0	7.2
Utica-Rome	5.7	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.5	3.4	4.3	5.5
North Carolina:											
Asheville	1.0	1.1	.6	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6
Charlotte	1.8	1.6	.9	.9	1.0	.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.3
Durham	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6	.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	3.8	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.7	5.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Ohio:											
Akron	5.0	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	4.2	4.1	7.6
Canton	4.0	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.9	4.8	6.0
Cincinnati	11.8	6.7	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.9	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.0	12.0
Cleveland	18.3	13.8	4.7	5.5	8.1	6.2	8.9	12.6	17.1	20.4	30.2
Columbus	4.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.9
Dayton	8.0	4.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.6	6.7
Hamilton-Middletown	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.5
Lorain-Elyria	2.3	1.7	.8	.9	1.3	.8	.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.1
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	.9	1.9	2.2	2.4
Toledo	5.1	5.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.1	5.1	8.5
Youngstown-Warren	6.6	5.4	1.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	5.9	9.1	9.9
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.1
Tulsa	3.9	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.2	4.7
Oregon:											
Portland	13.8	12.6	6.2	5.8	6.9	4.9	6.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	11.2
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	6.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.1	5.0	7.4	7.1	8.9
Altoona	1.6	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	.9	.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1
Erie	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.1
Harrisburg	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.0	4.8
Johnstown	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.0	7.1	9.5
Lancaster	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.6
Philadelphia	53.2	36.2	25.3	25.3	26.2	23.4	32.1	48.6	58.0	56.2	65.9
Pittsburgh	27.1	16.7	11.3	13.5	14.6	11.9	15.7	23.2	35.4	45.7	54.7
Reading	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.9	3.0	4.3
Scranton	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.5	6.0	5.7	6.8
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	7.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.6	8.6	8.6	10.5
York	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.4	3.7
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6	.8	[2]
Ponce	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	.9	1.0	[2]
San Juan	7.3	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.3	[2]
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Pawtucket	18.0	14.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	7.5	8.8	11.7	13.9	12.1	15.7
South Carolina:											
Charleston	1.8	1.2	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.4
Greenville	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.0
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.1	4.0
Knoxville	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	5.6
Memphis	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.2	5.3
Nashville	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.4
Texas:											
Austin	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.6	.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Corpus Christi	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
Dallas	7.3	5.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.7	8.3
El Paso	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Forth Worth	5.7	2.8	.9	.8	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.0
Houston	5.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.5	6.1	7.8	6.5	8.3
San Antonio	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.3
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.3	3.2
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton	.9	1.2	.7	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	1.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.3
Richmond	1.1	.6	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.9	1.0	.9	2.1
Roanoke	.6	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.6	.6	.6	1.2
Washington:											
Seattle	40.7	37.3	12.3	7.8	7.9	6.7	12.0	17.7	16.1	11.9	16.9
Spokane	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.5
Tacoma	7.1	6.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.1
West Virginia:											
Charleston	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.7
Huntington-Ashland	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.9
Wheeling	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.8
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	1.2	.8	.8	1.0	2.0	1.8	.7	1.0	.4	.7	1.8
Madison	1.4	1.0	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	.9	.8	1.0
Milwaukee	13.2	10.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	4.2	5.4	7.8	8.9	8.8	15.3
Racine	1.8	1.4	.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	.8	.9	.8	1.1	1.9

p Preliminary (11 month) average except for California areas, which relate to 12 months.

[1] Data for 1960 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.

[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment]

Major labor area	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Alabama:											
Birmingham	3.9	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	3.0	4.1	4.7
Mobile	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	5.7
Arizona:											
Phoenix	4.4	4.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.2
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock	1.1	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.2
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	5.7	4.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	5.7
Fresno	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	5.3	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.4
Sacramento	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.4	6.6	5.8
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.3	7.0
San Diego	5.7	4.7	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.2
San Francisco-Oakland	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.9
San Jose	5.2	4.5	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.6
Stockton	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.7	9.5
Colorado:											
Denver	1.0	.8	.5	.6	1.0	.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	7.9	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	5.2
Hartford	4.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.4
New Britain	9.8	5.7	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	6.5
New Haven	5.8	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.0
Stamford	4.0	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8
Waterbury	8.6	6.7	3.7	4.0	2.4	2.5	3.4	4.6	4.9	4.1	6.2
Delaware:											
Wilmington	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.8	4.0
District of Columbia:											
Washington	.9	2.7	1.3	.7	.9	.8	1.2	1.5	.9	1.8	1.8
Florida:											
Jacksonville	1.0	.6	.5	.7	.6	.5	.9	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.8
Miami	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.7	5.0
Georgia:											
Atlanta	1.3	1.3	2.4	.7	.9	.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.2
Augusta	2.6	2.1	3.4	.9	1.2	.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	3.4
Columbus	1.9	2.0	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.4
Macon	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.0	.7	.7	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.7	4.0
Savannah	1.9	1.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.2	5.6
Hawaii:											
Honolulu	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Illinois:											
Chicago	2.5	1.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	3.9	[2]	2.0	2.1	1.0	.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	3.7
Peoria	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.6	4.8
Rockford	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	.6	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	4.2
Indiana:											
Evansville	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	4.7
Fort Wayne	1.7	1.6	.5	.8	.7	.5	.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	3.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	3.4	1.5	.9	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4	1.5	2.7	4.0	4.2
Indianapolis	2.2	1.9	.7	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.0
South Bend	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.0	5.6	3.7	3.5	7.2
Terre Haute	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.0
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	2.8	1.9	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.8	.9	1.2	2.7
Des Moines	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.8	.6	.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.5
Kansas:											
Wichita	5.3	5.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8
Kentucky:											
Louisville	4.3	1.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	4.7
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge	2.9	3.0	3.6	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	5.9
New Orleans	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	4.4
Shreveport	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.1
Maine:											
Portland	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.7
Maryland:											
Baltimore	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.7
Massachusetts:											
Boston	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9
Brockton	7.0	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2	4.4	6.5	8.2	7.4	7.5
Fall River	7.8	8.1	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.4	8.4	11.8	11.6	11.2	10.7
Lawrence-Haverhill	8.0	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.4	6.5	7.1	5.5	7.8
Lowell	8.8	6.5	4.1	3.9	5.3	4.9	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.6	9.1
New Bedford	8.6	8.7	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.3	6.1	7.6	8.1	6.9	[3]
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.4	5.9
Worcester	5.2	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	5.6	4.6	6.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 p	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Michigan:											
Battle Creek	4.9	4.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	4.1	5.7
Detroit	5.0	4.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.0	4.1	8.1
Flint	3.6	6.0	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.9	7.7
Grand Rapids	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.6	3.0	4.5
Kalamazoo	4.0	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.8
Lansing	3.2	4.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	8.0
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	6.5	6.0	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.3	6.1
Saginaw	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.0	.9	1.3	2.2	2.9	6.5
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior	4.7	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.3	6.1	6.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2.5	1.7	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.3
Mississippi:											
Jackson	1.3	1.4	.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.4
Missouri:											
Kansas City	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.7
St. Louis	3.8	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.8
Nebraska:											
Omaha	1.9	1.3	.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
New Hampshire:											
Manchester	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.8
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City	7.5	7.0	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.2	10.1
Jersey City	7.3	5.7	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.7
Newark	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.9
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	5.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.8
Trenton	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.9
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	3.0	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	4.7
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.6
Binghamton	5.0	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.6
Buffalo	6.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	5.4	6.9
New York	4.3	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1
Rochester	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.4
Syracuse	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	4.7
Utica-Rome	6.3	4.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.6
North Carolina:											
Ashville	2.4	2.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.1
Charlotte	1.2	1.1	.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.6
Durham	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	1.7	1.4	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.3
Ohio:											
Akron	2.6	1.9	.9	.7	1.1	.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	5.1
Canton	3.6	2.5	.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	5.2	6.2
Cincinnati	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	4.1
Cleveland	2.8	2.0	.7	.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.7	5.5
Columbus	1.7	1.4	.7	.6	1.0	.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.2
Dayton	3.4	1.8	.6	.8	.7	.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.8
Hamilton-Middletown	5.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.8	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.0
Lorain-Elyria	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.0	4.7	6.3
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.6	5.0
Toledo	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.1	6.7
Youngstown-Warren	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.6	7.1	7.3
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.8
Tulsa	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.0	4.5
Oregon:											
Portland	4.6	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	5.2
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.3	5.5
Altoona	4.4	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.9	6.1	6.2	7.2
Erie	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.9	5.3	5.5	7.7
Harrisburg	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.3	5.1
Johnstown	6.6	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.6	3.4	4.6	5.9	8.7	12.1	15.3
Lancaster	2.1	1.1	.9	1.1	.8	.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.1
Philadelphia	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.8	4.6	4.4	5.2
Pittsburgh	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.6	7.1	8.4
Reading	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	3.3	4.2	3.3	5.3
Scranton	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.5	7.0	9.2	8.8	10.3
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	6.6	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.9	6.6	7.4	9.3	9.6	11.6
York	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.4	4.5	4.9
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez	11.3	10.9	10.9	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	[3]
Ponce	9.2	6.9	8.0	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	[3]
San Juan	9.1	2.5	2.0	.9	.9	.7	.8	.8	.7	.9	[3]
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Pawtucket	5.8	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.1	4.6	6.0
South Carolina:											
Charleston	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.9	4.1
Greenville	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	.9	1.6	2.3	2 2	1.9	3.3
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.1	5.3
Knoxville	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.9	6.4
Memphis	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.8
Nashville	1.7	1.3	.8	1.0	1.3	.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.6

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Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1961–71 [1]—Continued

Major labor area	1971 [p]	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Texas:											
Austin	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2
Corpus Christi	1.4	1.4	2.2	.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.9
Dallas	1.3	.9	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.6
El Paso	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Fort Worth	2.8	1.3	.4	.4	.6	.7	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8
Houston	.9	.5	.4	.4	.5	.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.8	4.2
San Antonio	1.5	1.4	.8	.6	.8	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.0
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.8
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton	1.5	2.0	.9	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.2
Norfolk-Portsmouth	1.3	1.2	.9	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.7
Richmond	.7	.4	.2	.3	1.2	.2	.4	.6	.7	.7	1.7
Roanoke	1.0	.6	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.0
Washington:											
Seattle	9.2	8.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.8	5.4	4.9	3.5	5.3
Spokane	7.6	6.0	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.5	4.5	5.7	6.3	7.1	11.0
Tacoma	8.7	8.4	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.3	7.5
West Virginia:											
Charleston	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	4.5
Huntington-Ashland	4.8	3.7	2.9	4.4	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.8	6.0	7.4
Wheeling	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.2	4.3	6.1	6.9	9.1
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	4.2	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.6	7.0
Madison	1.9	1.4	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.4
Milwaukee	2.9	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	.9	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.1
Racine	4.3	3.3	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.2	5.6

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average except for California areas, which relate to 12 months.
[1] Data for 1960 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–11. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the 10 Largest States, by Color: Annual Averages, 1967–71 [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, color, and employment status	United States	10 States combined	California	New York	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Texas	Ohio	Michigan	New Jersey	Florida	Massachusetts
1967												
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
Total	3.8	4.1	5.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.0
White	3.4	3.6	5.5	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.9
Negro and other races	7.4	8.0	9.4	6.0	8.1	9.0	5.7	9.2	11.0	8.1	6.7	(1)
1968												
TOTAL												
Civilian labor force	78,740	43,550	7,810	7,200	4,610	4,543	4,250	4,140	3,430	2,850	2,410	2,320
Unemployed	2,815	1,590	401	227	155	132	143	142	135	95	91	67
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	5.1	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	2.9
White												
Civilian labor force	69,980	39,090	7,030	6,460	4,220	4,070	3,660	3,770	3,070	2,530	2,050	2,240
Unemployed	2,225	1,280	340	195	126	95	108	109	105	71	68	63
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.3	4.8	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.8
Negro and other races												
Civilian labor force	8,760	4,460	780	730	390	470	590	370	360	320	360	80
Unemployed	590	307	62	32	28	36	36	34	29	24	22	(1)
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	7.9	4.3	7.3	7.7	6.0	9.1	8.2	7.3	6.0	(1)
1969												
TOTAL												
Civilian labor force	80,730	44,770	7,940	7,410	4,740	4,650	4,420	4,270	3,500	2,900	2,530	2,420
Unemployed	2,831	1,610	407	243	152	134	142	147	139	91	87	69
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	5.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.9
White												
Civilian labor force	71,780	40,240	7,180	6,630	4,330	4,180	3,820	3,910	3,130	2,560	2,180	2,330
Unemployed	2,261	1,320	350	204	126	103	104	118	110	71	70	65
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.3	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.8
Negro and other races												
Civilian labor force	8,950	4,540	750	790	410	480	600	360	370	340	350	90
Unemployed	570	289	58	39	27	30	37	29	28	20	16	(1)
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	7.6	4.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.9	7.6	5.8	4.8	(1)
1970												
TOTAL												
Civilian labor force	82,720	45,860	8,200	7,410	4,830	4,710	4,610	4,390	3,600	2,990	2,660	2,460
Unemployed	4,088	2,346	588	330	215	171	205	231	241	137	115	113
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	7.2	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.4	5.3	6.7	4.6	4.3	4.6
White												
Civilian labor force	73,520	41,250	7,450	6,590	4,410	4,220	4,030	4,010	3,220	2,660	2,280	2,380
Unemployed	3,337	1,964	519	284	184	142	161	184	195	109	80	106
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.8	7.0	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.6	6.1	4.1	3.5	4.4
Negro and other races												
Civilian labor force	9,200	4,630	760	820	420	490	580	380	380	330	390	80
Unemployed	752	381	69	46	31	29	44	48	46	27	34	7
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.2	9.1	5.6	7.3	5.9	7.6	12.7	12.2	8.3	8.9	8.3
1971												
TOTAL												
Civilian labor force	84,110	46,530	8,370	7,560	4,830	4,750	4,720	4,430	3,620	3,020	2,760	2,470
Unemployed	4,993	3,003	735	495	261	244	234	287	276	172	135	164
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.5	8.8	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	6.5	7.6	5.7	4.9	6.6
White												
Civilian labor force	74,790	41,840	7,560	6,670	4,430	4,250	4,190	4,040	3,240	2,710	2,360	2,390
Unemployed	4,074	2,510	634	425	226	192	183	227	224	143	103	153
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	5.6	6.9	5.3	4.4	6.4
Negro and other races												
Civilian labor force	9,320	4,680	810	890	400	500	530	390	370	310	400	90
Unemployed	919	493	101	71	35	51	51	60	52	29	32	11
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.5	12.5	7.9	8.8	10.2	9.7	15.2	13.9	9.6	7.9	13.0

[1] Data for the civilian labor force are rounded to the nearest 10,000. Unemployment levels and rates are not shown separately where the unemployment estimate is less than 5,000. Individual items are rounded independently and therefore may not add to totals.

NOTE: Levels for 1968–69 have been adjusted to independent population estimates based on the 1970 decennial census.

SOURCE: Based on the Current Population Survey, a national sample survey of households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (The CPS is also the source of the data shown in sections A and B of this report.) These data differ for a number of reasons from the estimates prepared by the Manpower Administration's affiliated State employment security agencies and published in preceding tables in this section. Variations occur because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies.

Table D–12. Unemployment Rates in the 20 Largest SMSA's and Their Central Cities: Annual Averages, 1967–71

Area	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
New York:					
SMSA	6.2	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.7
Central city	6.7	4.8	3.6	3.1	4.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach:					
SMSA	9.3	7.2	4.8	4.7	5.6
Central city	10.3	8.4	5.4	5.4	6.6
Chicago:					
SMSA	4.9	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.3
Central city	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.8	4.3
Philadelphia:					
SMSA	5.4	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.7
Central city	5.5	5.3	3.6	3.9	4.4
Detroit:					
SMSA	8.4	7.0	4.1	3.8	4.5
Central city	10.0	8.2	5.5	5.1	5.2
San Francisco-Oakland:					
SMSA	8.7	6.7	4.5	4.8	5.4
Central city	10.9	7.3	4.8	6.2	6.3
Boston: SMSA	5.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.9
Washington, D.C.:					
SMSA	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.3
Central city	3.7	4.9	3.0	3.8	2.1
Pittsburgh: SMSA	6.3	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.8
St. Louis:					
SMSA	6.6	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.4
Central city	7.3	6.5	4.9	4.9	6.6
Newark: SMSA	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.1	4.5
Cleveland:					
SMSA	7.1	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.8
Central city	11.8	8.4	5.1	5.4	5.8
Baltimore:					
SMSA	6.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.7
Central city	7.9	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul:					
SMSA	5.3	5.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
Central city	6.2	6.7	2.4	3.1	2.6
Houston:					
SMSA	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
Central city	5.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.7
Dallas:					
SMSA	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.3	2.5
Central city	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic: SMSA	6.5	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.8
Buffalo: SMSA	8.4	4.7	3.7	4.0	4.2
Milwaukee:					
SMSA	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.9	3.0
Central city	6.0	5.0	2.2	3.7	4.0
Cincinnati: SMSA	6.1	4.3	2.7	2.9	2.8

SOURCE: See source, table D–11. In addition to the reasons cited therein concerning differences from the estimates prepared by the State employment security agencies, these data are based on 1960 definitions of the areas.

Table D–13. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the 20 Largest SMSA's and Their Central Cities, by Color, and Selected Data for Age and Sex: Annual Averages, 1968–71 [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, area, and employment status		Standard metropolitan statistical area						Central city		
		Total	White	Negro and other races	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Total	White	Negro and other races
	1968									
New York:	Civilian labor force	4,680	4,040	640	2,760	1,650	270	3,330	2,760	580
	Unemployed	141	116	25	66	46	30	104	81	22
	Unemployment rate	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	2.8	11.1	3.1	2.9	4.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach:	Civilian labor force	3,400	3,020	380	2,020	1,130	250	1,320	1,060	260
	Unemployed	159	127	33	63	61	36	71	49	22
	Unemployment rate	4.7	4.2	8.5	3.1	5.4	14.3	5.4	4.6	8.6
Chicago:	Civilian labor force	2,870	2,470	400	1,670	950	250	1,460	1,100	360
	Unemployed	87	56	30	28	29	31	56	30	27
	Unemployment rate	3.0	2.3	7.6	1.7	3.0	12.7	3.8	2.7	7.4
Philadelphia:	Civilian labor force	1,920	1,560	350	1,130	640	150	820	560	260
	Unemployed	62	40	21	20	23	19	32	17	16
	Unemployment rate	3.2	2.6	6.0	1.8	3.6	12.6	3.9	2.9	6.1
Detroit:	Civilian labor force	1,590	1,310	270	950	480	160	630	410	220
	Unemployed	60	40	21	20	19	21	32	16	16
	Unemployment rate	3.8	3.0	7.5	2.1	3.9	13.6	5.1	3.9	7.3
San Francisco-Oakland:	Civilian labor force	1,410	1,200	210	830	490	90	470	330	140
	Unemployed	67	52	17	28	22	18	29	19	9
	Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	7.9	3.4	4.4	19.6	6.2	6.0	6.6
Boston:	Civilian labor force	1,100	1,060	50						
	Unemployed	27	26	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	2.5	2.4	(1)						
Washington, D.C.:	Civilian labor force	1,100	810	290				360	100	250
	Unemployed	29	16	12				13	(1)	11
	Unemployment rate	2.7	2.0	4.4				3.8	(1)	4.5
Pittsburgh:	Civilian labor force	900	840	70						
	Unemployed	39	32	8						
	Unemployment rate	4.4	3.8	11.9						
St. Louis:	Civilian labor force	910	770	140				270	150	110
	Unemployed	29	19	9				13	5	8
	Unemployment rate	3.1	2.5	6.9				4.9	3.4	7.0
Newark:	Civilian labor force	750	610	140						
	Unemployed	31	18	13						
	Unemployment rate	4.1	2.9	9.1						
Cleveland:	Civilian labor force	740	630	110				250	160	90
	Unemployed	26	17	9				14	5	8
	Unemployment rate	3.5	2.7	8.3				5.4	3.3	9.2
Baltimore:	Civilian labor force	770	570	200				380	200	170
	Unemployed	26	13	12				18	7	11
	Unemployment rate	3.4	2.4	6.1				5.0	3.7	6.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul:	Civilian labor force	740	(2)	(2)				340	(2)	(2)
	Unemployed	18	(2)	(2)				11	(2)	(2)
	Unemployment rate	2.4	(2)	(2)				3.1	(2)	(2)
Houston:	Civilian labor force	700	550	150				520	380	150
	Unemployed	23	14	8				18	9	8
	Unemployment rate	3.3	2.6	5.7				3.4	2.5	5.8
Dallas:	Civilian labor force	630	550	80				380	310	70
	Unemployed	14	11	(1)				10	7	(1)
	Unemployment rate	2.3	2.1	(1)				2.6	2.4	(1)
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic:	Civilian labor force	560	520	(1)						
	Unemployed	15	13	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	2.6	2.5	(1)						
Buffalo:	Civilian labor force	550	510	(1)						
	Unemployed	22	19	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	(1)						
Milwaukee:	Civilian labor force	530	490	(1)				300	260	(1)
	Unemployed	16	12	(1)				11	8	(1)
	Unemployment rate	2.9	2.4	(1)				3.7	2.9	(1)
Cincinnati:	Civilian labor force	440	390	50						
	Unemployed	13	10	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	2.9	2.6	(1)						

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–13. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the 20 Largest SMSA's and Their Central Cities by Color, and Selected Data for Age and Sex: Annual Averages, 1968–71 [1]—Continued

Year, area, and employment status		Standard metropolitan statistical area						Central city		
		Total	White	Negro and other races	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Total	White	Negro and other races
	1969									
New York:	Civilian labor force	4,710	4,040	670	2,770	1,670	280	3,310	2,700	610
	Unemployed	152	122	30	71	56	26	119	89	28
	Unemployment rate	3.2	3.0	4.6	2.6	3.4	9.4	3.6	3.3	4.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach:	Civilian labor force	3,520	3,140	380	2,070	1,190	260	1,330	1,090	240
	Unemployed	167	138	30	68	60	40	71	52	20
	Unemployment rate	4.8	4.4	7.9	3.3	5.0	15.4	5.4	4.8	8.0
Chicago:	Civilian labor force	2,900	2,520	380	1,640	1,000	250	1,400	1,060	340
	Unemployed	87	62	23	26	27	33	48	28	20
	Unemployment rate	3.0	2.5	6.2	1.6	2.8	13.0	3.4	2.6	5.9
Philadelphia:	Civilian labor force	1,890	1,530	360	1,110	640	140	790	530	260
	Unemployed	55	35	21	21	20	15	29	12	17
	Unemployment rate	2.9	2.3	5.6	1.9	3.1	10.5	3.6	2.2	6.5
Detroit:	Civilian labor force	1,640	1,350	290	970	510	170	660	420	240
	Unemployed	66	44	23	19	24	25	36	16	20
	Unemployment rate	4.1	3.2	7.9	1.9	4.7	14.6	5.5	3.9	8.5
San Francisco-Oakland:	Civilian labor force	1,400	1,200	210	800	510	100	460	320	140
	Unemployed	64	51	11	28	24	13	22	16	7
	Unemployment rate	4.5	4.3	5.6	3.5	4.7	12.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
Boston:	Civilian labor force	1,150	1,110	(1)						
	Unemployed	32	30	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	2.8	2.8	(1)						
Washington, D.C.:	Civilian labor force	1,130	830	290				340	90	250
	Unemployed	29	21	8				10	(1)	8
	Unemployment rate	2.6	2.4	3.0				3.0	(1)	3.1
Pittsburgh:	Civilian labor force	920	850	70						
	Unemployed	37	32	5						
	Unemployment rate	4.1	3.8	7.4						
St. Louis:	Civilian labor force	930	790	150				250	130	120
	Unemployed	33	22	11				12	(1)	8
	Unemployment rate	3.5	2.7	7.5				4.9	(1)	7.5
Newark:	Civilian labor force	770	610	160						
	Unemployed	20	14	7						
	Unemployment rate	2.7	2.3	4.2						
Cleveland:	Civilian labor force	770	650	120				240	150	90
	Unemployed	24	15	8				12	5	7
	Unemployment rate	3.1	2.3	7.2				5.1	3.4	7.7
Baltimore:	Civilian labor force	810	580	220				390	200	190
	Unemployed	28	15	14				18	5	11
	Unemployment rate	3.5	2.5	6.1				4.5	2.8	6.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul:	Civilian labor force	770	760	(1)				340	330	(1)
	Unemployed	17	16	(1)				8	7	(1)
	Unemployment rate	2.3	2.2	(1)				2.4	2.2	(1)
Houston:	Civilian labor force	740	600	150				540	400	150
	Unemployed	24	13	9				18	8	9
	Unemployment rate	3.2	2.3	6.7				3.3	2.1	6.6
Dallas:	Civilian labor force	690	600	90				410	330	80
	Unemployed	15	10	5				10	6	5
	Unemployment rate	2.2	1.8	5.3				2.5	1.8	5.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic:	Civilian labor force	570	520	50						
	Unemployed	21	17	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	3.6	3.2	(1)						
Buffalo:	Civilian labor force	560	530	(1)						
	Unemployed	20	15	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	3.7	3.0	(1)						
Milwaukee:	Civilian labor force	550	500	(1)				320	270	(1)
	Unemployed	13	10	(1)				7	5	(1)
	Unemployment rate	2.3	2.1	(1)				2.2	1.9	(1)
Cincinnati:	Civilian labor force	430	390	(1)						
	Unemployed	11	9	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	2.7	2.5	(1)						

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–13. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the 20 Largest SMSA's and Their Central Cities by Color, and Selected Data for Age and Sex: Annual Averages, 1968–71 [1]—Continued

Year, area, and employment status		Standard metropolitan statistical area						Central city		
		Total	White	Negro and other races	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Total	White	Negro and other races
	1970									
New York:	Civilian labor force	4,720	4,020	700	2,790	1,660	280	3,290	2,650	640
	Unemployed	207	171	36	102	67	37	159	124	35
	Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	4.0	13.5	4.8	4.7	5.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach:	Civilian labor force	3,630	3,270	360	2,110	1,240	280	1,400	1,160	240
	Unemployed	263	230	33	130	80	53	118	95	23
	Unemployment rate	7.2	7.0	9.2	6.2	6.5	18.8	8.4	8.2	9.8
Chicago:	Civilian labor force	2,970	2,570	410	1,680	1,030	260	1,420	1,060	370
	Unemployed	108	86	22	38	35	35	56	38	19
	Unemployment rate	3.6	3.3	5.4	2.3	3.4	13.8	4.0	3.5	5.3
Philadelphia:	Civilian labor force	1,960	1,610	350	1,130	660	170	820	540	280
	Unemployed	85	60	26	30	28	26	44	25	19
	Unemployment rate	4.3	3.7	7.3	2.6	4.3	15.4	5.3	4.5	6.9
Detroit:	Civilian labor force	1,690	1,400	290	980	540	170	630	400	249
	Unemployed	119	85	33	50	33	35	53	24	28
	Unemployment rate	7.0	6.1	11.4	5.1	6.2	20.3	8.2	6.1	11.9
San Francisco-Oakland:	Civilian labor force	1,470	1,230	240	810	550	110	490	320	170
	Unemployed	99	81	19	46	32	22	36	22	12
	Unemployment rate	6.7	6.5	7.9	5.7	5.9	19.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
Boston:	Civilian labor force	1,210	1,160	(1)				250	210	(1)
	Unemployed	47	43	(1)				11	8	(1)
	Unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	(1)				4.5	3.7	(1)
Washington, D.C.:	Civilian labor force	1,180	870	310				360	110	260
	Unemployed	27	23	15				18	5	13
	Unemployment rate	3.2	2.6	4.8				4.9	4.4	5.1
Pittsburgh:	Civilian labor force	920	850	78						
	Unemployed	48	42	5						
	Unemployment rate	5.2	5.0	7.0						
St. Louis:	Civilian labor force	950	800	150				240	140	100
	Unemployed	44	30	13				16	5	10
	Unemployment rate	4.6	3.8	9.0				6.5	3.9	9.9
Newark:	Civilian labor force	790	650	140						
	Unemployed	34	26	8						
	Unemployment rate	4.3	4.0	6.2						
Cleveland:	Civilian labor force	810	690	120				220	130	90
	Unemployed	38	22	16				19	6	13
	Unemployment rate	4.7	3.2	12.9				8.4	4.3	14.5
Baltimore:	Civilian labor force	800	580	220				370	180	190
	Unemployed	32	21	11				17	7	10
	Unemployment rate	4.0	3.6	5.1				4.7	3.9	5.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul:	Civilian labor force	800	790	(1)				310	320	(1)
	Unemployed	42	40	(1)				21	19	(1)
	Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	(1)				6.7	6.4	(1)
Houston:	Civilian labor force	790	640	150				570	420	150
	Unemployed	31	20	11				21	10	11
	Unemployment rate	4.0	3.2	7.5				3.8	2.5	7.5
Dallas:	Civilian labor force	720	640	90				400	330	70
	Unemployed	27	21	7				15	9	6
	Unemployment rate	3.8	3.3	7.7				3.9	2.8	8.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic:	Civilian labor force	590	540	(1)						
	Unemployed	31	27	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	(1)						
Buffalo:	Civilian labor force	530	510	(1)						
	Unemployed	25	23	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	(1)						
Milwaukee:	Civilian labor force	550	510	(1)				300	260	(1)
	Unemployed	25	21	(1)				15	12	(1)
	Unemployment rate	4.6	4.2	(1)				5.0	4.3	(1)
Cincinnati:	Civilian labor force	450	410	(1)						
	Unemployed	19	16	(1)						
	Unemployment rate	4.3	3.9	(1)						

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–13. Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the 20 Largest SMSA's and Their Central Cities by Color, and Selected Data for Age and Sex: Annual Averages, 1968–71 [1]—Continued

Year, area, and employment status		Standard metropolitan statistical area						Central city		
		Total	White	Negro and other races	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Total	White	Negro and other races
	1971									
New York:	Civilian labor force	4,820	4,040	770	2,830	1,710	280	3,330	2,640	690
	Unemployed	299	239	60	147	98	54	224	170	54
	Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	7.7	5.2	5.7	19.2	6.7	6.4	7.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach:	Civilian labor force	3,680	3,280	400	2,140	1,260	290	1,430	1,170	260
	Unemployed	341	287	55	160	117	64	147	110	36
	Unemployment rate	9.3	8.7	13.7	7.5	9.3	22.4	10.3	9.5	14.0
Chicago:	Civilian labor force	3,010	2,600	410	1,710	1,030	270	1,380	1,010	370
	Unemployed	147	110	37	54	46	46	76	46	30
	Unemployment rate	4.9	4.2	9.0	3.2	4.5	17.0	5.5	4.6	8.3
Philadelphia:	Civilian labor force	1,970	1,610	360	1,150	670	150	790	510	280
	Unemployed	107	76	31	46	34	27	43	23	21
	Unemployment rate	5.4	4.7	8.4	4.0	5.1	17.7	5.5	4.4	7.4
Detroit:	Civilian labor force	1,700	1,410	280	1,000	520	180	610	380	230
	Unemployed	143	104	39	57	39	47	61	28	32
	Unemployment rate	8.4	7.3	13.9	5.7	7.5	25.8	10.0	7.5	14.2
San Francisco-Oakland:	Civilian labor force	1,480	1,250	230	830	540	110	480	310	170
	Unemployed	129	97	32	62	41	26	52	28	23
	Unemployment rate	8.7	7.8	13.8	7.5	7.6	23.0	10.9	9.3	13.8
Boston:	Civilian labor force	1,140	1,090	50	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	65	59	5	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	10.5	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washington, D.C.:	Civilian labor force	1,210	870	340	----	----	----	360	100	260
	Unemployed	33	20	13	----	----	----	13	(1)	11
	Unemployment rate	2.7	2.3	3.8	----	----	----	3.7	(1)	4.2
Pittsburgh:	Civilian labor force	940	870	70	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	59	52	8	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	11.7	----	----	----	----	----	----
St. Louis:	Civilian labor force	960	800	160	----	----	----	240	130	110
	Unemployed	64	48	16	----	----	----	18	8	10
	Unemployment rate	6.6	6.0	9.8	----	----	----	7.3	5.9	9.0
Newark:	Civilian labor force	790	670	120	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	44	31	13	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	5.5	4.6	10.4	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cleveland:	Civilian labor force	810	670	140	----	----	----	240	140	110
	Unemployed	58	35	22	----	----	----	28	9	19
	Unemployment rate	7.1	5.3	16.1	----	----	----	11.8	6.9	18.2
Baltimore:	Civilian labor force	810	570	240	----	----	----	360	160	200
	Unemployed	49	27	22	----	----	----	29	9	19
	Unemployment rate	6.1	4.7	9.4	----	----	----	7.9	5.7	9.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul:	Civilian labor force	830	820	(1)	----	----	----	330	320	(1)
	Unemployed	44	42	(1)	----	----	----	20	18	(1)
	Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	(1)	----	----	----	6.2	5.8	(1)
Houston:	Civilian labor force	820	650	170	----	----	----	620	450	170
	Unemployed	40	23	17	----	----	----	32	15	17
	Unemployment rate	5.0	3.5	10.3	----	----	----	5.3	3.3	10.4
Dallas:	Civilian labor force	720	650	70	----	----	----	380	320	60
	Unemployed	29	24	5	----	----	----	18	14	(1)
	Unemployment rate	4.0	3.6	7.6	----	----	----	4.9	4.4	(1)
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic:	Civilian labor force	600	570	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	39	36	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	6.5	6.3	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Buffalo:	Civilian labor force	540	510	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	45	44	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	8.4	8.6	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Milwaukee:	Civilian labor force	550	520	(1)	----	----	----	280	250	(1)
	Unemployed	25	21	(1)	----	----	----	16	12	(1)
	Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	(1)	----	----	----	6.0	5.1	(1)
Cincinnati:	Civilian labor force	460	420	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployed	28	22	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Unemployment rate	6.1	5.2	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Data for the civilian labor force are rounded to the nearest 10,000 and are not shown separately where the labor force is less than 50,000. Unemployment levels and rates are not shown separately where the unemployment estimate is less than 5,000. Individual items are rounded independently and therefore may not add to totals.

[2] No color break shown because the labor force is almost entirely white.

NOTE: See note, table D–11.

SOURCE: See source, table D–11. In addition to the reasons cited therein concerning differences from the estimates prepared by the State employment security agencies, these data are based on 1960 definitions of the areas.

Table D–14. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population in Urban Poverty and Other Urban Neighborhoods,[1] by Color, Age, and Sex: Annual Averages, 1967–71

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, neighborhood, and employment status	Total	White				Negro and other races			
		Total	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Total	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years
1967									
URBAN POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,630	7,048	2,962	3,416	671	4,582	1,784	2,241	557
Civilian labor force	6,664	3,892	2,281	1,296	314	2,772	1,433	1,086	253
Employed	6,211	3,686	2,189	1,230	267	2,525	1,351	1,008	167
Unemployed	454	206	93	65	47	248	82	80	86
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.3	4.1	5.0	15.0	8.9	5.7	7.4	34.0
OTHER URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	60,822	56,747	23,831	27,341	5,575	4,075	1,665	1,937	472
Civilian labor force	36,720	33,938	20,308	10,882	2,749	2,782	1,487	1,094	202
Employed	35,464	32,851	19,916	10,496	2,440	2,613	1,439	1,027	148
Unemployed	1,257	1,087	391	387	309	169	47	67	54
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.2	1.9	3.6	11.2	6.1	3.2	6.1	26.9
1968									
URBAN POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,445	6,911	2,892	3,363	655	4,534	1,740	2,230	564
Civilian labor force	6,470	3,774	2,213	1,258	303	2,696	1,385	1,078	234
Employed	6,084	3,585	2,127	1,198	260	2,499	1,318	1,010	170
Unemployed	386	188	86	60	43	198	66	67	64
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.8	14.3	7.3	4.8	6.2	27.3
OTHER URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	62,282	57,857	24,292	27,900	5,665	4,426	1,783	2,097	546
Civilian labor force	37,696	34,681	20,633	11,277	2,771	3,015	1,584	1,189	241
Employed	36,506	33,662	20,274	10,925	2,463	2,844	1,537	1,125	182
Unemployed	1,190	1,019	359	352	308	171	47	64	59
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.9	1.7	3.1	11.1	5.7	3.0	5.4	24.5
1969									
URBAN POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,129	6,706	2,849	3,239	618	4,423	1,699	2,172	552
Civilian labor force	6,347	3,728	2,167	1,263	298	2,619	1,334	1,059	225
Employed	5,999	3,570	2,099	1,213	257	2,430	1,276	990	163
Unemployed	347	158	68	49	41	189	58	69	63
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.2	3.1	3.9	13.8	7.2	4.3	6.5	27.9
OTHER URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	63,857	59,056	24,792	28,486	5,779	4,800	1,936	2,282	582
Civilian labor force	39,006	35,760	20,944	11,864	2,951	3,245	1,698	1,306	241
Employed	37,779	34,695	20,573	11,479	2,643	3,083	1,646	1,251	186
Unemployed	1,227	1,065	371	385	308	162	52	55	55
Unemployment rate	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.2	10.4	5.0	3.1	4.2	22.8
1970									
URBAN POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,932	6,658	2,826	3,189	643	4,274	1,641	2,083	550
Civilian labor force	6,202	3,745	2,154	1,265	326	2,457	1,273	969	215
Employed	5,731	3,507	2,031	1,203	273	2,224	1,183	903	138
Unemployed	470	237	123	60	53	233	90	66	77
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.3	5.7	4.7	16.3	9.5	7.1	6.8	35.8
OTHER URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	65,565	60,337	25,334	29,031	5,972	5,229	2,082	2,507	640
Civilian labor force	40,375	36,839	21,380	12,350	3,109	3,536	1,827	1,448	260
Employed	38,503	35,197	20,696	11,819	2,683	3,306	1,745	1,365	197
Unemployed	1,871	1,642	684	532	426	229	83	83	63
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.3	13.7	6.5	4.5	5.7	24.2
1971									
URBAN POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,850	6,630	2,850	3,155	625	4,220	1,619	2,068	534
Civilian labor force	6,047	3,674	2,141	1,229	303	2,373	1,213	963	197
Employed	5,460	3,381	1,990	1,149	243	2,079	1,089	867	122
Unemployed	587	293	152	81	61	295	124	96	75
Unemployment rate	9.7	8.0	7.1	6.6	20.0	12.4	10.2	10.0	38.0
OTHER URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS									
Civilian noninstitutional population	66,958	61,257	25,734	29,365	6,159	5,701	2,264	2,730	707
Civilian labor force	41,115	37,337	21,625	12,506	3,205	3,779	1,952	1,560	267
Employed	38,729	35,279	20,746	11,841	2,692	3,450	1,821	1,443	186
Unemployed	2,387	2,058	880	665	512	329	131	117	81
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.5	4.1	5.3	16.0	8.7	6.7	7.5	30.2

[1] Pertains only to SMSA's with populations of 250,000 or more. The poverty neighborhood classification used is based on a ranking of census tracts according to 1960 data on income, education, skills, housing, and proportion of broken families. The poorest one-fifth of these tracts in the Nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas are considered poverty neighborhoods. As such, some persons above the poverty level are probably included and some poor persons living in other urban neighborhoods excluded.

SOURCE: See source, table D–11.

Table E–1. Total Population and Revised Projections by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1950 to 1990 [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	Actual			Projected		Number change				Percent change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950–60	1960–70	1970–80	1980–90	1950–60	1960–70	1970–80	1980–90
	Series D—Intermediate fertility projections [2]												
Total	152,271	180,684	204,800	230,855	260,762	28,413	24,116	26,055	29,907	18.7	13.3	12.7	13.0
Under 16 years	43,131	58,868	61,885	63,883	75,960	15,737	3,017	1,998	12,077	36.5	5.1	3.2	18.9
Under 5 years	16,410	20,364	17,184	22,748	24,082	3,954	−3,180	5,564	1,334	24.1	−15.6	32.4	5.9
5 to 15 years	26,721	38,504	44,701	41,135	51,878	11,783	6,197	−3,566	10,743	44.1	16.1	−8.0	26.1
16 years and over	109,141	121,814	142,916	166,973	184,802	12,673	21,102	24,057	17,829	11.6	17.3	16.8	10.7
16 to 19 years	8,542	10,698	15,266	16,376	15,870	2,156	4,568	1,110	−508	25.2	42.7	7.3	−3.1
20 to 24 years	11,680	11,116	17,176	21,024	17,759	−564	6,060	3,848	−3,265	−4.8	54.5	22.4	−15.5
25 to 34 years	24,036	22,911	25,278	36,900	41,604	−1,125	2,367	11,622	4,704	−4.7	10.3	46.0	12.7
35 to 44 years	21,637	24,223	23,126	25,457	37,888	2,586	−1,097	2,331	11,431	12.0	−4.5	10.1	44.9
45 to 54 years	17,453	20,581	23,269	22,450	24,769	3,128	2,688	−819	2,319	17.9	13.1	−3.5	10.3
55 to 64 years	13,298	15,627	18,648	21,063	20,401	2,231	3,021	2,415	−662	16.7	19.3	13.0	−3.1
65 years and over	12,397	16,658	20,156	23,703	27,509	4,261	3,498	3,547	3,806	34.4	21.0	17.6	16.1
	Series B—High fertility projections [2]												
Total			204,800	236,725	278,570			31,925	41,845			15.6	17.7
Under 5 years			17,184	27,008	30,284			9,824	3,276			57.2	12.1
5 to 15 years			44,701	42,744	62,431			−1,957	19,687			−4.4	46.1
16 years and over			142,916	166,973	185,854			24,057	18,881			16.8	11.3
	Series E—Low fertility projections [2]												
Total			204,800	227,765	251,431			22,965	23,666			11.2	10.4
Under 5 years			17,184	20,512	20,846			3,328	334			19.4	1.6
5 to 15 years			44,701	40,280	46,345			−4,421	6,065			−9.9	15.1
16 years and over			142,916	166,973	184,240			24,057	17,267			16.8	10.3

[1] Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad. Alaska and Hawaii are included beginning 1950.

[2] Series D fertility projections assume 2.45 children per woman during her lifetime for women starting their childbearing after July 1, 1969; Series B, 3.10; Series C, 2.78; Series E, 2.11. For further details, see Source, No. 470.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970 to 1990, No. 470.

Table E–2. Total Population,[1] Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960[2]	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	85,903	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	60.3	60.1	60.5	60.8
MALE															
16 years and over	59,420	68,641	74,429	80,332	85,028	48,933	54,343	58,876	63,612	67,718	82.4	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.6
16 to 19 years	5,398	7,649	8,425	8,626	7,749	3,162	4,395	4,782	4,895	4,373	58.6	57.5	56.8	56.7	56.4
20 to 24 years	5,553	8,668	9,741	10,596	10,674	4,939	7,378	8,124	8,795	8,806	88.9	85.1	83.4	83.0	82.5
25 to 34 years	11,347	12,601	15,729	18,557	20,418	10,940	11,974	15,100	17,815	19,601	96.4	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
35 to 44 years	11,878	11,303	11,082	12,576	15,630	11,454	10,818	10,650	12,086	15,020	96.4	95.7	96.1	96.1	96.1
45 to 54 years	10,148	11,283	11,347	10,726	10,554	9,568	10,487	10,666	10,082	9,921	94.3	92.9	94.0	94.0	94.0
55 to 64 years	7,564	8,742	9,267	9,745	9,828	6,445	7,127	7,512	7,849	7,852	85.2	81.5	81.1	80.5	79.9
55 to 59 years	4,144	4,794	4,974	5,278	5,081	3,727	4,221	4,352	4,597	4,410	89.9	88.0	87.5	87.1	86.8
60 to 64 years	3,420	3,948	4,293	4,467	4,747	2,718	2,906	3,160	3,252	3,442	79.5	73.6	73.6	72.8	72.5
65 years and over	7,530	8,395	8,835	9,507	10,174	2,425	2,164	2,042	2,090	2,145	32.2	25.8	23.1	22.0	21.1
65 to 69 years	2,941	3,139	3,341	3,635	3,794	1,348	1,278	1,256	1,309	1,335	45.8	40.7	37.6	36.0	35.2
70 years and over	4,590	5,256	5,494	5,872	6,380	1,077	886	786	781	810	23.5	16.9	14.3	13.3	12.7
FEMALE															
16 years and over	62,397	73,725	79,889	86,221	91,254	23,171	31,560	33,916	37,115	39,438	37.1	42.8	42.5	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	5,275	7,432	8,189	8,314	7,464	2,061	3,250	3,375	3,449	3,066	39.1	43.7	41.2	41.5	41.0
20 to 24 years	5,547	8,508	9,558	10,401	10,394	2,558	4,893	5,438	5,991	5,997	46.1	57.5	56.9	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	11,605	12,743	15,695	18,440	20,282	4,159	5,704	6,969	8,427	9,431	35.8	44.8	44.4	45.7	46.5
35 to 44 years	12,348	11,741	11,376	12,801	15,754	5,325	5,971	5,802	6,708	8,397	43.1	50.9	51.0	52.4	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,438	12,106	12,185	11,422	11,151	5,150	6,533	6,568	6,259	6,155	49.3	54.0	53.9	54.8	55.2
55 to 64 years	8,070	9,763	10,564	11,287	11,408	2,964	4,153	4,677	5,103	5,134	36.7	42.5	44.3	45.2	45.0
55 to 59 years	4,321	5,257	5,578	5,984	5,713	1,803	2,547	2,822	3,088	2,959	41.7	48.4	50.6	51.6	51.8
60 to 64 years	3,749	4,506	4,986	5,303	5,695	1,161	1,606	1,855	2,015	2,175	31.0	35.6	37.2	38.0	38.2
65 years and over	9,115	11,433	12,323	13,557	14,803	954	1,056	1,087	1,178	1,258	10.5	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.5
65 to 69 years	3,347	3,780	4,129	4,588	4,887	579	644	677	739	782	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.1	16.0
70 years and over	5,768	7,653	8,194	8,969	9,916	375	412	410	439	476	6.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8

[1] These population data (and those in table E–4) differ from the figures shown in the preceding table and elsewhere in this report because they are based on earlier population estimates and projections.

[2] These data differ from the figures for the same age groups published in section A because they are based on different population estimates.

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census results); for 1975–85, No. 381, Series C. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

Table E–3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1950 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual			Projected 1980	Number change			Percent change		
	1950	1960	1970		1950–60	1960–70	1970–80	1950–60	1960–70	1970–80
BOTH SEXES										
16 years and over	63,858	72,104	85,903	100,727	8,246	13,799	14,824	12.9	19.1	17.3
16 to 24 years	12,440	12,720	19,915	23,130	273	7,195	3,215	2.2	56.6	16.1
25 to 44 years	29,263	31,878	34,466	45,036	2,615	2,588	10,570	8.9	8.1	30.7
25 to 34 years	15,145	15,099	17,678	26,242	−46	2,579	8,564	−.3	17.1	48.4
35 to 44 years	14,118	16,779	16,788	18,794	2,661	9	2,006	18.8	.1	11.9
45 years and over	22,156	27,506	31,521	32,561	5,350	4,015	1,040	24.1	14.6	3.3
45 to 64 years	19,119	24,127	28,301	29,293	5,008	4,174	992	26.2	17.3	3.5
65 years and over	3,037	3,379	3,220	3,268	342	−159	48	11.3	−4.7	1.5
MALE										
16 years and over	45,446	48,933	54,343	63,612	3,487	5,410	9,269	7.7	11.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	8,045	8,101	11,773	13,690	49	3,672	1,917	.6	45.3	16.3
25 to 44 years	20,996	22,394	22,792	29,901	1,398	398	7,109	6.7	1.8	31.2
25 to 34 years	11,044	10,940	11,974	17,815	−104	1,034	5,841	−.9	9.5	48.8
35 to 44 years	9,952	11,454	10,818	12,086	1,502	−636	1,268	15.1	−5.6	11.7
45 years and over	16,405	18,438	19,778	20,021	2,033	1,340	243	12.4	7.3	1.2
45 to 64 years	13,952	16,013	17,614	17,931	2,061	1,601	317	14.8	10.0	1.8
65 years and over	2,453	2,425	2,164	2,090	−28	−261	−74	−1.1	−10.8	−3.4
FEMALE										
16 years and over	18,412	23,171	31,560	37,115	4,759	8,389	5,555	25.8	36.2	17.6
16 to 24 years	4,395	4,619	8,143	9,440	224	2,524	1,297	5.1	76.3	15.9
25 to 44 years	8,267	9,484	11,675	15,135	1,217	2,191	3,460	14.7	23.1	29.6
25 to 34 years	4,101	4,159	5,704	8,427	58	1,545	2,723	1.4	37.1	47.7
35 to 44 years	4,166	5,325	5,971	6,708	1,159	646	737	27.8	12.1	12.3
45 years and over	5,751	9,068	11,742	12,540	3,317	2,674	798	57.7	29.5	6.8
45 to 64 years	5,167	8,114	10,686	11,362	2,947	2,572	676	57.0	31.7	6.3
65 years and over	584	954	1,056	1,178	370	102	122	63.4	10.7	11.6

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Table E–4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	85,903	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	60.3	60.1	60.5	60.8
WHITE															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	109,279	126,781	136,915	146,919	154,651	64,210	76,376	82,101	88,634	93,738	58.8	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.6
Male															
16 years and over	53,408	61,271	66,167	70,997	74,729	44,119	48,835	52,518	56,374	59,616	82.6	79.7	79.4	79.4	79.8
16 to 19 years	4,763	6,614	7,245	7,300	6,520	2,801	3,901	4,166	4,193	3,722	58.8	59.0	57.5	57.4	57.1
20 to 24 years	4,905	7,593	8,434	9,117	9,040	4,370	6,493	7,058	7,599	7,497	89.1	85.5	83.7	83.3	82.9
25 to 34 years	10,092	11,145	13,867	16,209	17,674	9,777	10,671	13,387	15,646	17,062	96.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.5
35 to 44 years	10,675	10,085	9,865	11,179	13,828	10,346	9,722	9,528	10,791	13,343	96.9	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.5
45 to 54 years	9,166	10,193	10,221	9,624	9,437	8,690	9,553	9,648	9,078	8,897	94.8	93.7	94.4	94.3	94.3
55 to 64 years	6,874	7,952	8,432	8,855	8,904	5,892	6,518	6,858	7,152	7,129	85.7	82.0	81.3	80.8	80.1
65 years and over	6,933	7,688	8,100	8,713	9,324	2,243	1,977	1,873	1,915	1,966	32.4	25.7	23.1	22.0	21.1
Female															
16 years and over	55,871	65,510	70,748	75,922	79,923	20,091	27,541	29,583	32,260	34,122	36.0	42.0	41.8	42.5	42.7
16 to 19 years	4,630	6,392	7,003	7,001	6,244	1,853	2,897	2,928	2,935	2,585	40.0	45.3	41.8	41.9	41.4
20 to 24 years	4,842	7,408	8,231	8,897	8,758	2,215	4,263	4,659	5,110	5,040	45.7	57.5	56.6	57.4	57.5
25 to 34 years	10,172	11,152	13,749	16,005	17,436	3,451	4,796	5,973	7,204	8,025	33.9	43.0	43.4	45.0	46.0
35 to 44 years	11,017	10,300	9,970	11,252	13,830	4,537	5,115	5,017	5,846	7,330	41.2	49.7	50.3	52.0	53.0
45 to 54 years	9,404	10,846	10,847	10,087	9,820	4,532	5,783	5,800	5,496	5,400	48.2	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.0
55 to 64 years	7,357	8,860	9,579	10,201	10,236	2,633	3,735	4,216	4,595	4,596	35.8	42.2	44.0	45.0	44.9
65 years and over	8,449	10,553	11,370	12,482	13,599	870	952	990	1,074	1,146	10.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES															
Both sexes															
16 years and over	12,538	15,585	17,403	19,635	21,631	7,894	9,526	10,691	12,093	13,418	63.0	61.1	61.4	61.6	62.0
Male															
16 years and over	6,011	7,370	8,262	9,336	10,299	4,814	5,507	6,358	7,238	8,102	80.1	74.7	77.0	77.5	78.7
16 to 19 years	635	1,035	1,180	1,325	1,229	361	493	616	702	651	56.8	47.6	52.2	53.0	53.0
20 to 24 years	648	1,076	1,307	1,479	1,634	569	885	1,066	1,196	1,309	87.8	82.2	81.6	80.9	80.1
25 to 34 years	1,255	1,456	1,862	2,348	2,744	1,163	1,303	1,713	2,169	2,539	92.7	89.5	92.0	92.4	92.5
35 to 44 years	1,203	1,217	1,217	1,397	1,802	1,108	1,095	1,122	1,295	1,677	92.1	90.0	92.2	92.7	93.1
45 to 54 years	982	1,090	1,126	1,102	1,117	878	934	1,018	1,004	1,024	89.4	85.7	90.4	91.1	91.7
55 to 64 years	690	790	835	890	924	553	609	654	697	723	80.1	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.2
65 years and over	598	706	735	794	850	182	188	169	175	179	30.4	26.6	23.0	22.0	21.1
Female															
16 years and over	6,527	8,215	9,141	10,299	11,332	3,080	4,019	4,333	4,855	5,316	47.2	48.9	47.4	47.1	46.9
16 to 19 years	645	1,041	1,185	1,313	1,218	208	353	447	514	481	32.2	33.9	37.7	39.1	39.5
20 to 24 years	705	1,100	1,327	1,504	1,636	343	630	779	881	957	48.7	57.3	58.7	58.6	58.5
25 to 34 years	1,433	1,591	1,946	2,435	2,846	708	908	996	1,223	1,406	49.4	57.1	51.2	50.2	49.4
35 to 44 years	1,331	1,440	1,406	1,549	1,924	788	855	785	862	1,067	59.2	59.4	55.8	55.6	55.5
45 to 54 years	1,034	1,260	1,338	1,335	1,331	618	750	768	763	755	59.8	59.5	57.4	57.2	56.7
55 to 64 years	713	902	985	1,086	1,172	331	419	461	508	538	46.4	46.5	46.8	46.8	45.9
65 years and over	666	880	953	1,075	1,204	84	104	97	104	112	12.6	11.8	10.2	9.7	9.3

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of he Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census results); for 1975-85, No. 381, Series C. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

Table E–5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Actual		Projected 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80
TOTAL							
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	100,727	13,799	14,824	19.1	17.3
WHITE							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	64,210	76,376	88,634	12,166	12,258	18.9	16.0
16 to 24 years	11,239	17,554	19,837	6,315	2,283	56.2	13.0
25 to 44 years	28,111	30,304	39,487	2,193	9,183	7.8	30.3
45 years and over	24,860	28,518	29,310	3,658	792	14.7	2.8
45 to 64 years	21,747	25,589	26,321	3,842	732	17.7	2.9
65 years and over	3,113	2,929	2,989	−184	60	−5.9	2.0
Male							
16 years and over	44,119	48,835	56,374	4,716	7,539	10.7	15.4
16 to 24 years	7,171	10,394	11,792	3,223	1,398	44.9	13.4
25 to 44 years	20,123	20,393	26,437	270	6,044	1.3	29.6
45 years and over	16,825	18,048	18,145	1,223	97	7.3	.5
45 to 64 years	14,582	16,071	16,230	1,489	159	10.2	1.0
65 years and over	2,243	1,977	1,915	−266	−62	−11.9	−3.1
Female							
16 years and over	20,091	27,541	32,260	7,450	4,719	37.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	4,068	7,160	8,045	3,092	885	76.0	12.4
25 to 44 years	7,988	9,911	13,050	1,923	3,139	24.1	31.7
45 years and over	8,035	10,470	11,165	2,435	695	30.3	6.6
45 to 64 years	7,165	9,518	10,091	2,353	573	32.8	6.0
65 years and over	870	953	1,074	82	122	9.4	12.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	7,894	9,526	12,093	1,632	2,567	20.7	26.9
16 to 24 years	1,481	2,361	3,293	880	932	59.4	39.5
25 to 44 years	3,767	4,161	5,549	394	1,388	10.5	33.4
45 years and over	2,646	3,004	3,251	538	247	13.5	8.2
45 to 64 years	2,380	2,712	2,972	332	260	13.9	9.6
65 years and over	266	292	279	26	−13	9.8	−4.5
Male							
16 years and over	4,814	5,507	7,238	693	1,731	14.4	31.4
16 to 24 years	930	1,378	1,898	448	520	48.2	37.7
25 to 44 years	2,271	2,398	3,464	127	1,066	5.6	44.5
45 years and over	1,613	1,731	1,876	118	145	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years	1,431	1,543	1,701	112	158	7.8	10.2
65 years and over	182	188	175	6	−13	3.3	−6.9
Female							
16 years and over	3,080	4,019	4,855	939	836	30.5	20.8
16 to 24 years	551	983	1,395	432	412	78.4	41.9
25 to 44 years	1,496	1,763	2,085	267	322	17.8	18.3
45 years and over	1,033	1,273	1,375	240	102	23.2	8.0
45 to 64 years	949	1,169	1,271	220	102	23.2	8.7
65 years and over	84	104	104	20	----	23.8	----

Table E–6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	1960			1970			1975			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over															
Number	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	92,792	82,101	10,691	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,738	13,418
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	23.4	22.9	27.2	23.0	22.4	27.2	20.8	20.1	25.3
25 to 44 years	44.2	43.8	47.7	40.1	39.7	43.7	41.5	41.3	43.2	44.7	44.6	45.9	48.9	48.8	49.8
45 to 64 years	33.5	33.9	30.1	32.9	33.5	28.5	31.7	32.3	27.1	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.2
MALE															
16 years and over															
Number	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	58,876	52,518	6,358	63,612	56,374	7,238	67,718	59,616	8,102
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	21.9	21.4	26.5	21.5	20.9	26.2	19.5	18.8	24.2
25 to 44 years	45.8	45.6	47.2	41.9	41.8	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.6	47.0	46.9	47.9	51.1	51.0	52.0
45 to 64 years	32.7	33.1	29.7	32.4	32.9	28.0	30.9	31.4	26.3	28.2	28.8	23.5	26.2	26.9	21.6
65 years and over	5.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
FEMALE															
16 years and over															
Number	23,171	20,091	3,080	31,560	27,541	4,019	33,916	29,583	4,333	37,115	32,260	4,855	39,438	34,122	5,316
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	26.0	25.6	28.3	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	36.0	43.9	37.7	37.1	41.1	40.8	40.5	42.9	45.2	45.0	46.5
45 to 64 years	35.0	35.7	30.8	33.9	34.6	29.1	33.2	33.9	28.4	30.6	31.3	26.2	28.6	29.3	24.3
65 years and over	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

E–7. Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,[1] by Sex and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total labor force, annual averages						Civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Number			Rates (percent) [1]			Number			Rates (percent) [1]		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over	92,792	100,727	107,156	61.0	61.4	61.7	90,054	97,989	104,418	60.3	60.7	61.1
MALE												
16 years and over	58,876	63,612	67,718	80.5	80.6	81.1	56,168	60,904	65,010	79.7	79.9	80.4
16 to 19 years	4,782	4,895	4,373	57.6	57.6	57.3	4,281	4,394	3,872	54.9	54.9	54.3
20 to 24 years	8,124	8,795	8,806	84.8	84.4	83.9	7,174	7,845	7,856	83.1	82.8	82.3
25 to 34 years	15,100	17,815	19,601	97.5	97.5	97.5	14,339	17,054	18,840	97.4	97.4	97.4
35 to 44 years	10,650	12,086	15,020	97.5	97.5	97.5	10,246	11,682	14,616	97.4	97.4	97.4
45 to 54 years	10,666	10,082	9,921	95.3	95.3	95.3	10,579	9,995	9,834	95.2	95.2	95.3
55 to 64 years	7,512	7,849	7,852	82.5	81.9	81.3	7,507	7,844	7,847	82.5	81.9	81.3
55 to 59 years	4,352	4,597	4,410	88.9	88.5	88.2	4,348	4,593	4,406	88.9	88.5	88.2
60 to 64 years	3,160	3,252	3,442	75.0	74.2	73.9	3,159	3,251	3,441	75.0	74.2	73.9
65 years and over	2,042	2,090	2,145	23.9	22.7	21.8	2,042	2,090	2,145	23.9	22.7	21.8
65 to 69 years	1,256	1,309	1,335	38.4	36.8	35.9	1,256	1,309	1,335	38.4	36.8	35.9
70 years and over	786	781	810	14.9	13.9	13.2	786	781	810	14.9	13.9	13.2
FEMALE												
16 years and over	33,916	37,115	39,438	43.0	43.6	43.7	33,886	37,085	39,408	42.9	43.5	43.7
16 to 19 years	3,375	3,449	3,066	41.5	41.7	41.3	3,368	3,442	3,059	41.4	41.7	41.3
20 to 24 years	5,438	5,991	5,997	57.1	57.8	57.9	5,428	5,981	5,987	57.0	57.8	57.9
25 to 34 years	6,969	8,427	9,431	44.6	45.9	46.7	6,962	8,420	9,424	44.6	45.9	46.7
35 to 44 years	5,802	6,708	8,397	51.3	52.7	53.6	5,798	6,704	8,393	51.3	52.7	53.6
45 to 54 years	6,568	6,259	6,155	54.3	55.2	55.6	6,566	6,257	6,153	54.3	55.2	55.6
55 to 64 years	4,677	5,103	5,134	44.8	45.7	45.5	4,677	5,103	5,134	44.8	45.7	45.5
55 to 59 years	2,822	3,088	2,959	51.1	52.1	52.3	2,822	3,088	2,959	51.1	52.1	52.3
60 to 64 years	1,855	2,015	2,175	37.7	38.5	38.7	1,855	2,015	2,175	37.7	38.5	38.7
65 years and over	1,087	1,178	1,258	9.2	9.1	8.9	1,087	1,178	1,258	9.2	9.1	8.9
65 to 69 years	677	739	782	16.7	16.4	16.3	677	739	782	16.7	16.4	16.3
70 years and over	410	439	476	5.3	5.2	5.1	410	439	476	5.3	5.2	5.1

[1] Based on noninstitutional population in order to facilitate comparison with historical rates shown in tables A–2 and A–3 of this publication.

Table E–8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1			Civilian labor force, annual averages			Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
TOTAL									
16 years and over	149,371	161,424	170,974	90,054	97,989	104,418	60.3	60.7	61.1
WHITE									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	132,575	142,451	150,055	79,584	86,117	91,221	60.0	60.5	60.8
Male									
16 years and over	62,695	67,461	71,133	50,029	53,885	57,127	79.8	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years	6,699	6,754	5,983	3,704	3,731	3,260	55.3	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years	7,460	8,135	8,059	6,185	6,726	6,674	82.9	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years	13,023	15,340	16,789	12,696	14,955	16,371	97.5	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years	9,379	10,679	13,299	9,151	10,414	12,966	97.6	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years	10,017	9,428	9,243	9,567	8,997	8,816	95.5	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years	8,289	8,705	8,752	6,853	7,147	7,124	82.7	82.1	81.4
65 years and over	7,828	8,420	9,008	1,873	1,915	1,966	23.9	22.7	21.8
Female									
16 years and over	69,880	74,990	78,922	29,555	32,232	34,094	42.3	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	6,957	6,956	6,203	2,921	2,928	2,578	42.0	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years	8,197	8,861	8,723	4,650	5,101	5,031	56.7	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	13,688	15,935	17,360	5,967	7,198	8,019	43.6	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years	9,916	11,192	13,787	5,013	5,842	7,326	50.6	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,769	10,014	9,749	5,798	5,494	5,398	53.8	54.9	55.4
55 to 64 years	9,475	10,089	10,123	4,216	4,595	4,596	44.5	45.5	45.4
65 years and over	10,878	11,943	13,007	990	1,074	1,146	9.1	9.0	8.8
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES									
Both Sexes									
16 years and over	16,796	18,973	20,919	10,470	11,872	13,197	62.3	62.6	63.1
Male									
16 years and over	7,749	8,780	9,703	6,139	7,019	7,883	79.2	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years	1,105	1,246	1,152	577	663	612	52.2	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years	1,175	1,340	1,488	989	1,119	1,232	84.2	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years	1,704	2,168	2,545	1,643	2,099	2,469	96.4	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years	1,145	1,318	1,708	1,095	1,268	1,650	95.6	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years	1,090	1,066	1,081	1,012	998	1,018	92.8	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years	815	869	902	654	697	723	80.2	80.2	80.2
65 years and over	715	773	827	169	175	179	23.6	22.6	21.6
Female									
16 years and over	9,047	10,193	11,216	4,331	4,853	5,314	47.9	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years	1,176	1,302	1,208	447	514	481	38.0	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years	1,318	1,494	1,625	778	880	956	59.0	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years	1,929	2,415	2,822	995	1,222	1,405	51.6	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years	1,395	1,537	1,909	785	862	1,067	56.3	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years	1,325	1,322	1,318	768	763	755	58.0	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years	973	1,073	1,158	461	508	538	47.4	47.3	46.5
65 years and over	931	1,050	1,176	97	104	112	10.4	9.9	9.5

Table E–9. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Region and State, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Region and State	Total population [1]			Total labor force [1]			Labor force participation rates (percent)			Percent change [2]			
	Actual	Projected		Actual	Projected		Actual	Projected		Population		Labor force	
	1960 (April 1)	1970 (July 1)	1980 (July 1)	1960 (April 1)	1970 (annual average)	1980 (annual average)	1960	1970	1980	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80
United States	120,735	140,966	164,726	69,237	83,875	99,204	57.4	59.5	60.2	16.8	16.9	21.1	18.3
Northeast	31,289	35,235	39,747	18,144	20,852	23,488	58.0	59.2	59.1	12.6	12.8	14.9	12.6
North Central	34,636	38,571	44,377	19,829	22,981	26,918	57.2	59.6	60.7	11.4	15.1	15.9	17.1
South	36,062	43,002	50,500	20,217	25,161	30,080	56.1	58.5	59.6	19.2	17.4	24.5	19.6
West	18,744	24,157	30,099	11,046	14,873	18,721	58.9	61.6	62.2	28.9	24.6	34.6	25.9
New England	7,277	8,197	9,386	4,296	4,971	5,691	59.0	60.6	60.6	12.6	14.5	15.7	14.5
Maine	652	707	791	366	406	460	56.1	57.4	58.2	8.4	11.9	10.9	13.3
New Hampshire	415	486	569	249	303	359	60.0	62.3	63.1	17.1	17.1	21.7	18.5
Vermont	261	297	340	147	177	207	56.3	59.6	60.9	13.8	14.5	20.4	16.9
Massachusetts	3,594	3,948	4,478	2,112	2,398	2,726	58.8	60.7	60.9	9.8	13.4	13.5	13.7
Rhode Island	604	664	726	358	391	422	59.3	58.9	58.1	9.9	9.3	9.2	7.9
Connecticut	1,751	2,095	2,482	1,064	1,296	1,517	60.8	61.9	61.1	19.6	18.5	21.8	17.1
Middle Atlantic	24,012	27,038	30,361	13,848	15,881	17,797	57.7	58.7	58.6	12.6	12.3	14.7	12.1
New York	11,921	13,528	15,117	6,963	8,011	8,876	58.4	59.2	58.7	13.5	11.7	15.0	10.8
New Jersey	4,233	5,087	5,990	2,496	3,024	3,539	59.0	59.4	59.1	20.2	17.8	21.2	17.0
Pennsylvania	7,858	8,423	9,254	4,389	4,846	5,382	55.9	57.5	58.2	7.2	9.9	10.4	11.1
East North Central	24,282	27,390	31,837	13,995	16,354	19,298	57.6	59.7	60.6	12.8	16.2	16.9	18.0
Ohio	6,490	7,422	8,682	3,692	4,394	5,203	56.9	59.2	59.9	14.4	17.0	19.0	18.4
Indiana	3,108	3,497	4,056	1,783	2,117	2,526	57.4	60.5	62.3	12.5	16.0	18.7	19.3
Illinois	6,939	7,699	8,896	4,094	4,642	5,406	59.0	60.3	60.8	11.0	15.5	13.4	16.5
Michigan	5,122	5,823	6,761	2,913	3,416	4,038	56.9	58.7	59.7	13.7	16.1	17.3	18.2
Wisconsin	2,623	2,949	3,442	1,513	1,785	2,125	57.7	60.5	61.7	12.4	16.7	18.0	19.0
West North Central	10,354	11,181	12,540	5,834	6,627	7,620	56.3	59.3	60.8	8.0	12.2	13.6	15.0
Minnesota	2,238	2,506	2,943	1,283	1,508	1,801	57.3	60.2	61.2	12.0	17.4	17.5	19.4
Iowa	1,857	1,942	2,140	1,037	1,162	1,323	55.8	59.8	61.8	4.6	10.2	12.1	13.9
Missouri	2,991	3,178	3,543	1,659	1,810	2,055	55.5	57.0	58.0	6.3	11.5	9.1	13.5
North Dakota	403	440	490	226	261	297	56.1	59.3	60.6	9.2	11.4	15.5	13.8
South Dakota	440	492	543	248	292	331	56.4	59.3	61.0	11.8	10.4	17.7	13.4
Nebraska	952	1,044	1,145	546	635	718	57.4	60.8	62.7	9.7	9.7	16.3	13.1
Kansas	1,473	1,579	1,736	835	959	1,095	56.7	60.7	63.1	7.2	9.9	14.8	14.2
South Atlantic	17,162	20,939	25,017	9,880	12,476	14,979	57.6	59.6	59.9	22.0	19.5	26.3	20.1
Delaware	296	365	450	177	221	272	59.8	60.5	60.4	23.3	23.3	24.9	23.1
Maryland	2,060	2,571	3,121	1,234	1,575	1,900	59.9	61.3	60.9	24.8	21.4	27.6	20.6
District of Columbia	562	611	713	368	399	470	65.5	65.3	65.9	8.7	16.7	8.4	17.8
Virginia	2,623	3,180	3,732	1,522	1,900	2,248	58.0	59.7	60.2	21.2	17.4	24.8	18.3
West Virginia	1,227	1,251	1,319	584	661	722	47.6	52.8	54.7	2.0	5.4	13.2	9.2
North Carolina	2,951	3,459	3,963	1,739	2,112	2,410	58.9	61.1	60.8	17.2	14.6	21.4	14.1
South Carolina	1,485	1,766	2,043	884	1,086	1,246	59.5	61.5	61.0	18.9	15.7	22.9	14.7
Georgia	2,548	3,073	3,576	1,500	1,890	2,192	58.9	61.5	61.3	20.6	16.4	26.0	16.0
Florida	3,410	4,663	6,100	1,872	2,632	3,519	54.9	56.4	57.7	36.7	30.8	40.6	33.7
East South Central	7,830	8,965	10,178	4,205	5,101	5,972	53.7	56.9	58.7	14.5	13.5	21.3	17.1
Kentucky	2,005	2,216	2,453	1,026	1,200	1,394	51.2	54.2	56.8	10.5	10.7	17.0	16.2
Tennessee	2,376	2,757	3,109	1,304	1,594	1,836	54.9	57.8	59.1	16.0	12.8	22.2	15.2
Alabama	2,096	2,413	2,802	1,142	1,392	1,659	54.5	57.7	59.2	15.1	16.1	21.9	19.2
Mississippi	1,353	1,579	1,814	733	915	1,083	54.2	57.9	59.7	16.7	14.9	24.8	18.4
West South Central	11,070	13,098	15,305	6,132	7,584	9,129	55.4	57.9	59.6	18.3	16.8	23.7	20.4
Arkansas	1,181	1,366	1,520	604	756	880	51.1	55.3	57.9	15.7	11.3	25.2	16.4
Louisiana	2,050	2,465	2,973	1,084	1,355	1,689	52.9	55.0	56.8	20.2	20.6	25.0	24.6
Oklahoma	1,591	1,776	1,949	845	998	1,142	53.1	56.2	58.6	11.6	9.7	18.1	14.4
Texas	6,248	7,491	8,863	3,599	4,475	5,418	57.6	59.7	61.1	19.9	18.3	24.3	21.1
Mountain	4,364	5,679	7,052	2,520	3,491	4,443	57.7	61.5	63.0	30.1	24.2	38.5	27.3
Montana	435	496	573	249	301	353	57.2	60.7	61.6	14.0	15.5	20.9	17.3
Idaho	423	489	577	245	309	377	57.9	63.2	65.3	15.6	18.0	26.1	22.0
Wyoming	214	247	292	128	156	185	59.8	63.2	63.4	15.4	18.2	21.9	18.6
Colorado	1,156	1,473	1,780	670	911	1,137	58.0	61.8	63.9	27.4	20.8	36.0	24.8
New Mexico	573	711	936	324	425	578	56.5	59.8	61.8	24.1	31.6	31.2	36.0
Arizona	827	1,236	1,638	466	727	993	56.3	58.8	60.6	49.5	32.5	56.0	36.6
Utah	542	709	892	312	448	580	57.6	63.2	65.0	30.8	25.8	43.6	29.5
Nevada	194	318	364	126	214	240	64.9	67.3	65.9	63.9	14.5	69.8	12.1
Pacific	14,380	18,478	23,047	8,526	11,372	14,278	59.3	61.5	62.0	28.5	24.7	33.4	25.6
Washington	1,915	2,201	2,577	1,109	1,339	1,596	57.9	60.8	61.9	14.9	17.1	20.7	19.2
Oregon	1,194	1,392	1,588	676	810	931	56.6	58.2	58.6	16.6	14.1	19.8	14.9
California	10,726	14,221	18,094	6,379	8,784	11,251	59.5	65.9	62.2	32.6	27.2	37.7	28.1
Alaska	143	170	213	98	112	133	68.5	65.9	62.4	18.9	25.3	14.3	18.8
Hawaii	402	494	575	264	327	367	65.7	66.2	63.8	22.9	16.4	23.9	12.2

[1] Does not include the Armed Forces abroad.

[2] Changes for 1960–70 are not strictly comparable with those for 1970–80 because the 1960 data relate to the decennial census date of April 1, the population projections relate to July 1, and the labor force projections are annual averages based on the Current Population Survey.

NOTE: These labor force projections were prepared in 1965 and are not consistent with the revised labor force projections published in the preceding tables in this section. Revised projections will be prepared in the future incorporating the results of the 1970 census.

SOURCE: Population projections are from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and are consistent with the projections in Current Population Reports, Series P–25, Nos. 286 and 326, Series II–B. All other data are from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (see note above).

Table E–10. Employment by Occupation Group, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual				Projected 1980 [1] requirements		Number change		Annual rate of change	
	1960		1970							
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80
Total employment [2]	65,778	100.0	78,627	100.0	95,100	100.0	12,849	16,473	1.8	1.9
Professional and technical workers	7,469	11.4	11,140	14.2	15,500	16.3	3,671	4,360	4.1	3.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7,067	10.7	8,289	10.5	9,500	10.0	1,222	1,211	1.6	1.4
Clerical workers	9,762	14.8	13,714	17.4	17,300	18.2	3,952	3,586	3.5	2.4
Sales workers	4,224	6.4	4,854	6.2	6,000	6.3	630	1,146	1.4	2.1
Craftsmen and foremen	8,554	13.0	10,158	12.9	12,200	12.8	1,604	2,042	1.7	1.8
Operatives	11,950	18.2	13,909	17.7	15,400	16.2	1,959	1,491	1.5	1.0
Service workers	8,023	12.2	9,712	12.4	13,100	13.8	1,689	3,388	1.9	3.0
Nonfarm laborers	3,553	5.4	3,724	4.7	3,500	3.7	171	−224	.5	−.6
Farmers and farm laborers	5,176	7.9	3,126	4.0	2,600	2.7	−2,050	−526	−5.2	−1.8

[1] These projections assume 3-percent unemployment and a services economy in 1980, as described in *The U.S. Economy in 1980* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), Bulletin 1673.

[2] Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

Table E–11. Employment by Industry Division, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry division	Actual				Projected 1980 [1] requirements		Number change		Annual rate of change	
	1960		1970							
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80
Agriculture [3]	5,458	----------	3,462	----------	3,000	----------	−1,996	−462	−4.7	−1.4
Total nonagricultural wage and salary workers [4]	54,234	100.0	70,616	100.0	86,600	100.0	16,382	15,984	2.7	2.1
Goods-producing industries	20,393	37.6	23,336	33.0	27,085	31.3	2,943	3,749	1.4	1.5
Mining	712	1.3	622	0.9	550	.6	−90	−72	−1.4	−1.1
Contract construction	2,885	5.3	3,345	4.7	4,600	5.3	460	1,255	1.5	3.2
Manufacturing	16,796	31.0	19,369	27.4	21,935	25.3	2,573	2,566	1.4	1.3
Durable goods	9,459	17.4	11,198	15.9	13,015	15.0	1,739	1,817	1.7	1.5
Nondurable goods	7,336	13.5	8,171	11.6	8,920	10.3	835	749	1.1	.9
Service-producing industries	33,840	62.4	47,281	67.0	59,515	68.7	13,441	12,234	3.4	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,004	7.4	4,504	6.4	4,740	5.5	500	236	1.2	.5
Transportation	2,549	4.7	2,689	3.8	2,900	3.3	140	211	.6	.8
Communication	840	1.5	1,121	1.6	1,130	1.3	281	9	1.9	(4)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	615	1.1	695	1.0	710	.8	80	15	1.2	.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11,391	21.0	14,922	21.1	17,625	20.4	3,531	2,703	2.7	1.7
Wholesale	3,004	5.5	3,824	5.4	4,600	5.3	820	776	2.4	1.9
Retail	8,388	15.5	11,098	15.7	13,025	15.0	2,710	1,927	2.8	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,669	4.9	3,690	5.2	4,260	4.9	1,021	570	3.3	1.4
Service and miscellaneous	7,423	13.7	11,630	16.5	16,090	18.6	4,207	4,460	4.6	3.3
Government	8,353	15.4	12,535	17.8	16,800	19.4	4,182	4,265	4.1	3.0
Federal	2,270	4.2	2,705	3.8	3,000	3.5	435	295	1.8	1.0
State and local	6,083	11.2	9,830	13.9	13,800	15.9	3,747	3,970	4.9	3.5

[1] See footnote 1, table E–10.

[2] Represents agriculture employment as reported in the Current Population Survey; includes self-employed and unpaid family workers in addition to wage and salary workers.

[3] Represents wage and salary employment as covered by the BLS monthly survey of nonagricultural payroll employment.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table E–12. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 25 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Years of school completed, sex, and color	Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
BOTH SEXES						
Total: Number	76,327	25,474	18,386	16,252	12,947	3,268
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	28.7	17.8	25.6	31.2	39.5	53.1
4 years of high school or more	71.3	82.2	74.3	64.7	60.5	46.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.8	.7	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.4
5 to 7 years	4.0	1.3	3.1	5.5	6.7	11.0
8 years	6.1	2.2	4.3	7.9	10.8	19.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.8	13.6	16.8	19.4	19.2	18.4
4 years	42.4	47.3	44.7	39.4	37.8	24.4
College: 1 to 3 years	12.0	14.2	12.1	10.6	10.1	9.9
4 years or more	16.9	20.7	17.5	14.7	12.6	12.5
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.5
MALE						
Total: Number	48,665	17,054	11,682	9,995	7,844	2,090
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	29.6	18.2	26.2	37.4	42.4	56.6
4 years of high school or more	70.4	81.9	73.8	62.6	57.6	43.5
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	2.1	.9	1.7	3.1	3.6	5.2
5 to 7 years	4.3	1.5	3.5	6.3	7.2	11.2
8 years	6.6	2.4	4.6	8.9	11.7	20.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.6	13.4	16.4	19.1	19.9	19.4
4 years	39.7	46.6	41.7	34.4	33.3	22.1
College: 1 to 3 years	12.1	14.0	12.2	10.8	10.3	8.7
4 years or more	18.6	21.3	19.9	17.4	14.0	12.7
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.0
FEMALE						
Total: Number	27,662	8,420	6,704	6,257	5,103	1,178
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	27.0	17.1	24.8	32.0	35.1	47.0
4 years of high school or more	73.2	82.9	75.2	68.0	64.8	52.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.1	.4	.9	1.4	1.5	3.0
5 to 7 years	3.4	1.0	2.4	4.3	5.8	10.7
8 years	5.4	1.8	3.9	6.3	9.5	16.7
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.1	13.9	17.6	20.0	18.3	16.6
4 years	47.2	48.8	49.9	47.4	44.7	28.7
College: 1 to 3 years	12.0	14.5	11.9	10.3	9.8	12.1
4 years or more	14.0	19.6	13.4	10.3	10.3	12.1
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1
WHITE						
Total: Number	67,631	22,153	16,256	14,491	11,742	2,989
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	26.8	16.5	23.7	32.4	36.8	50.5
4 years of high school or more	73.4	83.5	76.4	67.6	63.2	49.4
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.3	.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.4
5 to 7 years	3.4	1.2	2.7	4.5	5.4	9.6
8 years	6.1	2.1	4.2	7.6	10.7	19.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.0	12.6	15.5	18.5	19.0	18.7
4 years	43.2	47.3	45.5	41.0	39.5	25.9
College: 1 to 3 years	12.4	14.4	12.5	11.0	10.5	10.4
4 years or more	17.8	21.8	18.4	15.6	13.2	13.1
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.9
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
Total: Number	8,696	3,321	2,130	1,761	1,205	279
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	44.0	26.4	40.9	59.1	66.4	80.9
4 years of high school or more	56.1	73.6	59.1	40.8	33.6	19.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	5.4	1.6	2.5	7.6	13.1	25.4
5 to 7 years	8.7	2.3	6.2	13.8	19.0	26.5
8 years	6.7	2.6	5.6	10.4	12.7	13.6
High school: 1 to 3 years	23.2	19.9	26.6	27.3	21.6	15.4
4 years	36.3	47.4	39.0	26.5	21.6	9.3
College: 1 to 3 years	9.3	12.3	9.1	7.0	6.0	4.3
4 years or more	10.5	13.9	11.0	7.3	6.0	5.4
Median years of school completed	12.2	12.5	12.2	11.0	9.7	7.8

[1] Includes persons with no formal education.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, consistent with projections of the educational attainment of the population published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 390. These projections are based upon the educational attainment of the population and labor force as reported in the monthly Current Population Survey.

Projections for 1975 and 1985 consistent with those shown here for 1980 are published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Special Labor Force Report No. 122.

Table F–1. Enrollment Opportunities, First-Time Enrollments, and Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Program, Fiscal Years 1963–71

[Thousands]

Program	Total	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1966	FY 1965	FY 1964	FY 1963
ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES										
Total	6,207.8	1,149.5	1,011.3	910.7	823.8	808.4	808.8	510.2	125.8	59.2
Manpower Development and Training Act	1,822.1	213.7	211.2	198.5	229.9	270.9	281.1	231.8	125.8	59.2
Institutional training	1,128.8	131.5	137.3	110.9	123.6	126.0	163.0	167.1	112.5	56.9
JOP-OJT [1]	625.7	69.2	64.0	77.8	98.8	144.5	118.1	64.7	13.3	2.3
Part-time and other training	40.6	13.0	9.9	9.8	7.5	.4	----	----	----	----
Neighborhood Youth Corps	3,695.2	698.9	600.0	539.7	537.7	512.8	527.7	278.4	----	----
In school	841.5	78.8	97.1	100.6	135.0	139.0	188.8	102.2	----	----
Out of school	437.8	40.1	45.4	50.0	62.7	79.3	98.6	61.7	----	----
Summer	[2] 2,412.9	[2] 580.0	[2] 457.5	[2] 387.2	[2] 339.1	294.3	240.3	114.5	----	----
Work Training in Industry	3.0	----	----	1.9	.9	.2	----	----	----	----
Operation Mainstream	73.5	23.3	17.8	13.5	10.9	8.0	----	----	----	----
Public Service Careers [3]	90.2	42.4	34.8	5.9	2.7	4.4	----	----	----	----
Special Impact [4]	6.5	----	----	1.3	1.2	4.0	----	----	----	----
Concentrated Employment Program [5]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
JOBS (federally financed)	241.0	88.2	60.1	52.8	31.5	8.4	----	----	----	----
Work Incentive Program	235.3	60.7	65.7	99.0	9.9	----	----	----	----	----
Job Corps	44.1	22.4	21.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENTS [6]										
Total	6,143.9	1,412.5	1,051.4	1,000.7	780.8	833.3	658.7	294.8	77.6	34.1
Manpower Development and Training Act	1,706.2	254.8	221.0	220.0	241.0	265.0	235.8	156.9	77.6	34.1
Institutional training	1,134.0	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	145.3	68.6	32.0
JOP-OJT [1]	572.2	99.2	91.0	85.0	101.0	115.0	58.3	11.6	9.0	2.1
Part-time and other training	([7])	([7])	([7])	([7])	([7])	----	----	----	----	----
Neighborhood Youth Corps	3,310.8	740.2	482.1	504.1	467.3	556.3	422.9	137.9	----	----
In school	779.3	120.0	74.4	84.3	118.3	166.8	160.8	54.7	----	----
Out of school	631.6	53.0	46.2	74.5	93.8	161.6	166.9	35.6	----	----
Summer	1,899.9	567.2	361.5	345.3	255.2	227.9	95.2	47.6	----	----
Work Training in Industry	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	----	----	----	----
Operation Mainstream	69.3	21.9	12.5	11.3	12.6	11.0	----	----	----	----
Public Service Careers [3]	60.0	47.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.0	----	----	----	----
Special Impact [4]	5.3	----	----	2.7	2.6	----	----	----	----	----
Concentrated Employment Program	383.8	93.7	110.1	127.0	53.0	----	----	----	----	----
JOBS (federally financed)	230.6	92.6	86.8	51.2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Work Incentive Program	285.5	112.2	92.7	80.6	----	----	----	----	----	----
Job Corps	92.4	49.8	42.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS										
Total	$6,772,706	$1,485,466	$1,418,552	$1,029,730	$802,173	$795,950	$628,407	$414,247	$142,111	$56,070
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,363,948	335,752	336,580	272,616	296,418	298,247	339,649	286,505	142,111	56,070
Institutional training	1,904,414	263,936	277,138	207,795	218,251	215,492	281,710	249,348	135,525	55,219
JOP-OJT [1]	428,708	60,285	49,549	59,111	74,571	82,659	57,939	37,157	6,586	851
Part-time and other training	30,826	11,531	9,893	5,710	3,596	96	----	----	----	----
Neighborhood Youth Corps	2,125,514	426,453	356,589	320,696	281,864	348,833	263,337	127,742	----	----
In school	([9])	58,052	59,242	49,048	58,908	67,448	([9])	([9])	----	----
Out of school	([9])	115,195	97,923	122,246	95,889	147,826	([9])	([9])	----	----
Summer	([9])	[10] 253,206	[10] 199,424	[10] 147,927	[10] 126,677	133,306	([9])	([9])	----	----
Work Training in Industry	([9])	----	----	1,475	390	253	([9])	([9])	----	----
Operation Mainstream	209,540	71,550	51,043	41,000	22,319	23,628	----	----	----	----
Public Service Careers [3]	222,592	91,636	89,366	18,460	7,557	15,573	----	----	----	----
Special Impact [4]	10,138	----	----	1,100	2,038	7,000	----	----	----	----
Concentrated Employment Program	665,453	166,752	187,592	114,220	93,057	78,411	25,421	----	----	----
JOBS (federally financed)	592,870	169,051	148,820	160,821	89,920	24,258	----	----	----	----
Work Incentive Program	252,682	64,085	78,780	100,817	9,000	----	----	----	----	----
Job Corps	329,969	160,187	169,782	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Includes the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP) which began in fiscal 1971 and the MDTA on-the-job training (OJT) program which ended in fiscal 1970 except for national contracts. Also includes Apprenticeship Outreach.

[2] Includes enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were 145,000 in fiscal 1971, 64,500 in fiscal 1970, 36,200 in fiscal 1969, and 49,100 in fiscal 1968.

[3] Includes the New Careers Program.

[4] Transferred to the Office of Economic Opportunity effective July 1, 1969.

[5] Enrollment opportunities (slots) are not meaningful for CEP because the CEP approach utilizes a variety of program components—orientation, basic education, work experience, and other types of job training. An individual may be enrolled in one or in several components.

[6] The number of first-time enrollments per fiscal year is generally larger than the number of enrollment opportunities (slots) programed, as a slot may be used by more than one individual during the year because of turnover or short-term training. If openings are unfilled, the number of first-time enrollments may be smaller than the number of enrollment opportunities. These figures include enrollees participating in more than one program; therefore totals for some programs differ from those for new enrollees in table 1 of the chapter in this report on Recent Developments in Manpower Programs.

[7] Included in data for institutional training.

[8] Included in data for the out-of-school component of NYC.

[9] Data are not available for NYC components prior to fiscal 1967.

[10] Includes obligations made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were $83,296,000 in fiscal 1971, $26,367,800 in fiscal 1970, $7,446,000 in fiscal 1969, and $12,881,000 in fiscal 1968.

Table F–2. Enrollment Opportunities Authorized for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1971 [1]

[Thousands]

State	MDTA training		Neighborhood Youth Corps			Operation Mainstream	Public Service Careers	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program
	Institutional, part time, and other	JOP–OJT [2]	In school	Out of school	Summer				
United States	144.5	[3] 69.2	78.8	40.1	[3] 580.0	[4] 23.3	[5] 42.4	88.2	[6] 60.7
Alabama	1.3	1.4	.3	1.0	13.5	.7	.9	1.2	.2
Alaska	.6	.2	.1	.3	2.0	(6)	(6)		(6)
American Samoa	.2		(6)		(6)		.1		
Arizona	1.7	.4	.2	.5	8.7	.4	.4	.9	.2
Arkansas	.8	1.1		.6	7.8	.3	.4	1.1	.6
California	12.6	5.9	11.4	3.2	52.5	.5	2.8	7.0	12.3
Colorado	2.4	.6	.6	.3	5.2	.1	1.0	.5	1.4
Connecticut	3.2	1.1	1.2	.4	5.6	.1	.3	1.3	.7
Delaware	.6	(6)	.2	.1	1.6		.1	.1	
District of Columbia	.6	.6	2.1	1.1	10.9		.2	1.2	1.4
Florida	3.2	.6	3.0	1.2	18.8	1.2	1.0	11.1	1.7
Georgia	8.8	1.5		.8	15.9	.2	.8	1.5	.7
Guam	.3	(6)		(6)	.6	(6)	.1	(6)	(6)
Hawaii	.5	.2	.3	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.3	.2
Idaho	.6	.1	.4	(6)	1.6	.2	.2	1.5	.2
Illinois	5.0	1.8	6.4	1.6	35.4	.7	2.4	2.2	3.3
Indiana	2.7	1.7	2.0	.9	8.9	.3	.1	1.7	.1
Iowa	1.4	1.2	.8	.5	4.9	.4	.1	.3	.4
Kansas	2.7	.4	.3	.3	4.9	.3	.2	.3	1.0
Kentucky	1.8	1.7	.3	.8	13.2	2.6	.8	2.0	(6)
Louisiana	1.4	1.2	.2	.7	14.0	.2	.6	2.1	.6
Maine	.9	.2	.7	.2	3.0	.2	.1	.2	.1
Maryland	1.5	1.1	1.2	.6	9.5	.2	(6)	1.0	2.4
Massachusetts	3.3	1.7	2.6	.7	12.2	.2	1.5	1.8	2.9
Michigan	8.7	2.7	3.6	.9	22.0	.5	.9	7.8	4.1
Minnesota	2.3	.4	1.4	.4	8.9	.9	.9	.5	1.1
Mississippi	1.8	.5	.3	1.1	11.3	.4	1.5	1.2	.1
Missouri	4.4	1.7	2.2	1.1	13.3	.5	.6	1.0	.4
Montana	.8	.1	(6)	.1	2.4	.1	.5	.1	.1
Nebraska	.6	.5	.8	.2	3.0	.2	(6)	.8	.2
Nevada	.6	.3	.1	.1	1.3	(6)	.2	(6)	(6)
New Hampshire	.6	.2	.3	.1	1.3	(6)	.2	(6)	.2
New Jersey	8.3	3.7	3.5	1.4	11.9	.4	1.7	4.3	.6
New Mexico	.6	.8		.3	3.8	.3	.5	.6	.2
New York	5.2	5.3	9.9	5.4	61.7	.4	2.2	7.8	9.6
North Carolina	4.3	.8	1.2	1.1	15.6	.4	1.0	2.5	(6)
North Dakota	.4	.2	(6)	.1	1.7	.1	.2	.1	.1
Ohio	7.0	1.7	5.1	1.5	15.1	.6	1.5	1.0	2.6
Oklahoma	2.4	.7		.7	7.7	.6	.6	1.2	.3
Oregon	1.1	.5	1.0	.2	5.8	(6)	.3	.3	1.0
Pennsylvania	6.0	3.4	5.3	1.1	25.0	.5	.7	1.9	3.5
Puerto Rico	2.9	1.6		1.5	16.3	.2	.9	4.7	.7
Rhode Island	.7	.1	1.2	.1	1.8		.1		
South Carolina	1.9	1.5	.3	.8	9.1	.5	1.2	1.3	.1
South Dakota	.7	.2	.4	.1	2.0	.2	.3	.4	.1
Tennessee	1.3	1.4	1.0	.9	13.0	.7	.4	1.5	(6)
Texas	11.4	3.7		1.8	31.5	1.0	1.7	5.6	.7
Trust Territory	.2	(6)		.1	.2		.2	(6)	
Utah	.9	.2	.1	.2	2.2	.1	.2	.2	.5
Vermont	.9	.1	.3	.1	1.2	.1	.4	(6)	
Virginia	3.3	1.1	1.4	.9	10.0	.2	1.3	2.3	
Virgin Islands	(6)	(6)	.1	.1	.7		.6		(6)
Washington	3.6	.9	1.5	.5	10.2	.3	.1	1.0	.6
West Virginia	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	8.4	.3	.5	.3	2.3
Wisconsin	2.1	1.4	1.9	.2	8.9	.4	.5	.3	1.2
Wyoming	.2	.1	(6)	.1	.9	(6)	(6)	.1	

[1] The Job Corps and CEP are not included, Job Corps because recruitment for centers is multistate and CEP because enrollment opportunities are not a meaningful concept for the program (see footnote 5, table F–1).

[2] See footnote 1, table F–1. Includes 7,600 enrollment opportunities for Apprenticeship Outreach, not available by State. Enrollment opportunities for national contracts are shown in the State of training whereas the Federal obligations for these contracts are shown in table F–3 in the State in which the contract was signed.

[3] Includes 145,100 enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA funds used to supplement the summer program.

[4] Includes 4,500 enrollment opportunities under national contracts, not available by State.

[5] Includes 6,200 enrollment opportunities not available by State.

[6] Less than 50.

Table F–3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1971 [1]

[Thousands]

State	MDTA training [2]			Neighborhood Youth Corps			Operation Mainstream	Public Service Careers	Concentrated Employment Program	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program
	Institutional	JOP-OJT [3]	Part time and other	In school	Out of school	Summer					
United States	[4] $263,936	$60,285	$11,531	[5] 358,052	[6] $115,195	[7] $253,206	[8] $71,550	[9] $91,636	[10] $166,752	[11] $169,051	$64,085
Alabama	3,414	597	31	1,771	3,386	5,621	2,088	999	2,109	2,886	163
Alaska	2,031	144	----	338	627	994	177	311	----	106	35
American Samoa	170	----	2	4	----	10	----	121	----	----	----
Arizona	4,326	225	603	596	1,584	3,245	1,347	542	4,186	2,268	325
Arkansas	3,226	652	117	480	2,136	2,760	998	629	1,817	1,607	588
California	31,501	5,225	952	5,405	11,364	20,368	1,913	12,348	15,331	19,444	14,099
Colorado	4,322	368	155	449	988	2,058	399	1,295	2,189	1,273	1,766
Connecticut	3,229	755	887	640	1,100	2,322	193	1,247	3,816	3,972	705
Delaware	1,141	52	3	108	300	659	----	450	----	294	----
District of Columbia	8,785	7,330	18	969	4,311	5,481	----	1,357	4,824	1,731	1,813
Florida	5,166	454	----	1,460	3,288	7,755	1,061	1,478	4,036	3,392	1,403
Georgia	5,249	727	63	2,202	3,335	6,532	847	1,354	1,990	2,496	672
Guam	193	18	5	[12]	124	81	63	15	----	12	50
Hawaii	1,094	74	89	99	230	495	264	400	1,685	573	130
Idaho	1,290	143	311	95	319	681	343	337	----	241	275
Illinois	10,770	2,312	249	2,158	4,563	14,897	2,660	3,492	3,614	6,136	2,505
Indiana	3,811	736	363	1,038	2,244	5,330	775	378	2,082	4,568	81
Iowa	3,492	656	101	658	939	2,078	1,099	209	2,036	739	452
Kansas	2,972	425	----	618	794	2,097	1,008	787	----	593	1,048
Kentucky	3,747	620	11	2,541	2,547	5,291	9,900	650	2,102	899	16
Louisiana	3,870	895	146	1,448	2,535	5,858	710	681	2,543	4,312	625
Maine	867	240	358	329	525	1,258	556	1,348	2,022	257	81
Maryland	3,743	684	66	512	1,860	4,290	719	442	3,313	2,329	2,233
Massachusetts	6,831	1,231	1,101	1,253	2,398	4,848	607	2,057	10,179	4,253	2,590
Michigan	10,339	1,903	196	1,572	3,101	10,635	1,003	2,133	4,261	2,666	3,759
Minnesota	6,224	724	3	803	931	3,573	2,515	1,380	4,563	1,769	1,292
Mississippi	3,492	433	88	1,428	2,989	4,722	1,045	1,381	2,510	2,594	147
Missouri	6,533	846	5	1,082	3,493	5,981	1,747	835	6,499	1,691	509
Montana	1,851	77	9	197	330	999	506	286	1,122	138	235
Nebraska	1,701	251	----	319	463	1,454	524	116	1,743	881	231
Nevada	1,124	137	12	135	266	458	182	465	1,516	45	15
New Hampshire	875	137	26	159	297	599	103	116	1,243	56	160
New Jersey	10,316	1,925	112	1,425	3,952	7,088	1,219	2,438	5,541	8,359	599
New Mexico	1,609	285	----	388	530	1,478	933	1,200	3,716	1,253	301
New York	22,228	11,577	1,768	4,361	8,800	26,154	1,471	5,081	8,714	28,221	11,481
North Carolina	4,786	500	16	2,154	3,800	6,435	1,323	2,221	4,804	5,542	41
North Dakota	681	167	395	212	334	710	534	258	----	185	110
Ohio	10,319	1,725	47	2,569	4,791	10,161	1,600	749	9,309	2,277	2,889
Oklahoma	3,334	494	58	1,396	1,453	3,218	2,085	1,475	1,702	1,219	584
Oregon	2,714	508	193	515	560	2,380	180	1,296	1,759	1,300	773
Pennsylvania	12,892	2,226	280	2,506	4,156	12,120	1,682	1,048	8,736	4,985	2,760
Puerto Rico	5,334	843	58	673	3,801	7,103	541	1,636	----	6,394	555
Rhode Island	1,480	201	7	605	333	836	----	125	1,186	503	----
South Carolina	3,007	594	5	1,302	2,399	3,595	1,561	1,050	2,585	2,659	100
South Dakota	1,129	152	35	291	452	765	819	667	----	463	80
Tennessee	4,475	684	----	407	2,975	5,555	2,931	435	4,553	2,672	61
Texas	12,868	2,019	288	3,418	4,989	13,360	3,456	2,317	12,144	8,872	931
Trust Territory	60	18	40	----	149	41	----	257	----	14	----
Utah	2,266	218	71	306	459	818	261	379	----	608	775
Vermont	838	162	248	130	274	497	351	582	----	123	----
Virginia	4,140	1,856	31	1,371	2,753	4,682	828	2,050	1,992	5,275	----
Virgin Islands	81	18	----	44	201	153	----	948	----	97	54
Washington	4,127	690	907	785	1,241	4,416	925	10,171	2,003	2,467	732
West Virginia	1,781	3,245	68	779	1,980	3,716	1,108	2,125	----	788	2,187
Wisconsin	4,685	955	857	749	440	3,824	859	213	4,623	737	1,069
Wyoming	934	152	77	103	157	358	151	----	----	244	----

[1] Does not include $160,187,000 for the Job Corps because recruitment for Job Corps centers is multistate.

[2] Does not include funds for supportive services as follows: institutional training, $56,501,000 and on-the-job training, $399,000.

[3] See footnote 1, table F–1 and footnote 2, table F–2.

[4] Includes $475,000 in contracts from the National office, not available by State.

[5] Includes $698,000 for auditing, not available by State.

[6] Includes $500,000 in contracts from the National office and $349,000 for auditing, not available by State.

[7] Includes $314,000 for auditing, not available by State. In addition to EOA funds, the summer program includes $83,296,000 of MDTA supplemental funds and $4,157,000 for recreation support.

[8] Includes $11,380,000 in contracts from the National office, not available by State.

[9] Includes $1,552,000 in contracts from the National office and $11,724,000 in funds transferred to other agencies, not available by State.

[10] Includes $51,000 for auditing, not available by State.

[11] Includes $9,290,000 in contracts from the National office and $282,000 for auditing, not available by State.

[12] Less than $500.

Table F–4. Enrollments, Completions, and Posttraining Employment in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1963–71

[Thousands]

Item	Total	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1966	FY 1965	FY 1964	FY 1963 [1]
TOTAL										
Enrollments	1,706.2	254.8	221.0	220.0	241.0	265.0	235.8	156.9	77.6	34.1
Completions	1,123.1	135.9	147.0	160.0	164.2	152.6	155.7	96.3	51.3	20.1
Posttraining employment	878.5	105.1	115.3	124.0	127.5	153.7	124.0	73.4	39.4	16.1
INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING										
Enrollments	1,134.0	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	144.3	68.6	32.0
Completions	742.0	90.3	85.0	95.0	91.0	109.0	117.7	88.8	46.0	19.2
Posttraining employment	550.2	65.9	62.0	71.0	64.5	80.0	89.8	66.9	34.8	15.3
JOP-OJT [2]										
Enrollments	572.2	99.2	91.0	85.0	101.0	115.0	58.3	11.6	9.0	2.1
Completions	381.1	45.6	62.0	65.0	73.2	83.6	38.0	7.5	5.3	.9
Posttraining employment	328.3	39.2	53.3	53.0	63.0	73.7	34.2	6.5	4.6	.8

[1] Program became operational August 1962.
[2] See footnote 1, table F–1.

NOTE: Completions do not include dropouts. Posttraining employment includes persons employed at the time of the last followup. (There are two followups, with the second occurring 6 months after completion of training.)

Table F–5. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, Fiscal Years 1963–71

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	All years	Fiscal year of enrollment								
		1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963 [1]
Total: Number (thousands)	1,134.0	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	145.3	68.6	32.0
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Male	58.2	58.5	59.4	55.6	55.4	56.8	58.3	60.9	59.7	63.8
Female	41.8	41.5	40.6	44.4	44.6	43.2	41.7	39.1	40.3	36.2
Age:										
Under 19 years	14.4	13.8	9.1	12.5	14.9	16.4	15.9	18.3	10.6	6.3
19 to 21 years	24.1	26.1	28.0	25.0	23.6	23.6	22.2	24.3	24.7	19.1
22 to 34 years	36.5	40.2	42.3	38.2	35.5	34.3	35.3	32.4	36.4	43.9
35 to 44 years	14.6	11.4	11.9	14.0	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.9	17.5	20.3
45 years and over	10.3	8.5	8.8	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.4
Race:										
White	60.4	55.6	59.2	55.9	50.8	59.1	62.5	67.7	69.9	76.5
Negro	36.3	39.3	36.0	39.7	45.4	38.0	35.2	30.1	28.3	21.4
Other	3.3	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1
Spanish American	12.8	12.8	12.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Years of school completed:										
Under 8 years	7.2	5.4	6.4	9.0	9.2	7.5	6.7	8.1	5.7	3.1
8 years	9.3	7.0	8.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.2	8.4	7.6
9 to 11 years	36.8	36.2	38.1	38.8	40.6	38.9	35.7	34.1	33.3	30.0
12 years	41.0	45.4	42.7	37.9	34.7	38.0	42.0	41.8	45.2	50.4
Over 12 years	5.7	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.8	7.4	8.9
Family status:										
Head of family or household	54.8	58.1	58.0	56.5	54.6	53.6	53.5	51.8	53.3	62.1
Other	45.2	41.9	42.0	43.5	45.4	46.4	46.5	48.2	46.7	37.9
Number of dependents:										
None	[2]	[2]	[2]	49.6	48.4	49.3	47.5	44.6	44.6	37.3
1 person	[2]	[2]	[2]	14.7	14.5	14.4	15.4	15.1	16.3	18.2
2 persons	[2]	[2]	[2]	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.5	14.1	14.4	16.8
3 persons	[2]	[2]	[2]	8.9	9.2	8.8	9.4	10.4	10.2	12.4
4 persons	[2]	[2]	[2]	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.3
5 persons and over	[2]	[2]	[2]	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.4	7.8	8.0
Wage earner status:										
Primary	67.7	73.3	75.2	74.3	72.2	68.7	65.5	56.5	59.3	38.0
Other	32.3	26.7	24.8	25.7	27.8	31.3	34.5	43.5	40.7	32.0
Family income:										
Below $1,000	9.6	9.6	9.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$1,000 to $1,999	18.3	18.0	18.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$2,000 to $2,999	18.4	17.9	19.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$3,000 to $3,999	16.5	16.5	16.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$4,000 to $4,999	11.2	11.3	11.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
$5,000 and over	25.9	26.7	24.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Years of gainful employment:										
Under 3 years	42.0	46.1	45.6	45.4	45.3	43.1	39.1	42.8	32.5	22.7
3 to 9 years	35.4	35.2	35.0	33.5	32.8	34.4	37.0	33.7	41.3	45.6
10 years or more	22.5	18.7	19.5	21.1	21.9	22.5	23.9	23.5	26.2	31.7
Prior employment status:										
Unemployed	81.4	72.7	73.8	79.6	79.7	80.3	82.8	87.8	90.5	92.1
Underemployed	13.0	13.5	15.2	16.9	16.5	15.8	12.7	7.3	7.8	6.7
Other	5.6	13.8	11.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.2
Duration of unemployment:										
Under 5 weeks	32.0	26.4	31.4	32.3	31.0	35.9	35.5	32.9	28.5	24.0
5 to 14 weeks	23.8	23.5	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.6	22.9	23.2	23.6	26.2
15 to 26 weeks	14.5	17.5	17.1	14.4	15.5	13.5	12.6	13.1	14.1	17.6
27 to 52 weeks	14.3	30.9	24.0	15.9	11.5	9.6	10.2	10.6	12.1	13.1
Over 52 weeks	15.4	1.8	1.6	12.8	17.9	17.4	18.8	20.2	21.7	19.1
Disadvantaged	65.9	66.3	65.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Poverty status	62.6	63.4	61.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Public assistance recipient	12.2	15.8	12.9	13.4	12.6	12.1	11.2	10.5	9.7	8.1
Unemployment insurance claimant	12.7	9.9	9.1	7.3	8.8	10.0	13.2	16.5	23.0	31.5
Handicapped	9.2	11.1	12.1	10.6	9.3	10.0	8.4	7.4	6.7	7.4
Eligible for allowance	76.8	79.6	87.9	80.1	82.1	82.0	78.6	67.3	57.7	66.9
Prior military service:										
Veteran	21.6	23.1	19.6	17.2	17.5	20.5	25.1	27.6	16.3	22.5
Rejectee	4.2	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.6	3.0	.1	.1
Other nonveteran	74.2	72.9	75.2	77.5	77.1	73.7	70.3	69.4	83.6	77.4

[1] Program became operational August 1962.

[2] Not available.

Table F–6. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, by State, Fiscal Year 1971

State	Number of enrollees (thousands)	Percent of total							
		Male	White	Age			Years of school completed		
				Under 22 years	22 to 44 years	45 years and over	8 years or less	9 to 11 years	12 years or more
United States	155.6	58.5	55.6	39.9	51.6	8.5	12.4	36.2	51.4
Alabama	2.1	64.5	48.4	44.6	49.0	6.5	11.7	37.0	51.4
Alaska	.7	54.0	28.3	32.2	59.4	8.5	20.8	29.9	49.4
Arizona	2.7	61.9	59.6	36.4	56.8	6.7	23.3	34.3	42.4
Arkansas	1.1	42.0	43.7	46.2	47.6	6.2	11.5	37.4	51.1
California	13.1	66.0	60.0	36.3	56.0	7.8	10.6	40.6	48.9
Colorado	2.3	72.1	83.1	36.6	58.0	5.4	5.5	24.6	69.9
Connecticut	2.5	61.5	58.4	41.5	50.0	8.4	23.8	36.5	39.6
Delaware	.7	67.7	25.4	40.1	57.5	2.4	12.1	52.2	35.7
District of Columbia	1.8	33.1	2.9	37.2	58.2	4.6	5.5	42.9	51.7
Florida	3.5	47.3	39.2	42.4	46.8	10.8	8.4	36.2	55.4
Georgia	3.7	67.0	63.8	41.1	53.6	5.2	7.2	24.4	68.4
Guam	.2	15.0	10.0	57.5	30.0	12.5	11.8	52.9	35.3
Hawaii	.3	38.2	26.6	48.2	46.0	5.8	8.0	32.9	59.0
Idaho	.9	67.3	83.5	35.0	58.1	7.0	15.8	42.9	41.4
Illinois	5.7	50.9	44.0	41.9	51.5	6.8	8.6	41.7	49.7
Indiana	3.4	55.8	53.0	41.3	48.0	10.8	14.0	45.3	40.8
Iowa	2.0	65.3	85.6	41.5	50.2	8.4	12.0	33.8	54.2
Kansas	1.8	69.0	64.4	37.0	54.6	8.5	8.8	28.4	62.9
Kentucky	2.9	60.6	80.0	49.9	46.0	4.1	12.1	23.2	64.8
Louisiana	1.8	56.4	68.9	39.7	52.0	8.3	13.0	28.5	58.6
Maine	.7	60.5	85.5	45.4	45.9	8.7	22.7	27.2	50.1
Maryland	1.8	41.2	40.8	30.4	55.2	14.4	10.6	33.8	55.6
Massachusetts	5.3	49.5	74.1	32.7	51.2	16.1	21.5	37.1	41.4
Michigan	4.8	48.5	50.2	37.3	51.9	10.9	6.5	28.9	64.6
Minnesota	3.0	58.0	68.5	42.5	48.7	8.7	9.6	43.4	47.0
Mississippi	1.8	72.9	44.8	38.0	49.2	12.7	17.1	29.9	53.0
Missouri	3.3	60.3	66.8	28.5	62.4	9.2	9.9	31.9	58.2
Montana	.7	57.4	74.6	28.8	54.0	17.1	14.9	33.8	51.0
Nebraska	1.6	43.2	41.2	44.3	47.9	7.7	10.8	42.7	46.0
Nevada	.9	50.1	66.6	32.1	57.1	10.8	9.5	33.1	57.0
New Hampshire	.8	47.8	95.0	36.8	49.3	14.0	13.5	23.7	62.0
New Jersey	10.0	58.7	37.1	44.4	47.4	8.2	15.9	44.3	39.8
New Mexico	1.2	41.5	83.6	48.0	46.0	6.0	7.8	30.2	61.9
New York	10.6	57.0	43.8	47.2	45.0	7.8	11.9	49.9	38.2
North Carolina	3.9	75.7	53.0	43.4	47.5	9.2	14.3	28.6	57.0
North Dakota	.4	68.1	80.8	46.0	49.3	4.6	18.7	40.5	40.8
Ohio	6.4	50.8	43.8	39.3	52.8	7.8	7.2	39.9	53.0
Oklahoma	2.7	55.1	52.3	35.2	54.5	10.3	10.1	36.2	53.7
Oregon	1.4	54.1	77.1	33.8	52.7	13.5	7.3	34.5	58.2
Pennsylvania	8.7	61.5	45.0	41.2	52.3	6.5	8.9	37.8	53.4
Puerto Rico	2.8	79.0	40.7	50.7	46.9	2.3	20.9	25.1	53.9
Rhode Island	1.2	58.9	84.5	41.0	48.4	10.6	24.0	38.5	37.5
South Carolina	2.6	63.6	50.7	42.4	47.2	10.3	15.4	31.7	49.9
South Dakota	.4	46.9	41.3	27.0	62.1	10.9	10.1	29.7	60.1
Tennessee	2.5	53.8	46.9	46.4	46.4	7.3	14.2	29.8	56.1
Texas	11.1	55.7	60.6	37.7	53.9	8.5	15.8	32.3	51.8
Utah	1.0	74.1	75.4	22.7	62.8	14.4	8.8	35.7	55.5
Vermont	.6	52.4	99.8	31.5	52.3	16.2	28.9	28.0	43.2
Virginia	2.5	61.0	66.6	39.9	50.1	10.0	22.5	29.9	47.5
Virgin Islands	.1	37.5	14.3	50.0	50.0	----	62.5	25.0	12.5
Washington	2.8	66.4	60.3	36.3	53.0	10.7	10.6	32.4	57.1
West Virginia	1.4	66.6	82.0	42.2	49.9	7.9	15.4	27.6	57.0
Wisconsin	2.7	57.5	54.6	44.5	50.4	5.1	11.7	40.9	47.4
Wyoming	.4	59.5	89.6	30.3	56.8	13.0	16.1	41.8	42.1

Table F–7. Occupational Training of Enrollees in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Year 1971

[Numbers in thousands]

Major occupation group and selected [1] occupations	Institutional		JOP-OJT [2]	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	155.6	100.0	71.7	100.0
Professional, technical managerial	20.5	13.2	3.2	4.4
Architecture and engineering	3.1	2.0	----	----
Occupations in medicine and health	11.2	7.2	----	----
Clerical and sales	26.7	17.2	7.7	10.7
Stenography, typing, filing, and related	16.0	10.3	1.5	2.1
Computing and account recording	8.7	5.7	1.8	2.5
Material and production recording	----	----	1.6	2.3
Saleswork, commodities	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.3
Merchandising occupations, except salesman	----	----	1.0	1.4
Service	15.6	10.0	6.7	9.4
Food and beverage preparation and services	4.2	2.7	2.0	2.8
Barbering, cosmetology, and related services	2.3	1.5	----	----
Miscellaneous personal services	6.4	4.1	2.4	3.3
Apparel and furnishings services	----	----	.7	1.0
Building and related services	----	----	.7	1.0
Farming, fishery, forestry, and related	1.5	1.0	.9	1.3
Processing	.5	.3	5.5	7.7
Processing of food, tobacco, and related products	----	----	2.3	3.2
Processing of chemicals, plastics, synthetics, rubber, paint, and related products	----	----	1.0	1.4
Machine trades	22.7	14.6	14.7	20.5
Metal machining	6.8	4.4	2.5	3.5
Metalworking, n.e.c.	----	----	1.6	2.2
Mechanics and machinery repairmen	14.5	9.3	4.7	6.5
Wood machinery	----	----	1.9	2.7
Textile occupations	----	----	2.4	3.3
Machine work, n.e.c.	----	----	.9	1.3
Benchwork	4.7	3.0	8.4	11.7
Fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c.	----	----	1.1	1.5
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment	2.6	1.7	1.4	2.0
Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials	----	----	.8	1.1
Fabrication and repair of wood products	----	----	.8	1.1
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related	----	----	.2	3.7
Structural work	25.4	16.4	17.9	24.9
Metal fabricating, n.e.c.	4.5	2.9	4.0	5.6
Welding, flame cutting, and related	10.7	6.9	2.2	3.0
Electrical assembly, installing, and repairing	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.7
Painting, plastering, waterproofing, and cementing	----	----	2.2	3.0
Excavating, grading, paving, and related occupations	----	----	.9	1.3
Construction work, n.e.c.	3.7	2.4	.6	9.1
Structural work occupations, n.e.c.	1.7	1.1	.1	1.2
Miscellaneous	4.4	2.8	4.9	6.9
Packaging and materials handling	----	----	2.2	3.1
Production and distribution of utilities	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
Unknown	33.6	21.6	1.7	2.4

[1] Data are shown separately only for those occupations in each major group with 1 percent or more of the trainees in each program.

[2] See footnote 1, table F–1. Does not include Apprenticeship Outreach enrollments, which are included in table F–1.

Table F–8. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Selected Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1971 [1]

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	JOP-OJT [2]	Neighborhood Youth Corps		Operation Mainstream	Concentrated Employment Program	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program	Job Corps
		In school [3]	Out of school					
Total: Number (thousands)	71.7	687.2	53.0	21.9	93.7	92.6	12.2	49.8
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:								
Male	74.3	54.9	50.7	73.3	59.7	66.3	38.3	73.8
Female	25.7	45.1	49.3	26.7	40.3	33.7	61.7	26.2
Age:								
Under 22 years	34.8	100.0	94.0	4.8	46.4	45.2	27.4	100.0
Under 19 years	10.5	96.5	89.5	2.0	17.4	15.7	10.4	[4] 78.4
19 to 21 years	24.3	3.5	4.5	2.8	29.0	29.5	17.0	[5] 21.6
22 years and over	65.2	----	6.0	95.2	53.7	54.8	72.6	----
22 to 44 years	55.2	----	6.0	55.4	47.8	49.8	67.5	----
45 years and over	10.0	----	----	39.8	5.9	5.0	5.1	----
Race:								
White	68.7	38.1	53.1	64.1	31.2	35.7	55.8	26.6
Negro	26.4	56.5	41.3	24.4	60.2	56.3	39.6	60.2
Other	4.9	5.4	5.6	11.5	8.6	8.0	4.6	13.2
Spanish American	13.1	12.1	16.5	28.1	20.5	16.0	16.0	----
Years of school completed:								
8 years or less	15.2	20.2	28.6	45.4	16.3	13.2	19.8	32.5
9 to 11 years	33.1	75.6	68.7	30.0	44.0	44.1	42.6	58.9
12 years or over	51.7	[6] 4.2	[6] 2.7	24.6	39.7	37.7	37.6	8.6
Family status:								
Head of family or household	[7] 61.5	----	----	----	57.5	----	84.3	----
Other	[7] 38.5	----	----	----	42.5	----	15.7	----
Number of persons in family:								
1 person	----	----	4.9	----	----	18.4	----	3.6
2 to 3 persons	----	----	19.4	----	----	33.3	----	14.3
4 to 7 persons	----	----	45.4	----	----	39.4	----	51.7
8 persons and over	----	----	30.3	----	----	8.9	----	30.4
Wage earner status:								
Primary	[7] 73.9	----	----	----	67.9	----	55.6	----
Other	[7] 26.1	----	----	----	32.1	----	44.4	----
Family income:								
Below $1,000	7.6	7.0	.1	.2	15.3	----	12.1	11.1
$1,000 to $1,999	15.3	14.0	35.3	61.9	27.7	----	21.2	17.3
$2,000 to $2,999	15.9	20.8	23.2	22.1	22.9	----	24.9	25.1
$3,000 to $3,999	15.7	26.1	20.3	10.1	17.7	----	19.2	19.5
$4,000 and over	45.5	32.1	21.1	5.7	16.4	----	22.6	27.0
$4,000 to $4,999	11.3	18.7	12.5	4.3	----	----	----	11.0
$5,000 and over	34.2	13.4	8.6	1.4	----	----	----	16.0
Years of gainful employment:								
Under 3 years	[7] 40.4	----	----	----	56.0	----	45.9	----
3 to 9 years	35.0	----	----	----	30.7	----	35.2	----
10 years or more	[7] 24.6	----	----	----	13.3	----	18.9	----
Prior employment status:								
Unemployed	[7] 64.8	----	----	93.0	92.6	----	83.9	----
Underemployed	[7] 14.6	----	----	2.2	4.6	----	4.9	----
Other	[7] 20.6	----	----	4.8	2.8	----	11.2	----
Duration of unemployment:								
Under 5 weeks	[7] 37.4	----	----	----	25.5	34.2	10.8	----
5 to 14 weeks	[7] 24.4	----	----	----	21.2	18.8	15.4	----
15 to 26 weeks	[7] 15.6	----	----	----	16.6	18.4	16.6	----
27 weeks and over	[7] 22.6	----	----	----	36.8	28.5	57.3	----
Disadvantaged	[7] 58.2	----	----	----	97.9	----	91.8	----
Poverty status	[7] 52.1	----	----	----	97.6	----	94.6	----
Public assistance recipient	6.7	36.9	37.4	20.3	13.9	16.4	98.3	35.7
Unemployment insurance claimant	[7] 7.9	----	----	----	3.9	----	2.7	----
Handicapped	9.0	----	----	----	7.9	3.3	7.9	----
Eligible for allowance	[7] 17.4	----	----	----	77.9	----	57.8	----
Prior military service:								
Veteran	27.6	----	----	21.0	15.1	----	12.5	----
Rejectee	[7] 3.4	----	----	3.2	4.2	----	2.8	----
Other nonveteran	69.0	----	----	75.8	80.6	----	84.7	----

[1] Characteristics of enrollees in these programs in previous years were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] See footnote 1, table F–1. (Enrollees in the Apprenticeship Outreach Program are excluded.)
[3] Includes enrollees in summer programs.
[4] Consists of 35 percent, under 17 years old; 27 percent, 17 years old; and 17 percent, 18 years old.
[5] Consists of 11 percent, 19 years old; and 10 percent, 20 and 21 years old.
[6] Not necessarily high school graduates.
[7] Characteristic relates to OJT component only.

Table F–9. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, Fiscal Years 1970–71

Item	FY 1971	FY 1970
Characteristics (percent distribution)		
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0
Sex:		
Male	60.5	57.0
Female	39.5	43.0
Age:		
Both sexes: Under 22 years	7.6	6.0
22 to 34 years	32.7	29.7
35 to 44 years	19.5	20.1
45 years and over	40.2	44.2
Male: Under 22 years	7.8	6.0
22 to 34 years	34.3	30.8
35 to 44 years	18.6	19.0
45 years and over	39.3	44.2
Female: Under 22 years	7.5	6.0
22 to 34 years	30.2	28.3
35 to 44 years	20.7	21.7
45 years and over	41.6	44.0
Race:		
White	86.1	85.7
Negro and other races	13.9	14.3
Weeks unemployed:		
Under 5 weeks	34.3	42.2
5 to 14 weeks	43.4	41.2
15 weeks and over	22.3	16.5
Benefits		
Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands)	6,623	5,307
Total benefits paid during year (millions)	$4,801	$2,783
Average weekly benefit amount	$52.30	$48.23
Average weeks compensated per beneficiary	14.2	11.3
Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands)	1,797	930

Table F–10. Selected Employment Service Activities, Fiscal Years 1970–71

[Thousands]

State	Total nonagricultural placements				Nonagricultural job openings		New applications				Initial counseling interviews			
	All applicants		Disadvantaged				All applicants		Disadvantaged		All applicants		Disadvantaged	
	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1970
United States	3,596	4,603	785	964	5,910	6,751	9,740	9,957	1,642	1,640	1,062	1,083	483	459
Alabama	68	84	22	20	102	121	197	213	46	49	16	17	8	8
Alaska	12	14	1	2	15	18	21	27	2	3	2	2	1	1
Arizona	61	76	11	13	92	99	103	111	19	19	6	7	3	4
Arkansas	65	82	19	34	82	94	93	132	32	38	9	11	6	7
California	300	395	64	54	635	719	689	926	232	158	74	70	46	33
Colorado	67	86	5	6	96	112	161	146	15	12	14	14	6	5
Connecticut	35	50	9	11	65	85	215	190	19	21	15	19	8	9
Delaware	3	5	2	(1)	8	10	20	18	2	2	1	2	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia	38	39	28	26	44	74	84	93	51	60	16	8	14	6
Florida	120	163	26	32	239	259	258	220	39	43	19	21	10	11
Georgia	90	105	27	27	137	160	212	213	48	41	21	19	14	11
Guam	1	1	(1)	(1)	16	12	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Hawaii	6	11	1	1	18	24	[illegible]	44	6	4	5	3	2	1
Idaho	26	29	1	1	33	39	48	55	3	3	5	5	2	2
Illinois	101	151	19	21	212	226	468	431	96	86	57	63	27	30
Indiana	79	104	13	18	118	145	296	269	25	18	18	18	7	7
Iowa	48	55	4	6	65	77	84	91	6	6	8	8	3	3
Kansas	41	52	7	7	60	75	107	106	9	8	15	12	5	4
Kentucky	40	52	9	13	59	67	157	163	32	32	20	21	11	11
Louisiana	55	65	24	25	73	79	155	153	46	39	14	15	9	8
Maine	13	16	1	1	30	28	42	39	3	2	7	6	2	2
Maryland	42	58	12	14	80	110	161	169	23	32	20	21	8	7
Massachusetts	76	107	20	49	143	143	284	281	56	94	36	34	18	28
Michigan	89	164	6	19	153	203	584	411	52	49	42	46	17	20
Minnesota	64	82	4	6	111	116	185	188	12	13	14	14	4	4
Mississippi	76	87	20	21	90	105	136	153	35	37	30	28	14	11
Missouri	79	93	17	20	116	141	230	232	33	31	20	23	8	7
Montana	27	32	2	2	34	39	60	59	4	4	7	9	2	2
Nebraska	32	41	3	2	46	54	57	61	5	4	6	8	2	2
Nevada	20	29	1	2	27	40	53	45	3	3	4	3	1	1
New Hampshire	10	13	(1)	(1)	24	28	49	44	1	1	6	8	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	89	115	23	20	152	180	405	342	49	38	48	43	18	17
New Mexico	28	32	16	15	37	40	74	64	18	15	7	8	4	5
New York	410	557	96	129	740	778	655	761	135	143	109	108	46	35
North Carolina	76	89	11	14	135	153	258	244	30	31	20	24	5	7
North Dakota	20	22	3	3	28	31	40	36	4	4	4	3	1	1
Ohio	103	164	20	30	176	257	374	411	38	59	33	34	13	14
Oklahoma	112	138	30	44	146	166	157	154	20	26	26	18	12	8
Oregon	52	56	5	12	78	91	120	128	14	8	16	16	5	6
Pennsylvania	158	224	19	19	271	327	497	498	55	51	79	78	31	27
Puerto Rico	33	32	21	14	47	44	107	137	57	72	9	11	7	9
Rhode Island	14	20	1	1	32	33	56	54	3	2	6	8	2	3
South Carolina	46	54	13	13	74	80	128	123	23	24	9	9	4	4
South Dakota	20	22	5	5	26	33	36	36	6	6	6	5	3	4
Tennessee	76	93	14	15	108	126	164	178	31	34	12	19	7	10
Texas	349	338	96	125	477	493	696	692	113	123	75	75	33	31
Utah	28	31	3	7	42	41	61	62	5	6	7	9	2	3
Vermont	9	9	1	1	16	19	24	17	2	2	4	3	1	1
Virginia	79	92	16	17	114	130	185	197	23	29	23	27	6	6
Virgin Islands	2	3			5	7	5	7				1		
Washington	35	48	4	9	62	70	180	159	22	16	8	7	3	4
West Virginia	21	26	7	7	27	31	87	85	23	20	16	16	10	7
Wisconsin	36	53	4	8	74	95	152	170	15	17	15	20	7	7
Wyoming	12	15	2	2	17	21	16	17	1	2	2	2	1	1

[1] Less than 500.

Table F–11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–70

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations [1]	
	Total, all trades [2]				
1947	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,190	192,954
1948	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,380
1949	230,380	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,823
1950	202,729	63,881	38,754	56,845	171,011
1951	[3] 172,477	62,842	33,098	43,689	158,532
1952	158,532	73,620	28,561	43,333	160,258
1953	160,258	58,939	27,383	33,139	158,675
1954	158,675	67,265	24,795	26,423	174,722
1955	174,722	74,062	27,231	33,416	188,137
1956	[3] 189,684	59,638	30,356	33,275	185,691
1957	185,691	49,569	30,647	26,918	177,695
1958	177,695	66,230	37,375	40,545	166,005
1959	[3] 172,161	54,100	31,727	33,406	161,128
1960	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1961	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,887
1962	158,887	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,318
1963	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1964	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,168	183,955
1965	183,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1966	207,511	97,896	37,299	47,957	220,151
1967	[3] 207,517	111,012	37,287	43,246	237,996
1968	237,996	123,163	39,646	47,561	273,952
1969 [4]	[5] 269,626	108,779	45,102	53,610	279,693
1970					
	Construction trades				
1952	77,920	33,316	15,679	18,756	76,801
1953	[3] 81,801	37,102	13,523	18,393	81,987
1954	81,987	34,238	15,537	18,951	81,737
1955	81,737	47,238	13,444	14,632	100,899
1956	100,899	42,873	14,588	16,565	112,619
1957 [6]	114,166	38,506	17,344	24,466	110,862
1958	110,862	34,485	20,255	16,278	108,814
1959	108,814	37,894	21,067	18,942	106,699
1960	106,699	33,939	16,656	21,019	102,963
1961	102,963	33,446	17,251	18,407	100,751
1962	100,751	36,994	16,477	18,222	103,046
1963	103,046	36,763	15,559	17,337	106,913
1964	106,913	38,556	16,286	19,347	109,836
1965	109,836	41,379	16,201	20,082	114,932
1966	114,932	46,120	16,352	22,507	122,193
1967	122,193	48,190	22,051	26,956	121,376
1968	[3] 115,236	58,899	20,263	21,360	132,512
1969	132,512	55,469	22,950	28,020	137,011
1970	[5] 152,342	[7] 57,321	21,414	27,143	161,106
	Metalworking trades				
1952	14,645	5,553	2,149	2,552	15,497
1953	15,497	9,143	2,210	3,292	19,138
1954	19,138	6,352	3,641	3,418	18,431
1955	18,431	7,797	3,617	2,176	20,435
1956	20,435	8,058	4,253	2,622	21,618
1957	21,618	8,289	4,740	4,740	20,427
1958	20,427	3,400	2,541	2,357	18,929
1959	18,929	5,789	3,537	2,439	18,742
1960 [8]	24,898	7,846	4,986	3,963	23,795
1961	23,795	6,819	4,719	3,669	22,226
1962	22,226	8,351	3,611	3,428	23,538
1963	23,538	9,019	3,799	3,927	24,831
1964	24,831	10,704	3,923	3,652	27,960
1965	27,960	14,032	3,770	4,123	34,099
1966	34,099	21,918	4,799	6,461	44,757
1967	44,757	30,669	8,470	12,357	54,599
1968	[3] 47,436	25,959	6,916	10,155	56,324
1969	56,324	22,638	10,277	11,985	56,700
1970	[5] 57,406	[7] 18,394	11,051	11,084	53,665

Footnotes at end of table.

Table F–11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–70—Continued

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations [1]	
	Printing trades				
1952	10,069	2,651	2,513	1,527	8,680
1953	8,680	4,064	1,959	1,149	9,636
1954	9,636	3,884	2,093	1,352	10,075
1955	10,075	6,556	1,435	998	14,198
1956	14,198	3,590	1,966	1,326	14,496
1957	14,496	3,679	1,844	2,113	14,218
1958	14,218	2,167	1,953	1,014	13,418
1959	13,418	2,050	1,803	922	12,743
1960	12,743	3,126	1,675	935	13,259
1961	13,259	2,968	2,526	864	12,837
1962	12,837	3,222	2,286	1,005	12,768
1963	12,768	3,108	2,569	1,178	12,129
1964	12,129	2,400	2,267	845	11,417
1965	11,417	2,587	1,565	757	11,682
1966	11,682	3,511	1,692	1,138	12,363
1967	12,363	3,933	2,073	2,577	11,646
1968	[3] 11,236	5,349	2,124	1,611	12,850
1969	12,850	6,019	2,977	2,066	13,826
1970	[5] 13,706	[7] 5,991	2,900	1,867	14,930

[1] Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

[2] Also includes miscellaneous trades, not shown separately.

[3] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects changes in the reporting system.

[4] Figures for individual trades do not add to totals (aside from the inclusion in the total of miscellaneous trades, not shown separately) because of the absence of trade detail for California.

[5] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions of 1969 yearend figures reported by most States. In metalworking trades, the transfer of auto body builders to miscellaneous trades also accounts for part of the difference.

[6] Includes lathers beginning 1957.

[7] Estimated.

[8] Includes new apprenticeship programs beginning 1960, mainly silversmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, and airplane mechanics.

Table F–12. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965–70

Program	Number (thousands)						Percent distribution [1]					
	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1966	FY 1965	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1966	FY 1965
Total	8,794	7,979	7,534	7,048	6,070	5,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	5,114	4,079	3,843	3,533	3,048	2,819	58.2	51.1	51.0	50.1	50.2	51.9
Postsecondary	1,013	706	593	500	442	207	11.5	8.9	7.9	7.1	7.3	3.8
Adult and special needs	2,666	3,194	3,098	3,015	2,580	2,404	30.3	40.0	41.1	42.8	42.5	44.3
Agriculture	853	851	851	935	907	888	9.7	10.7	11.3	13.3	14.9	16.3
Secondary	551	536	528	509	510	517	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.2	8.4	9.5
Postsecondary	23	16	11	8	6	2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	(3)
Adult and special needs	279	299	312	418	391	369	3.2	3.7	4.1	5.9	6.4	6.8
Distribution	529	563	575	481	420	333	6.0	7.1	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.1
Secondary	230	184	176	151	102	76	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
Postsecondary	82	61	45	21	16	6	.9	.7	.6	.3	.3	.1
Adult and special needs	217	319	354	309	303	251	2.5	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.6
Health	198	175	141	115	84	67	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2
Secondary	32	23	21	17	10	9	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
Postsecondary	103	92	65	54	36	21	1.2	1.2	.9	.8	.6	.4
Adult and special needs	64	60	55	44	37	37	.7	.8	.7	.6	.6	.7
Home economics	2,570	2,449	2,283	2,187	1,898	2,099	29.2	30.7	30.3	31.0	31.3	38.6
Secondary	1,934	1,670	1,558	1,475	1,280	1,443	22.0	20.9	20.7	20.9	21.1	26.6
Postsecondary	44	113	4	4	3	2	.5	.2	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Adult and special needs	592	765	721	708	615	654	6.7	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.1	12.0
Office	2,111	1,835	1,736	1,572	1,238	731	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.3	20.4	13.5
Secondary	1,331	1,122	1,060	985	798	498	15.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.2	9.2
Postsecondary	331	218	225	193	165	44	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	.8
Adult and special needs	449	494	451	394	274	189	5.1	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.5	3.5
Technical	272	315	270	266	254	226	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2
Secondary	34	32	36	28	29	24	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4
Postsecondary	152	131	105	97	100	72	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
Adult and special needs	86	153	129	141	125	130	1.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4
Trades and industry	1,906	1,721	1,629	1,491	1,269	1,088	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.2	20.9	20.0
Secondary	692	459	422	368	319	253	7.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.7
Postsecondary	261	174	138	123	116	60	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.1
Adult and special needs	953	1,088	1,069	1,000	835	775	10.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.7	14.3
Other [2]	[4] 354	70	49	----------	----------	----------	4.0	.9	.7	----------	----------	----------
Secondary	310	53	42	----------	----------	----------	3.5	.7	.6	----------	----------	----------
Postsecondary	17	1	(5)	----------	----------	----------	.2	(3)	(3)	----------	----------	----------
Adult and special needs	27	16	7	----------	----------	----------	.3	.2	.1	----------	----------	----------

[1] Based on unrounded data.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Includes developing programs which do not fit precisely into the occupation groups listed.
[4] Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.
[5] Less than 500.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–71

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Output per man-hour									
1947	51.3	29.2	57.1	54.8	58.2					
1948	53.6	34.0	58.8	57.9	59.2	4.5	16.3	3.0	5.6	1.8
1949	55.3	33.1	61.1	60.0	61.8	3.2	−2.5	4.0	3.7	4.4
1950	59.7	37.7	65.0	64.4	65.3	8.1	13.9	6.3	7.2	5.7
1951	61.5	37.9	66.3	65.9	66.4	3.0	.4	2.0	2.3	1.7
1952	62.7	41.2	66.9	66.2	67.2	1.9	8.8	.9	.4	1.2
1953	65.3	46.7	68.9	68.3	68.9	4.2	13.2	2.9	3.3	2.5
1954	66.9	49.1	70.5	69.5	71.0	2.4	5.1	2.3	1.7	3.0
1955	69.9	49.5	73.6	73.7	73.4	4.4	.9	4.4	6.0	3.5
1956	70.0	51.6	73.2	72.9	73.3	.2	4.3	−.6	−1.1	−.2
1957	72.0	54.7	74.8	74.4	75.0	2.9	6.0	2.2	2.0	2.4
1958	74.3	60.4	76.7	74.4	78.0	3.1	10.3	2.5	0	3.9
1959	76.9	61.5	79.3	78.5	79.8	3.6	1.8	3.4	5.6	2.3
1960	78.2	64.9	80.3	79.9	80.6	1.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	1.1
1961	80.9	70.0	82.7	81.8	83.3	3.5	7.9	3.0	2.4	3.3
1962	84.7	71.7	86.4	86.6	86.5	4.7	2.3	4.6	5.8	3.9
1963	87.7	78.1	89.1	90.1	88.7	3.6	9.0	3.1	4.0	2.6
1964	91.1	79.5	92.4	94.5	91.5	3.9	1.7	3.7	4.9	3.1
1965	94.2	86.9	95.1	98.3	93.5	3.4	9.3	2.9	4.1	2.2
1966	98.0	90.5	98.4	99.9	97.6	4.0	8.3	3.5	1.6	4.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	6.3	1.6	.1	2.5
1968	102.9	100.2	102.9	104.7	101.9	2.9	.2	2.9	4.7	1.9
1969	103.4	110.7	102.7	106.1	101.1	.5	10.5	−.1	1.4	−.8
1970	104.3	115.6	103.5	107.7	101.7	.9	4.4	.7	1.5	.6
1971 [p]	108.1	125.6	107.0	111.6	105.3	3.6	8.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
	Output per employed person									
1947	56.5	32.9	61.4	55.2	64.5					
1948	58.5	38.0	62.7	57.9	65.2	3.5	15.6	2.2	4.8	1.0
1949	59.5	36.4	64.4	58.9	67.2	1.8	−4.3	2.6	1.8	3.1
1950	64.4	40.8	68.9	64.9	70.8	8.2	12.3	7.0	10.2	5.3
1951	66.2	41.4	70.3	66.5	71.9	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6
1952	67.3	44.6	70.9	66.9	72.6	1.6	7.7	.9	.6	1.0
1953	69.7	51.1	72.5	68.3	74.0	3.6	14.6	2.3	2.9	1.9
1954	70.7	52.8	73.5	68.7	75.8	1.4	3.2	1.4	−.1	2.4
1955	74.1	52.5	77.2	74.4	78.4	4.8	−.6	5.1	8.2	3.4
1956	73.6	53.6	76.4	73.2	77.9	−.6	2.1	−1.0	−1.6	−.6
1957	74.8	55.4	77.2	73.8	78.9	1.5	3.5	1.1	.8	1.3
1958	76.3	60.6	78.4	73.0	81.3	2.1	9.4	1.5	−1.1	3.1
1959	79.5	61.7	81.7	78.6	83.3	4.2	1.8	4.2	7.7	2.4
1960	80.4	65.6	82.2	79.0	83.9	1.1	6.3	.7	.5	.8
1961	82.5	69.7	84.1	81.0	85.9	2.6	6.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
1962	86.6	72.3	88.1	86.4	89.1	5.0	3.7	4.8	6.7	3.8
1963	89.5	78.1	90.8	90.0	91.3	3.4	8.1	3.0	4.2	2.4
1964	92.8	79.7	94.0	94.8	93.8	3.7	1.9	3.6	5.3	2.8
1965	96.2	88.2	96.9	99.6	95.7	3.6	10.8	3.1	5.0	2.0
1966	99.3	91.3	99.7	101.3	98.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.3
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.7	9.5	.3	−1.2	1.2
1968	102.4	99.0	102.5	104.9	101.3	2.4	−1.0	2.5	4.9	1.3
1969	102.4	109.0	101.9	106.1	100.0	0	10.0	−.5	1.1	−1.3
1970	102.0	113.0	101.3	106.2	99.5	−.4	3.7	−.6	0	−.4
1971 [p]	105.4	123.0	104.5	110.1	102.7	3.3	8.9	3.1	3.7	3.2
	Output									
1947	45.6	71.1	44.5	44.7	44.5					
1948	47.8	79.5	46.5	46.9	46.3	4.8	11.8	4.4	4.9	4.1
1949	47.6	77.0	46.4	44.2	47.6	−.3	−3.2	−.1	−5.6	2.8
1950	52.5	81.2	51.3	51.3	51.4	10.2	5.4	10.6	16.1	7.8
1951	55.8	77.0	55.0	56.5	54.1	6.3	−5.2	7.0	10.1	5.4
1952	57.2	79.5	56.3	57.8	55.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.6
1953	60.1	83.7	59.1	62.6	57.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	8.3	3.2
1954	59.3	85.4	58.3	58.2	58.3	−1.3	2.0	−1.5	−7.1	1.7
1955	64.3	87.4	63.4	65.0	62.5	8.5	2.5	8.8	11.8	7.2
1956	65.6	87.0	64.7	65.3	64.4	1.9	−.5	2.0	.4	3.0
1957	66.5	84.9	65.7	65.5	65.9	1.4	−2.4	1.6	.4	2.3
1958	65.6	87.0	64.8	60.2	67.2	−1.3	2.5	−1.5	−8.1	2.0
1959	70.2	88.3	69.5	67.6	70.4	7.0	1.4	7.3	12.3	4.9
1960	71.9	91.6	71.1	68.6	72.5	2.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	2.9
1961	73.2	92.9	72.5	68.3	74.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	−.4	3.0
1962	78.2	92.5	77.6	75.2	78.9	6.8	−.5	7.1	10.1	5.7
1963	81.5	95.4	80.9	79.0	81.9	4.2	3.2	4.3	5.0	3.9
1964	86.2	93.3	85.9	84.5	86.6	5.7	−2.2	6.1	7.0	5.7
1965	91.8	99.2	91.5	92.7	90.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	9.7	5.0
1966	97.7	93.7	97.9	100.1	96.7	6.4	−5.5	7.0	8.0	6.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	6.7	2.2	−.1	3.4
1968	104.8	97.9	105.1	106.7	104.2	4.8	−2.1	5.1	6.7	4.2
1969	107.5	101.3	107.8	109.9	106.7	2.6	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.4
1970	106.8	100.0	107.1	105.7	107.8	−.7	−1.2	−.7	−3.9	1.1
1971 [p]	109.9	107.0	110.0	105.4	112.4	2.9	7.0	2.7	−.3	4.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–71—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Employment									
1947	80.6	216.5	72.6	81.0	68.9					
1948	81.7	209.2	74.1	81.0	71.1	1.3	−3.3	2.1	0.1	3.1
1949	80.0	211.7	72.2	75.1	70.9	−2.1	1.2	−2.6	−7.3	−.3
1950	81.5	198.7	74.6	79.2	72.5	1.9	−6.1	3.3	5.4	2.4
1951	84.3	185.8	78.2	85.1	75.2	3.3	−6.5	4.9	7.5	3.7
1952	85.0	178.2	79.5	86.4	76.4	.9	−4.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
1953	86.2	163.7	81.6	91.0	77.5	1.4	−8.2	2.7	5.3	1.4
1954	83.9	161.7	79.3	84.6	77.0	−2.7	−1.2	−2.8	−7.0	−.7
1955	86.9	166.7	82.1	87.4	79.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7
1956	89.0	162.5	84.7	89.2	82.7	2.5	−2.5	3.1	2.0	3.6
1957	88.9	153.2	85.1	88.8	83.5	−.1	−5.7	.5	−.4	1.0
1958	86.0	143.5	82.6	82.5	82.6	−3.3	−6.3	−3.0	−7.1	−1.0
1959	88.3	143.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	2.6	−.4	2.9	4.3	2.4
1960	89.5	139.6	86.5	86.8	86.3	1.3	−2.4	1.7	.9	2.1
1961	88.8	133.2	86.2	84.4	86.9	−.7	−4.6	−.4	−2.8	.7
1962	90.3	127.9	88.1	87.1	88.5	1.7	−4.0	2.2	3.2	1.9
1963	91.0	122.1	89.2	87.8	89.8	.8	−4.6	1.2	.8	1.4
1964	92.8	117.1	91.4	89.2	92.3	2.0	−4.1	2.4	1.6	2.8
1965	95.5	112.4	94.5	93.2	95.0	2.9	−4.0	3.4	4.5	2.9
1966	98.4	102.7	98.2	98.9	97.9	3.1	−8.6	3.9	6.2	3.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	−2.6	1.8	1.1	2.2
1968	102.3	98.9	102.5	101.7	102.9	2.3	−1.1	2.5	1.7	2.9
1969	105.0	92.9	105.7	103.6	106.7	2.6	−6.0	3.1	1.9	3.7
1970	104.7	88.5	105.6	99.6	108.3	−.3	−4.8	−.1	−3.9	1.5
1971 [p]	104.2	87.0	105.3	95.7	109.4	−.4	−1.7	−.4	−3.9	1.1
	Man-hours									
1947	88.8	243.4	78.0	81.5	76.4					
1948	89.2	233.9	79.1	80.9	78.2	0.4	−3.9	1.3	−0.7	2.3
1949	86.2	232.4	76.0	73.7	77.1	−3.4	−.7	−3.9	−8.9	−1.5
1950	87.9	215.1	79.0	79.8	78.6	2.0	−7.4	4.0	8.3	2.0
1951	90.7	203.1	82.9	85.9	81.5	3.2	−5.6	4.9	7.6	3.6
1952	91.2	192.8	84.1	87.3	82.6	.5	−5.1	1.5	1.7	1.4
1953	92.0	179.3	85.9	91.6	83.2	.8	−7.0	2.1	4.9	.7
1954	88.6	173.9	82.6	83.7	82.2	−3.7	−3.0	−3.8	−8.6	−1.2
1955	92.1	176.7	86.1	88.2	85.2	3.9	1.6	4.2	5.5	3.6
1956	93.7	168.6	88.4	89.5	87.9	1.7	−4.6	2.6	1.5	3.2
1957	92.3	155.3	87.9	88.1	87.8	−1.5	−7.9	−.6	−1.6	−.1
1958	88.4	144.2	84.5	80.9	86.1	−4.2	−7.1	−3.9	−8.1	−1.9
1959	91.2	143.6	87.6	86.1	88.3	3.3	−.4	3.7	6.4	2.5
1960	92.0	141.2	88.6	85.8	89.9	.8	−1.7	1.1	−.3	1.8
1961	90.6	132.6	87.7	83.5	89.6	−1.5	−6.0	−1.0	−2.7	−.3
1962	92.4	129.0	89.8	86.9	91.2	2.0	−2.7	2.5	4.1	1.8
1963	92.9	122.1	90.9	87.7	92.3	.6	−5.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
1964	94.5	117.4	92.9	89.4	94.6	1.8	−3.8	2.3	2.0	2.4
1965	97.4	114.1	96.3	94.3	97.2	3.1	−2.8	3.6	5.4	2.8
1966	99.7	103.6	99.5	100.2	99.1	2.4	−12.7	3.3	6.3	2.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.3	.4	.5	−.2	.9
1968	101.8	97.8	102.1	101.9	102.2	1.8	−2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
1969	104.0	91.5	104.9	103.6	105.6	2.2	−6.4	2.7	1.6	3.3
1970	102.4	86.5	103.5	98.1	106.0	−1.6	−5.4	−1.4	−5.3	.5
1971 [p]	101.7	85.3	102.8	94.4	106.7	−.7	−1.5	−.7	−3.7	.7

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Output refers to gross national product in 1958 dollars. The man-hours data are based principally on employment and hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

[2] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Man-Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–71

Year	Indexes (1967=100)				Percent change over previous year [1]			
	Total private	Private nonfarm			Total private	Private nonfarm		
		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing		Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Compensation per man-hour [2]							
1947	36.2	38.3	37.1	38.9				
1948	39.5	41.8	40.7	42.3	9.0	9.0	9.7	8.7
1949	40.1	43.0	42.6	43.3	1.5	2.9	4.7	2.4
1950	42.8	45.3	44.7	45.7	6.8	5.5	4.7	5.5
1951	46.9	49.3	49.3	49.1	9.6	8.7	10.4	7.5
1952	49.8	52.0	52.4	51.5	6.1	5.5	6.4	4.9
1953	52.9	54.9	55.3	54.2	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.3
1954	54.5	56.6	57.8	55.9	3.1	3.2	4.6	3.1
1955	55.9	58.6	60.0	57.6	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.0
1956	59.5	62.0	63.9	60.8	6.4	5.8	6.5	5.6
1957	63.3	65.5	67.7	64.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7
1958	66.0	68.1	70.6	66.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2
1959	69.0	71.0	73.5	69.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
1960	71.7	73.9	76.6	72.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
1961	74.4	76.3	79.0	75.1	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.5
1962	77.7	79.3	82.3	77.9	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7
1963	80.8	82.2	85.0	80.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8
1964	84.9	86.1	89.0	84.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8
1965	88.4	89.2	91.2	88.3	4.1	3.7	2.6	4.0
1966	94.5	94.6	95.3	94.2	6.9	6.1	4.5	6.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.2
1968	107.6	107.3	107.2	107.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
1969	115.6	114.7	114.1	115.2	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4
1970	124.0	122.7	121.6	123.9	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6
1971 [p]	132.6	131.2	129.1	133.3	6.9	6.9	6.2	7.5
	Unit labor costs							
1947	70.6	67.1	67.7	66.9				
1948	73.7	71.0	70.3	71.4	4.3	5.8	3.9	6.8
1949	72.5	70.3	71.0	70.0	−1.6	−1.0	1.0	−1.9
1950	71.7	69.7	69.5	69.9	−1.2	−.8	−2.3	−.2
1951	76.3	74.3	74.8	73.9	6.4	6.6	7.9	5.7
1952	79.4	77.6	79.1	76.6	4.1	4.5	6.0	3.7
1953	81.0	79.7	80.9	78.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.7
1954	81.5	80.3	83.2	78.8	.6	.9	2.8	.1
1955	80.1	79.6	81.4	78.4	−1.7	−.9	−2.1	−.5
1956	85.0	84.7	87.6	83.0	6.2	6.4	7.6	5.8
1957	87.9	87.6	91.1	85.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.2
1958	88.9	88.7	94.9	85.8	1.1	1.3	4.2	.2
1959	89.8	89.5	93.7	87.3	1.0	.9	−1.3	1.8
1960	91.8	92.0	95.9	90.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.1
1961	92.1	92.3	96.5	90.2	.3	.2	.7	.2
1962	91.8	91.8	95.0	90.1	−.3	−.5	−1.6	−.1
1963	92.1	92.3	94.4	91.2	.4	.5	−.7	1.2
1964	93.1	93.2	94.1	92.7	1.1	1.0	−.3	1.6
1965	93.8	93.9	92.8	94.7	.7	.8	−1.4	2.2
1966	96.5	96.2	95.5	96.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	1.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	3.7
1968	104.6	104.3	102.3	105.3	4.6	4.3	2.3	5.3
1969	111.9	111.6	107.5	114.0	7.0	7.1	5.0	8.3
1970	118.9	118.6	112.9	121.9	6.3	6.3	5.0	6.9
1971 [p]	122.7	122.6	115.7	126.5	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.8
	Implicit price deflator [3]							
1947	66.4	63.8	66.9	62.3				
1948	70.9	68.2	71.3	66.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	7.0
1949	70.2	68.7	72.8	66.7	−1.0	.8	2.1	.1
1950	70.9	69.4	73.0	67.7	1.0	1.1	.3	1.5
1951	76.1	74.0	77.9	72.1	7.3	6.5	6.8	6.4
1952	77.5	75.9	79.6	74.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.8
1953	78.1	77.2	80.6	75.9	.7	1.8	.5	2.5
1954	79.1	78.5	81.6	76.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3
1955	79.8	79.5	83.1	77.8	.9	1.3	1.7	1.2
1956	82.3	82.3	86.9	80.0	3.2	3.4	4.6	2.8
1957	85.3	85.3	89.7	83.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.9
1958	87.1	86.8	91.9	84.3	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.4
1959	88.3	88.3	93.3	85.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9
1960	89.5	89.6	94.1	87.3	1.4	1.4	.9	1.7
1961	90.4	90.4	94.4	88.5	.9	.9	.2	1.3
1962	91.2	91.2	94.4	89.6	.9	.9	0	1.3
1963	92.2	92.3	94.5	91.1	1.0	1.2	.1	1.6
1964	93.2	93.4	95.4	92.4	1.2	1.3	.9	1.4
1965	94.8	94.8	95.7	94.3	1.7	1.4	.4	2.1
1966	97.2	96.8	97.4	96.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.5
1968	103.6	103.5	102.3	104.2	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.2
1969	108.3	108.1	104.0	110.3	4.5	4.4	1.7	5.9
1970	113.6	113.5	107.1	116.5	4.9	5.0	3.0	5.6
1971 [p]	118.5	118.7	(4)	(4)	4.3	4.5	(4)	(4)

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.
[2] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.
[3] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.
[4] Not available.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor ,Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947–71

Year	Total gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services				
		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services	Total	Nonresidential	Residential structures	Change in business inventories		Total	Federal			State and local
												Total	National defense	Other	
	Billions of current dollars														
1947	231.3	260.7	20.4	90.5	49.8	34.0	23.4	11.1	−0.5	11.5	25.1	12.5	9.1	3.5	12.6
1948	257.6	173.6	22.7	96.2	54.7	46.0	26.9	14.4	4.7	6.4	31.6	16.5	10.7	5.8	15.0
1949	256.5	176.8	24.6	94.5	57.6	35.7	25.1	13.7	−3.1	6.1	37.8	20.1	13.3	6.8	17.7
1950	284.8	191.0	30.5	98.1	62.4	54.1	27.9	19.4	6.8	1.8	37.9	18.4	14.1	4.3	19.5
1951	328.4	206.3	29.6	108.8	67.9	59.3	33.8	17.2	10.3	3.7	59.1	37.7	33.6	4.1	21.5
1952	345.5	216.7	29.3	114.0	73.4	51.9	31.6	17.2	3.1	2.2	74.7	51.8	45.9	5.9	22.9
1953	364.6	230.0	33.2	116.8	79.9	52.6	34.2	18.0	.4	.4	81.6	57.0	48.7	8.4	24.6
1954	364.8	236.5	32.8	118.3	85.4	51.7	33.6	19.7	−1.5	1.8	74.8	47.4	41.2	6.2	27.4
1955	398.0	254.4	39.6	123.3	91.4	67.4	38.1	23.3	6.0	2.0	74.2	44.1	38.6	5.5	30.1
1956	419.2	266.7	38.9	129.3	98.5	70.0	43.7	21.6	4.7	4.0	78.6	45.6	40.3	5.3	33.0
1957	441.1	281.4	40.8	135.6	105.0	67.9	46.4	20.2	1.3	5.7	86.1	49.5	44.2	5.3	36.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	−1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	45.9	7.7	40.6
1959	483.7	311.2	44.3	146.6	120.3	75.3	45.1	25.5	4.8	.1	97.0	53.7	46.0	7.6	43.3
1960	503.7	325.2	45.3	151.3	128.7	74.8	48.4	22.8	3.6	4.1	99.6	53.5	44.9	8.6	46.1
1961	520.1	335.2	44.3	155.9	135.1	71.7	47.0	22.6	2.0	5.6	107.6	57.4	47.8	9.6	50.2
1962	560.3	355.1	49.5	162.6	143.0	83.0	51.7	25.3	6.0	5.1	117.1	63.4	51.6	11.8	53.7
1963	590.5	375.0	53.9	168.6	152.4	87.1	54.3	27.0	5.9	5.9	122.5	64.2	50.8	13.5	58.2
1964	632.4	401.2	59.2	178.7	163.3	94.0	61.1	27.1	5.8	8.5	128.7	65.2	50.0	15.2	63.5
1965	684.9	432.8	66.3	191.1	175.5	108.1	71.3	27.2	9.6	6.9	137.0	66.9	50.1	16.8	70.1
1966	749.9	466.3	70.8	206.9	188.6	121.4	81.6	25.0	14.8	5.3	156.8	77.8	60.7	17.1	79.0
1967	793.9	492.1	73.1	215.0	204.0	116.6	83.3	25.1	8.2	5.2	180.1	90.7	72.4	18.4	89.4
1968	864.2	536.2	84.0	230.8	221.3	126.0	88.8	30.1	7.1	2.5	199.6	98.8	78.3	20.5	100.8
1969	929.1	579.6	89.9	247.6	242.1	137.8	98.6	31.8	7.4	2.0	209.7	99.2	78.4	20.7	110.6
1970	974.1	615.8	88.6	264.7	262.5	135.3	102.1	30.4	2.8	3.6	219.4	97.2	75.4	21.9	122.2
1971[p]	1,046.8	662.2	100.4	278.8	283.0	150.8	108.2	40.6	2.1	.7	233.1	97.6	71.4	26.2	135.4
	Billions of constant dollars, 1958 prices														
1947	309.9	206.3	24.7	108.3	73.4	51.5	36.2	15.4	−0.2	12.3	39.9	19.1	[1]	[1]	20.7
1948	323.7	210.8	26.3	108.7	75.8	60.4	38.0	17.9	4.6	6.1	46.3	23.7	[1]	[1]	22.8
1949	324.1	216.5	28.4	110.5	77.6	48.0	34.5	17.4	−3.9	6.4	53.3	27.6	[1]	[1]	25.7
1950	355.3	230.5	34.7	114.0	81.8	69.3	37.5	23.5	8.3	2.7	52.8	25.3	[1]	[1]	27.5
1951	383.4	232.8	31.5	116.5	84.8	70.0	39.6	19.5	10.9	5.3	75.4	47.4	[1]	[1]	27.9
1952	395.1	239.4	30.8	120.8	87.8	60.5	38.3	18.9	3.3	3.0	92.1	63.8	[1]	[1]	28.4
1953	412.8	250.8	35.3	124.4	91.1	61.2	40.7	19.6	.9	1.1	99.8	70.0	[1]	[1]	29.7
1954	407.0	255.7	35.4	125.5	94.8	59.4	39.6	21.7	−2.0	3.0	88.9	56.8	[1]	[1]	32.1
1955	438.0	274.2	43.2	131.7	99.3	75.4	43.9	25.1	6.4	3.2	85.2	50.7	[1]	[1]	34.4
1956	446.1	281.4	41.0	136.2	104.1	74.3	47.3	22.2	4.8	5.0	85.3	49.7	[1]	[1]	35.6
1957	452.5	288.2	41.5	138.7	108.0	68.8	47.4	20.2	1.2	6.2	89.3	51.7	[1]	[1]	37.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	−1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	[1]	[1]	40.6
1959	475.9	307.3	43.7	146.8	116.8	73.6	44.1	24.7	4.8	.3	94.7	52.5	[1]	[1]	42.2
1960	487.7	316.1	44.9	149.6	121.6	72.4	47.1	21.9	3.5	4.3	94.9	51.4	[1]	[1]	43.5
1961	497.2	322.5	43.9	153.0	125.6	69.0	45.5	21.6	2.0	5.1	100.5	54.6	[1]	[1]	45.9
1962	529.8	338.4	49.2	158.2	131.1	79.4	49.7	23.8	6.0	4.5	107.5	60.0	[1]	[1]	47.5
1963	551.0	353.3	53.7	162.2	137.4	82.5	51.9	24.8	5.8	5.6	109.6	59.5	[1]	[1]	50.1
1964	581.1	373.7	59.0	170.3	144.4	87.8	57.8	24.2	5.8	8.3	111.2	58.1	[1]	[1]	53.2
1965	617.8	397.7	66.6	178.6	152.5	99.2	66.3	23.8	9.0	6.2	114.7	57.9	[1]	[1]	56.8
1966	658.1	418.1	71.7	187.0	159.4	109.3	74.1	21.3	13.9	4.2	126.5	65.4	[1]	[1]	61.1
1967	675.2	430.1	72.9	190.2	167.0	101.2	73.2	20.4	7.7	3.6	140.2	74.7	[1]	[1]	65.5
1968	706.6	452.7	81.3	197.1	174.4	105.2	75.6	23.2	6.4	1.0	147.7	78.1	[1]	[1]	69.6
1969	724.7	469.3	84.8	202.7	181.8	109.6	80.1	23.1	6.4	.1	145.6	73.8	[1]	[1]	71.9
1970	720.0	475.9	81.4	207.3	187.2	102.2	78.6	21.3	2.3	2.4	139.4	65.4	[1]	[1]	74.0
1971[p]	739.5	491.9	89.3	211.6	191.0	107.9	78.8	27.0	2.0	.5	139.3	62.3	[1]	[1]	77.0

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Not available.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–4. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947–71

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration [1] (calendar days)	Workers involved [2] (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	0.30	0.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.4
1956	3,325	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.7
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	940	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	2,650	3.8	49,020	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	2,480	3.5	42,870	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	3,310	4.7	66,410	.37	.44	20.1
1971 [p]	4,900	[3]	3,200	4.5	45,000	.25	[3]	14.1

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.
[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.
[3] Not available.

Table G–5. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947–71

[1967=100]

Year	All items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of the consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total [1]	Rent	Home ownership			Total [1]	Medical care	
1947	66.9	70.6	73.5	[2]	65.2	61.1	[2]	78.2	55.5	[2]	48.1	$1.495
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	[2]	69.8	65.1	[2]	83.3	61.8	[2]	51.1	1.387
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	[2]	70.9	68.0	[2]	80.1	66.4	[2]	52.7	1.401
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	[2]	72.8	70.4	[2]	79.0	68.2	[2]	53.7	1.387
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	[2]	77.2	73.2	[2]	86.1	72.5	[2]	56.3	1.285
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	[2]	78.7	76.2	[2]	85.3	77.3	71.6	59.3	1.258
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.248
1954	80.5	82.8	85.8	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.242
1955	80.2	81.6	84.1	70.8	82.3	84.3	77.0	84.1	77.4	73.8	64.8	1.247
1956	81.4	82.2	84.4	72.2	83.6	85.9	78.3	85.8	78.8	75.6	67.2	1.229
1957	84.3	84.9	87.2	74.9	86.2	87.5	81.7	87.3	83.3	78.4	69.9	1.186
1958	86.6	88.5	91.0	77.2	87.7	89.1	83.5	87.5	86.0	81.0	73.2	1.155
1959	87.3	87.1	88.8	79.3	88.6	90.4	84.4	88.2	89.6	83.0	76.4	1.145
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.6	89.1	90.4	83.2	90.9	92.9	86.9	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	1.116
1962	90.6	89.9	91.0	85.4	91.7	94.0	87.9	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	1.104
1963	91.7	91.2	92.2	87.3	92.7	95.0	89.0	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	1.091
1964	92.9	92.4	93.2	88.9	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	94.3	91.8	87.3	1.076
1965	94.5	94.4	95.5	90.9	94.9	96.9	92.7	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	1.058
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	1.029
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.000
1968	104.2	103.6	103.2	105.2	104.2	102.4	105.7	105.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	.960
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	105.7	116.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	116.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	110.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	126.1	124.3	115.2	133.7	119.8	118.6	122.2	128.4	.824

[1] Includes other groups not shown separately.
[2] Not available.

Table G–6. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–70 [1]

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families						Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family head			Family members under 18 years	Other family members	
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
	Number below the low-income level (thousands)							
TOTAL								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,625	1,696	17,208	9,034	4,928
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,288	9,394	4,926
1961	39,628	34,509	8,391	7,044	1,347	16,577	9,541	5,119
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,253	4,938
1964	36,055	30,912	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016	5,143
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	880	14,388	7,249	4,827
1966	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879	4,701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	11,427	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,739	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,950	4,522	428	9,821	4,667	4,851
1970	25,522	20,499	5,214	4,779	435	10,493	4,792	5,023
WHITE								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,916	1,269	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,310	24,263	6,115	4,919	1,197	11,229	6,919	4,047
1961	27,889	23,746	6,205	5,161	1,044	10,615	6,926	4,143
1962	26,671	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,058
1963	25,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,958	20,716	5,258	4,380	878	9,573	5,885	4,242
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,596	5,088	3,988
1966	19,290	15,430	4,106	3,685	421	7,203	4,121	3,860
1967	18,982	14,851	4,055	3,610	446	6,729	4,067	4,131
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	390	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,555	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,962
1970	17,480	13,359	3,701	3,344	357	6,208	3,450	4,121
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,162	887
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,731	398	6,059	2,476	876
1961	11,738	10,762	2,186	1,882	304	5,963	2,613	976
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	943
1963	11,198	10,349	2,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,098	10,196	1,902	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,689	9,850	1,897	1,679	219	5,793	2,160	839
1966	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,698	1,611	866
1968	7,994	7,149	1,431	1,328	103	4,366	1,352	845
1969	7,618	6,729	1,395	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	889
1970	8,042	7,140	1,514	1,435	78	4,284	1,342	902
	Percent below the low-income level							
TOTAL								
1959	22.4	20.8	18.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	15.9	46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2	45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	18.1	16.4	38.6	25.2	16.5	45.9
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1	45.4
1963	19.5	17.9	15.9	14.6	35.1	22.8	13.8	44.2
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	35.6	22.7	13.3	42.7
1965	17.3	15.8	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8	39.8
1966	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5	38.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1	38.1
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8	34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3	33.6
1970	12.6	11.0	10.0	9.6	18.5	15.0	7.3	32.7
WHITE								
1959	18.1	16.5	15.2	13.1	38.0	20.6	13.3	44.1
1960	17.8	16.2	14.9	12.9	39.0	20.0	13.3	43.0
1961	17.4	15.8	14.8	13.3	33.3	18.7	13.3	43.2
1962	16.4	14.7	13.9	12.9	27.5	17.9	12.0	42.7
1963	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.6	30.5	16.5	11.0	42.0
1964	14.9	13.2	12.2	10.9	31.2	16.1	10.8	40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.2	38.1
1966	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4	36.1
1967	11.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	18.1	11.3	7.2	36.5
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.3	32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8	31.8
1970	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.5	5.9	30.7
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
1959	56.2	56.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5	57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	93.4	66.6	43.3	59.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.9	85.4	65.7	44.8	62.7
1962	55.8	55.3	48.0	45.0	90.2	66.4	43.2	62.1
1963	51.0	50.5	43.7	41.4	81.3	60.9	38.9	58.3
1964	49.6	49.1	40.0	37.5	79.2	61.5	35.7	55.0
1965	47.1	46.8	39.7	37.2	82.0	57.3	35.3	50.7
1966	39.8	38.9	33.9	32.2	49.8	48.2	27.7	53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	58.4	44.9	25.3	48.2
1968	33.5	32.4	28.2	27.1	58.9	41.6	20.9	45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4	44.9
1970	32.1	30.9	28.0	27.2	55.7	39.6	19.5	46.4

[1] Family status is as of March of following year. Data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with other years because of a coding error which may have overstated the number of low-income families in 1967 by about 175,000 and the number of low-income persons by approximately 460,000.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, based on the modified Social Security Administration poverty definition adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. Data for 1959–68 are from Series P–23, No. 28; for 1969, from Series P–60, No. 76; for 1970, from Series P–60, No. 81.

Table G–7. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–70

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Laborers	
1966												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.3	2,083.4	4,277.0	1,802.3	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,961.2
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	3.5	2.4	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Spanish Americans	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.0	3.1	6.1	4.0
Orientals	.5	.7	1.3	.9	.3	.6	.4	.3	.3	.3	.5	.8
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
MALE												
Number (thousands)	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,455.6	786.2	1,886.7	1,180.3	1,103.0	9,990.4	3,399.2	4,706.7	1,884.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	3.3	1.6	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Spanish Americans	2.5	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.9	1.1	3.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	4.9
Orientals	.5	.6	1.2	.8	.3	.6	.4	.3	.3	.2	.5	.9
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	3,096.7	699.3	2,622.8	230.6	1,799.7	592.5	848.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	7.9	4.0	4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Spanish Americans	2.5	1.5	.9	1.4	.8	1.5	1.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Orientals	.6	.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.5	.7
American Indians	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
1969												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	28,598.7	13,523.3	2,338.8	1,240.6	2,545.6	4,934.3	2,473.0	13,205.2	3,886.5	6,713.7	2,605.1	1,861.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.5	4.1	2.1	5.6	1.5	6.1	4.0	12.6	5.0	13.4	21.8	26.9
Spanish Americans	3.2	1.7	1.0	2.0	.8	2.3	1.8	4.4	2.7	4.2	7.6	5.2
Orientals	.6	.8	1.8	1.1	.4	.8	.5	.4	.5	.3	.5	1.0
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3
MALE												
Number (thousands)	18,912.7	7,695.4	1,798.2	930.5	2,287.0	1,207.3	1,472.4	10,266.4	3,622.2	4,762.9	1,881.3	951.0
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.2	2.7	1.4	3.4	1.3	5.9	3.3	12.4	4.7	13.8	23.5	27.6
Spanish Americans	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.9	.8	2.9	1.7	4.3	2.5	4.2	7.8	6.6
Orientals	.6	.9	1.7	1.0	.4	.8	.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	9,686.0	5,836.9	540.6	310.1	258.6	3,726.9	1,000.6	2,938.8	264.2	1,950.8	723.7	910.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.1	6.0	4.5	12.2	3.5	6.1	5.0	13.3	9.2	12.5	17.1	26.2
Spanish Americans	3.1	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.2	2.0	5.0	4.9	4.3	7.0	3.7
Orientals	.7	.8	2.1	1.3	.5	.7	.5	.5	.5	.4	.7	.8
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3
1970												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	28,882.6	13,347.3	2,432.8	1,279.5	2,541.5	4,879.7	2,213.8	13,534.7	3,943.9	6,926.6	2,664.2	2,000.6
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.3	4.8	2.5	6.2	1.9	7.4	4.4	13.2	5.6	14.2	21.9	26.8
Spanish Americans	3.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.9	4.9	3.0	4.7	8.5	5.8
Orientals	.6	.8	2.0	1.1	.3	.7	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.8
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	18,913.4	7,470.3	1,822.8	934.4	2,280.6	1,158.9	1,273.6	10,441.3	3,670.1	4,866.3	1,904.9	1,000.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.8	3.1	1.7	3.8	1.6	6.9	3.8	13.0	5.3	14.6	23.7	26.9
Spanish Americans	3.6	1.6	1.1	2.1	.9	3.2	1.8	4.7	2.8	4.6	8.6	7.5
Orientals	.5	.9	1.8	1.0	.3	.8	.4	.2	.2	.2	.3	.9
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	9,969.2	5,877.0	610.0	345.1	260.9	3,720.8	940.2	3,093.4	273.8	2,060.3	759.4	998.7
Percent who were:												
Negroes	11.1	7.1	4.9	12.9	4.2	7.5	5.3	14.0	10.0	13.2	17.5	26.2
Spanish Americans	3.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.4	2.1	5.7	5.9	4.9	8.0	4.1
Orientals	.7	.8	2.3	1.3	.4	.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.6
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.5	.7	.4	.6	.4

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO–1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees. Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

Table G–8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–70

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Laborers	
1966														
				Negroes										
New England	1,785.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	397.3	7.5	3.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	5.3	2.8	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5
East North Central	6,337.7	539.6	8.5	2.7	1.2	3.8	.9	4.1	2.6	11.0	3.6	12.5	16.3	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	.9	2.8	.4	1.6	1.3	5.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	15.7
South Atlantic	3,549.8	509.9	14.4	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.6	3.7	18.4	5.5	15.0	44.1	39.5
East South Central	1,368.0	167.8	12.3	2.2	1.6	6.1	1.2	1.8	2.5	14.6	4.6	12.4	32.9	38.9
West South Central	1,762.2	182.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	4.3	.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	33.1	33.1
Mountain	695.2	15.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.2	.2	1.2	.7	2.0	.7	1.9	4.2	8.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	.6	3.0	2.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	14.0
				Spanish Americans										
New England	1,785.9	16.3	.9	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	1.4	.6	1.4	3.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	127.2	2.4	1.3	.8	1.2	.5	2.0	.9	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	6,337.7	78.9	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.5	.3	1.9	.8	1.8	3.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.9	.5	.8	1.9	.8
South Atlantic	3,549.8	28.3	.8	.7	.8	.8	.3	.8	1.0	.7	.6	.6	1.1	1.9
East South Central	1,368.0	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.2
West South Central	1,762.2	109.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.1	5.5	8.4	4.6	8.8	13.5	10.4
Mountain	695.2	58.2	8.4	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	4.5	5.3	13.1	7.6	13.0	23.1	11.0
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	4.2	3.3	12.2	6.4	12.7	21.1	8.0
1969														
				Negroes										
New England	1,890.0	77.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.9	.8	3.3	1.6	5.4	2.5	6.3	7.1	10.9
Middle Atlantic	5,766.5	520.8	9.0	5.7	2.7	6.8	1.9	9.2	4.2	10.7	5.0	11.5	17.8	25.7
East North Central	6,887.1	658.5	9.6	4.4	2.0	5.9	1.6	6.4	4.6	12.1	4.6	13.7	17.9	25.1
West North Central	2,006.7	108.4	5.4	2.5	2.7	3.9	.8	3.1	2.0	6.3	3.4	6.9	9.0	18.1
South Atlantic	3,993.6	661.0	16.6	5.2	3.1	7.5	2.1	6.9	6.1	22.0	8.2	20.8	44.5	46.8
East South Central	1,528.7	217.6	14.2	3.6	2.6	7.2	1.5	4.2	4.2	18.0	7.0	16.9	34.1	42.2
West South Central	2,139.1	254.0	11.9	3.2	1.6	5.8	1.1	3.9	4.2	16.9	5.8	18.7	32.3	40.1
Mountain	814.3	22.1	2.7	1.2	.6	1.7	.5	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.9	4.3	12.4
Pacific	3,543.0	195.9	5.5	3.1	1.5	4.4	1.1	4.7	3.0	7.0	3.7	8.5	9.8	16.7
				Spanish Americans										
New England	1,890.0	28.3	1.5	.4	.4	.5	.2	.5	.4	2.6	1.0	2.9	4.3	2.2
Middle Atlantic	5,766.5	184.3	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	.8	3.0	1.3	4.4	2.0	4.5	8.1	6.5
East North Central	6,887.1	116.9	1.7	.6	.5	.8	.3	.8	.5	2.6	1.2	2.4	4.7	2.6
West North Central	2,006.7	15.5	.8	.4	.4	.5	.2	.4	.4	1.1	.7	1.1	1.9	1.0
South Atlantic	3,993.6	45.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	.9	.8	1.7	2.6
East South Central	1,528.7	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	.1
West South Central	2,139.1	156.2	7.3	3.9	1.6	4.5	2.0	4.3	6.8	10.2	5.6	11.2	15.7	11.6
Mountain	814.3	74.6	9.2	4.3	1.7	5.0	2.4	5.5	6.1	14.1	8.5	14.4	23.7	14.4
Pacific	3,543.0	288.9	8.2	3.7	1.8	4.3	2.1	5.2	3.6	14.3	8.0	15.1	23.9	10.4
1970														
				Negroes										
New England	1,907.9	82.2	4.3	2.4	1.3	3.0	.9	3.9	1.8	5.4	2.7	6.4	6.8	10.7
Middle Atlantic	5,968.2	578.9	9.7	6.6	3.2	7.6	2.3	10.7	4.5	10.9	5.6	11.5	17.8	25.8
East North Central	6,993.3	736.4	10.5	5.2	2.5	6.5	2.1	8.1	4.9	13.1	5.2	15.0	18.4	25.1
West North Central	2,044.9	118.9	5.8	2.9	2.8	4.5	1.0	3.7	2.5	6.7	3.3	7.2	10.1	17.5
South Atlantic	4,128.7	727.3	17.5	6.2	3.7	8.2	2.6	8.5	7.0	22.9	9.2	22.0	44.4	45.6
East South Central	1,540.4	226.6	14.7	4.3	3.0	8.7	1.9	5.1	4.6	18.1	7.5	17.4	34.0	42.0
West South Central	2,113.1	271.2	12.8	4.0	1.8	6.5	1.5	5.3	4.9	17.5	6.9	19.2	32.0	39.7
Mountain	811.8	22.7	2.8	1.4	.8	2.0	.6	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.7	4.1	10.5
Pacific	3,374.4	200.9	6.0	3.6	1.7	4.9	1.4	5.5	3.5	7.3	4.1	8.6	10.3	16.3
				Spanish Americans										
New England	1,907.9	36.6	1.9	.5	.5	.6	.3	.7	.5	3.4	1.3	3.6	6.0	2.5
Middle Atlantic	5,968.2	224.5	3.8	2.1	1.2	2.0	.9	3.3	1.4	5.2	2.5	5.1	9.9	7.8
East North Central	6,993.3	127.6	1.8	.7	.6	.9	.3	.9	.6	2.7	1.3	2.6	5.1	2.1
West North Central	2,044.9	17.3	.8	.4	.5	.5	.3	.5	.4	1.2	.8	1.1	2.0	1.1
South Atlantic	4,128.7	57.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.3
East South Central	1,540.4	1.6	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	0	.2	.2
West South Central	2,113.1	168.5	8.0	4.1	1.9	5.1	2.1	4.8	6.4	10.9	6.6	11.8	16.6	13.2
Mountain	811.8	83.6	10.3	4.6	1.9	5.4	3.1	6.0	6.5	16.0	10.1	16.4	24.5	14.7
Pacific	3,374.4	314.4	9.3	4.2	2.0	5.1	2.4	6.0	4.2	16.3	9.2	17.3	26.6	11.3

SOURCE: See source, table G-7.

Table G–9. Employment of Negroes and Spanish Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–70

Year and industry division	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Clerical workers	Sales workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Laborers	
				Negroes										
1966														
Manufacturing	13,660.5	1,066.8	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	2.0	1.1	10.3	3.7	10.5	18.5	21.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	192.1	6.5	2.6	.4	.9	.5	3.9	1.8	8.4	2.1	7.7	27.6	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	5.4	2.8	14.6	5.1	14.2	22.9	15.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	55.8	3.7	2.7	.5	1.6	.9	3.5	2.7	13.1	4.9	11.0	31.8	27.1
Services	2,853.4	394.6	13.8	4.9	2.8	8.2	2.4	5.5	3.1	21.9	6.8	26.8	28.6	30.7
				Spanish Americans										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	323.9	2.4	.7	.5	1.0	.4	1.0	.6	3.1	1.9	3.0	5.1	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	59.6	2.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.6	2.3	7.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	97.4	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.8	4.8	3.1	4.1	7.0	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	28.6	1.9	1.8	.5	1.0	.7	2.4	1.3	3.8	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.9
Services	2,853.4	86.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	.8	2.0	1.2	5.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	5.2
				Negroes										
1969														
Manufacturing	14,027.5	1,324.6	9.4	2.2	1.0	2.8	1.1	3.6	1.7	12.5	5.3	13.5	19.6	22.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,142.8	241.5	7.7	5.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	7.8	4.9	9.0	3.2	9.3	27.1	24.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4,535.9	378.9	8.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	2.0	6.0	4.5	14.2	6.5	14.0	21.9	23.7
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,860.9	118.6	6.4	5.4	1.3	4.6	1.2	7.4	3.8	14.5	5.8	15.3	23.2	28.5
Services	3,857.3	540.6	14.0	6.1	3.5	11.6	3.5	7.7	4.4	21.4	7.1	25.0	30.3	29.9
				Spanish Americans										
Manufacturing	14,027.5	456.0	3.3	1.1	.7	1.5	.7	1.4	.9	4.3	2.6	4.2	6.8	3.4
Transportation and public utilities	3,142.8	74.7	2.4	1.5	.7	1.4	.6	2.1	1.4	3.1	2.0	2.7	8.0	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	4,535.9	133.4	2.9	2.0	.9	1.7	1.1	2.6	2.1	4.7	3.6	4.2	6.8	5.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,860.9	49.4	2.7	2.5	.8	1.8	.9	3.3	1.5	7.3	2.9	8.9	10.3	4.3
Services	3,857.3	133.4	3.5	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.1	2.6	1.7	6.1	3.5	7.0	7.3	5.9
				Negroes										
1970														
Manufacturing	14,534.7	1,444.8	9.9	2.6	1.2	3.1	1.3	4.2	2.0	13.0	5.7	14.3	19.6	23.1
Transportation and public utilities	3,096.1	265.3	8.6	6.3	1.4	3.1	1.4	9.6	5.5	9.8	4.1	10.3	26.4	24.8
Wholesale and retail trade	4,166.3	376.0	9.0	5.0	2.2	4.2	2.4	7.3	5.0	15.3	7.5	15.4	22.0	21.5
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,659.4	131.5	7.9	6.9	1.9	5.0	1.5	9.4	4.8	16.3	6.2	16.6	27.5	27.2
Services	1,280.8	218.2	17.0	5.4	2.5	5.0	3.4	8.6	3.5	24.6	8.1	25.9	40.2	30.8
				Spanish Americans										
Manufacturing	14,534.7	525.9	3.6	1.2	.8	1.6	.8	1.7	1.0	4.7	3.0	4.6	7.8	3.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,096.1	79.6	2.6	1.7	.8	1.7	.7	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.9	8.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	4,166.3	142.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.2	6.0	4.1	5.5	8.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,659.4	51.4	3.1	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	3.8	1.5	7.6	3.1	8.4	11.9	5.5
Services	1,280.8	76.3	6.0	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.5	3.5	1.8	8.1	4.4	8.5	11.6	10.2

SOURCE: See source, table G–7.

Table G–10. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–71

[Billions of dollars]

Level of government	Total [1]	Government purchases of goods and services [2]					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	$123.1	$117.1	$62.5	$54.7	$43.2	$11.5	$6.0
1963	129.0	122.5	64.4	58.1	46.5	11.7	6.6
1964	135.7	128.7	65.7	63.0	50.4	12.6	7.0
1965	144.4	137.0	69.2	67.8	54.7	13.1	7.4
1966	164.9	156.8	80.2	76.6	60.8	15.8	8.1
1967	188.8	180.1	95.0	85.1	67.6	17.5	8.7
1968	209.4	199.6	104.6	94.9	75.5	19.4	9.8
1969	220.3	209.8	105.9	103.8	83.1	20.7	10.5
1970	231.6	219.4	105.0	114.4	93.2	21.2	12.2
1971 p	[3]	232.8	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	67.5	63.4	39.1	24.3	12.8	11.5	4.1
1963	68.7	64.2	39.0	25.3	13.6	11.7	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.0	27.2	14.5	12.6	4.7
1965	71.9	66.9	38.4	28.5	15.3	13.1	5.0
1966	83.3	77.8	45.2	32.6	16.8	15.8	5.5
1967	96.6	90.7	54.8	35.9	18.4	17.5	5.9
1968	105.4	98.8	59.3	39.5	20.1	19.4	6.6
1969	106.3	99.2	57.0	42.1	21.4	20.7	7.1
1970	105.5	97.2	52.4	44.8	23.7	21.2	8.3
1971 p	[3]	97.2	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	51.3	51.6	33.0	18.6	7.1	11.5	.3
1963	51.0	50.8	31.8	19.0	7.4	11.7	.3
1964	50.3	50.0	29.6	20.3	7.7	12.6	.3
1965	50.4	50.1	28.9	21.2	8.1	13.1	.3
1966	61.0	60.7	35.9	24.8	9.0	15.8	.3
1967	72.6	72.3	44.9	27.4	9.9	17.5	.3
1968	78.6	78.3	48.1	30.2	10.8	19.4	.3
1969	78.8	78.4	46.2	32.2	11.5	20.7	.4
1970	75.8	75.4	42.1	33.3	12.1	21.2	.4
1971 p	[3]	71.9	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	15.6	11.8	6.1	5.7	5.7	----	3.8
1963	17.6	13.5	7.2	6.3	6.3	----	4.1
1964	19.6	15.2	8.4	6.8	6.8	----	4.4
1965	21.5	16.8	9.5	7.3	7.3	----	4.7
1966	22.3	17.1	9.3	7.8	7.8	----	5.2
1967	24.0	18.4	9.9	8.4	8.4	----	5.6
1968	26.8	20.5	11.2	9.3	9.3	----	6.3
1969	27.5	20.8	10.8	10.0	10.0	----	6.7
1970	29.8	21.9	10.3	11.5	11.5	----	7.9
1971 p	[3]	25.3	[3]	[3]	[3]	----	[3]
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	55.7	53.7	23.3	30.4	30.4	----	1.9
1963	60.4	58.2	25.4	32.9	32.9	----	2.1
1964	65.8	63.5	27.7	35.9	35.9	----	2.3
1965	72.4	70.1	30.8	39.3	39.3	----	2.4
1966	81.6	79.0	35.0	44.0	44.0	----	2.6
1967	92.2	89.4	40.2	49.2	49.2	----	2.8
1968	104.0	100.8	45.4	55.4	55.4	----	3.2
1969	114.0	110.6	48.9	61.6	61.6	----	3.4
1970	126.1	122.2	52.6	69.5	69.5	----	3.9
1971 p	[3]	135.6	[3]	[3]	[3]	----	[3]

p Preliminary.

[1] For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)

[2] As defined in the national income and product accounts.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–11. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–71

[Millions of employees]

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services [1]				Employment in government enterprises [2]
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel		
				Total	Civilian	Military
TOTAL						
1962	18.3	17.2	6.1	11.1	8.3	2.8	1.1
1963	18.8	17.7	6.4	11.3	8.6	2.7	1.1
1964	19.2	18.0	6.4	11.6	8.9	2.7	1.2
1965	19.3	18.1	6.1	12.0	9.3	2.7	1.2
1966	20.8	19.5	6.3	13.2	10.0	3.1	1.3
1967	22.6	21.3	7.4	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.3
1968	23.5	22.2	7.8	14.4	10.9	3.5	1.3
1969	22.8	21.4	6.6	14.8	11.3	3.5	1.4
1970	23.0	21.6	6.9	14.7	11.6	3.2	1.4
1971 [p]	22.7	21.3	6.7	14.6	11.8	2.8	1.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	9.0	8.4	3.7	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	9.1	8.4	3.9	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	8.9	8.2	3.7	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.9	8.1	3.5	4.6	1.8	2.7	.8
1966	9.6	8.7	3.6	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1967	10.5	9.6	4.1	5.5	2.1	3.4	.9
1968	10.7	9.8	4.2	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1969	10.2	9.3	3.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1970	9.3	8.4	3.3	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1971 [p]	8.5	7.6	2.9	4.7	1.9	2.8	.9
Defense and Atomic Energy Programs							
1962	6.9	6.8	2.9	3.9	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	6.4	6.3	2.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	6.3	6.3	2.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	6.3	6.2	2.5	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	7.1	7.0	2.9	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1967	7.8	7.7	3.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	.1
1968	8.1	8.0	3.4	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1969	7.6	7.5	2.9	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1970	6.8	6.7	2.5	4.2	1.0	3.2	.1
1971 [p]	6.1	6.0	2.2	3.8	1.0	2.8	.1
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	2.2	1.6	.8	.8	.8		.6
1963	2.7	2.1	1.3	.8	.8		.6
1964	2.5	1.9	1.1	.8	.8		.6
1965	2.6	1.9	1.0	.9	.9		.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1967	2.6	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0		.8
1968	2.5	1.7	.8	1.0	.9		.8
1969	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1970	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1971 [p]	2.4	1.6	.7	.9	.9		.8
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	9.3	8.9	2.4	6.5	6.5		.4
1963	9.6	9.2	2.5	6.7	6.7		.4
1964	10.1	9.7	2.7	7.0	7.0		.4
1965	10.5	10.0	2.6	7.4	7.4		.5
1966	11.2	10.7	2.7	8.0	8.0		.5
1967	12.2	11.7	3.3	8.4	8.4		.5
1968	12.9	12.4	3.6	8.8	8.8		.5
1969	13.4	12.9	3.7	9.2	9.2		.5
1970	13.7	13.2	3.6	9.6	9.6		.5
1971 [p]	14.2	13.7	3.8	9.9	9.9		.5

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Derived from the national income and product accounts.
[2] Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum of general government personnel and employment in government enterprises.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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